30.24-6205

30.24-6205

MANY MORE ITALIANS TO LOSE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1.

SENT NOV. 27)

DEC 2 1940

WE-FD-FW1148PES

100,000 Rumanian Iron Guards Pledge Fight for Transylvania

Antonescu Tells Rally Axis 'Understands' Desire to Regain Region Hungary Holds; Budapest Reports Slaying of Gigurtu and Bratianu

By The Associated Press

BUCHAREST, Dec. 1.—A hundred thousand cheering Iron Guardists pledged themselves tonight to fight for reunion with Rumania of Hungarian-occupied Transylvania, after Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu had assured them Germany and Italy had showed "understanding" for Rumania's desire.

"I went to Berlin and Rome for Transylvanians," Antonescu, who recently returned from those Axis capitals, told the green-shirted Guardists. He said Adolf Hitler's message for the Rumanian Army was: "On your shoulders rests the duty to repair and correct any injustice Rumania suffered."

The occasion for Antonescu's speech, delivered at the mountain town of Alba Julia, was a commemoration of the twenty-second anniversary of Rumania's acquisition of Transylvania.

[In Budapest official Hungarian quarters spoke scornfully of the speech. "What is being said in Rumania is of no importance and of no interest to us," they declared. "Our only concern is that order be maintained there and that our nationals be properly treated."

[Diplomats in Budapest, The United Press said, heard reports that Field Marshal Keitel, chief of German armed forces, had been sent to Rumania, ostensibly to crush internal disorders. Hungarian newspapers, The United Press added, reported fresh rioting during the week end in Rumania and the slaying of two former political leaders, ex-Premier Ion Gigurtu and George Bratianu.

[The United Press reported from Bucharest an official statement denying that any of the Iron Guardists who staged the Jaliva prison assassinations had taken his life or had been arrested. It said also that a high Soviet Legation spokesman at Bucharest, after making telephone calls to Moscow, called reports of a revolt in Soviet Bessarabia "too fantastic for words."]

Antonescu, who has been confronted with a revolt by Iron Guard extremists taking assassins' revenge on many officials of the former regime of abdicated King Carol II, pleaded with the guard that he had the right to give it orders on the grounds that he, too, had been "persecuted" by its foes.

He urged members of the guard to "submit yourselves unquestioningly to the laws of the country," to maintain perfect order and to "work in harmony with all Rumanians" for internal peace.

Declaring that the day was one of "sorrow, suffering and reproaches" because of the loss to Hungary last summer of half of Transylvania, he vaguely referred to some new Axis plan.

"I went to Rome and Berlin for the Transylvanians," Antonescu said. "I pointed out all their sufferings and ours at this time. I found understanding. Rumania is no longer alone. I can say no more now, for I am a soldier and a politician. But the day will come when you will know what I did at Rome and Berlin. We must work and make sacrifices to regain our rights."

Neither "face nor arrogance" ever will be able to drive Rumania from Transylvania, the Premier said.

Rumania's recent signing of the Axis military alliance will be celebrated here tomorrow with a military parade in which an entire motorized division of the German Army is to participate. Antonescu as well as young King Michael also are expected to take part.

Reports reaching the Hungarian-Rumanian border Friday when the struggle between Antonescu and Iron Guard terrorist-assassins was at its height said that 18-year-old King Mihai had left Bucharest. He was said to be either en route to the Yugoslav border or just outside the city awaiting restoration of order.

Croats Protest With Bombs as Serbs Celebrate

Extremists, Clamoring for Independence, Mar Day of Union in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Dec. 1 (AP).—Small but noisy protest bombs set off by Croat extremists marred today Yugoslavia's celebration of the Day of Union—the twenty-second anniversary of the proclamation of the union of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

At Zagreb, small bombs exploded in front of the homes of Vice-Premier Dr. Vladko Matchek, leader of the Croat Peasant party, and Juraj Krnjevici, party secretary. Both are Moderates.

Other bombs burst in front of the residence of an army commandant and the Banovina Palace, Peasant party headquarters. Windows were broken, but no casualties were reported. Union day services in some churches were interrupted by bombs.

[The Swiss radio quoted the Yugoslav telegraph agency as saying that attempts had been made at Zagreb on the lives of the chief of the province, his deputy, and Vice-Premier Matchek. No arrests were reported.]

Croat extremists demand the separation of Croatia from the rest of Yugoslavia, a kingdom created after the World War. Croatia formerly was part of Austria-Hungary, and since its incorporation into Yugoslavia has been the scene of much disaffection with what the Croats called the "dominance" of the Serbs.

The anniversary was observed throughout the country with church services and patriotic exercises stressing the solidarity of the Yugoslav people in a common determination to defend the country.

Decorations were bestowed, including the Yugoslav Crown, first class, on members of committees which, during the World War, worked abroad for a military victory and the establishment of the present enlarged kingdom. These included Nako Grskovic, New York publisher, and Ivan Jager, Minneapolis engineer.

GREEKS CLAIM GAIN ON CENTRAL FRONT

Report Capture Of Strategic Points North Of Konitza Sector

Italian Army Declared Retreating Along Entire Line In Albania

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 1—The capture of strategic operating points in the region of Premet, about twenty-five miles north of Konitza, Greece, was reported tonight by the Greek high command and a spokesman declared the Greek advance was continuing along the entire Albanian front.

Premet is in the central front sector, between Argirocastro and Koritza, Albania.

The high command declared 150 prisoners and much material had been captured in the day's fighting.

The spokesman indicated the weather had come to the aid of the Greeks, checking Italy's recently intensified aerial activities.

Whole Line In Retreat

He pictured the entire Italian line from the Strait of Otranto, between the Adriatic and Ionian seas, to Lake Ochrid, on the Yugoslav frontier, as in retreat, including the fresh shock troops recently thrown into the fighting.

The Greeks were said to have captured at bayonet point several mountain heights which were reinforced with concrete bastions.

"The booty we have captured (around Pogradetz) is very important and exceeds figures given in the official communique," the spokesman said.

Fresh Troops Futile

"More to the south, the fresh, select Italian troops which had been rushed to reinforce the enemy have contributed nothing. On the contrary, they suffered the effect of the contagions.

"The retreating enemy is leaving guns, machine guns, prisoners—officers and men.

"From the right the left wing to the sea coast, the news also is good. Italian resistance was crushed by our troops when they captured strategical positions."

Italian Attack Claimed Beaten Off By Greeks

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 1 (AP)—Advices from the Yugoslav border near the Albanian war zone said tonight that Greek forces had repulsed several Italian attacks in the Leskovia region but that land and air operations were hampered by snow and fog.

The Greeks, after speeding through Pogradetz, were said to have taken positions on heights of the Kamia and Mokra mountains in an effort to cut off retreating Italians.

Italians, these reports said, were falling back on a strongly fortified line from the north bank of Lake Ochrid across the mountains to Kamia.

Story Of Greek Capture Of Pogradetz Related

With the Greek Army, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Greek practice of forestalling an immediate counter-attack by cleaning up around a town before its capture is claimed, accounts for any delay in the high command's announcement of the fall of the fortified Albanian city of Pogradetz.

The Greeks arrived at this important Italian inland base a week ago and took over the rocky heights to the south. Some of the Greeks drove on past the city.

The Italians had withdrawn almost all of their troops from Pogradetz itself by last Tuesday and were defending strong mountain positions west and north of the town with fresh reinforcements, who had been sped to the front to prop up the badly sagging lines.

They lay behind concrete fortifications on the heights above Pogradetz, supported by strong artillery.

From Monday to Thursday they threw big shells at the Greeks, while the Greeks pounded their positions.

On Thursday the Greeks opened their main attack, charging the Italians with bayonets and hand grenades and finally crushing the last important resistance.

Pogradetz was in their hands then, but there was still a job of mopping up the area before Pogradetz could be counted safe. Therefore only advance units entered the city at first. The larger forces followed after the Italians had been pushed well back of the immediate area.

Follows Usual Practice

In announcing the capture of Pogradetz, then, the high command was simply following the practice established at the start of the war nearly five weeks ago.

Many towns and villages are said to have fallen into Greek hands which have not yet been mentioned in official communiques.

In the central sector especially the Greeks have made important gains and are still advancing daily. The countryside is wild and mountainous and there is little concerted resistance.

The Greeks in this sector are finding the Italians elusive. Correspondents with the Greek army have been told that Greeks pursued three Italian battalions through the mountains for days before they sighted them. Three times they caught up with them and engaged the rear guard, but each time the Italians speedily resumed their retreat.

Albania Penetrated

Some Greek units, officers say, have penetrated a three or four-day journey by mule into Albania.

The weather, snowy and rainy and freezing, is brutal and both sides suffer extremely.

Many of the Italians have no shoes. Their clothes are tattered.

In the southern sector the Italian resistance is still strong although the fighting there appears to be confined largely to cleaning up isolated Italian detachments holding to heights.

Correspondents watched Greek troops trying to capture an Italian battalion surrounded on one of these rugged hills.

Italian Force Shelled

It was just inside of the Albanian frontier, and all day the battalion lay hidden behind trees and bushes while the Greeks dropped shells all around them.

The rain and mist hid the Italians, but now and then there were red stabs of machine gun and rifle fire. When dusk came the Italians tried to break through. The dark hill was covered with pin pricks of red fire and ruddy daubs where hand grenades were bursting.

The fighting lasted until late at night, but it was impossible to tell where the Italians and the Greeks were. Towards midnight the firing stopped and the soldiers lay down on the cold wet ground to rest before starting up again at dawn.

"Worthless" Bayonet Termed Decisive Factor In Greece

Cold Steel In Macedonian Hands Credited With Chasing Italians Out Of Pogradetz And Koritza

[By the Associated Press]

Salonika, Greece, Dec. 1—The use of bayonets which many military observers predicted would be discarded as worthless in modern warfare is proving a decisive factor in the Greek army's drive into Albania against Italy's mechanized legions.

Wounded soldiers and neutral observers returning from the northern fighting front have declared unanimously that the capture of Pogradetz and Koritza was achieved mainly at the point of the bayonet in the hands of Greece's fierce Macedonian shock troops.

Especially was this true at Pogradetz, wounded infantrymen said. After five days of artillery and machine-gun fighting, the hard-fighting Evzone Mountain troops stormed a dominating hill sector with their bayonets.

The Greek newspaper *Progref* answered what it called an Italian radio assertion that Greek bayonet fighting is "a barbarous form of warfare which shows a nation is uncivilized" by declaring that "bayonet fighting certainly is less barbarous than using Italian bombing planes against noncombatants.

"It is not our fault if the enemy lacks the courage of soul against these bayonet charges. . . . Greek bayonets will continue to do good work in Albania."

Italians Let Newsmen See Five Warships After Battle

Seek To Refute British Claims Of Damage—None Visible On Vessels Inspected, Reporter Says

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in the Mediterranean, Dec. 1—On the invitation of the Italian Government, anxious to refute British reports of damage to an Italian battleship, cruiser and two destroyers in a sea battle last Wednesday, foreign correspondents today inspected five Fascist first-line ships.

The 35,000-ton battleship Vittorio Veneto and 23,622-ton battleship Giulio Cesare were taking on fuel and munitions after what their officers described as an attack on a British naval force escorting a convoy off Cape Teulada, south of Sardinia, in the western Mediterranean.

The only scars of battle either dreadnaught showed were a few bare patches where, it was explained, fire from their own 15-inch batteries peeled paint off their gun turrets.

Neither was there seen the slightest trace of damage on the three 10,000-ton sister cruisers Fiume, Pola and Goritzia which the Italians said also took part in the battle.

They repeatedly have contended that only the destroyer Lanciere was damaged. Three admirals who commanded the Fascist squadrons in the battle said their forces included the two battleships, six cruisers and several flotillas of destroyers.

Correspondents inspected five of the eight large ships from bridge to engine room today and are to visit others tomorrow.

The naval encounter between the Sardinian and North African coasts has been a subject of claim and counter-claim between Italy and Britain.

A British Admiralty communique last Thursday listed these results:

A battleship of the Littorio class seen to have been hit by a torpedo; (Stefani news agency said the Vittorio Veneto "dodged" a British torpedo.)

An aerial torpedo hit "almost certainly obtained" on a 10,000-ton Bolzano-class cruiser.

A dive-bomber attack on three six-inch gun cruisers, with one apparently damaged and two "near misses" scored.

A destroyer of the Grecale class down by the stern, listing heavily and stopping and another destroyer listing slightly and losing way.

Four battleships make up the Littorio class, Italy's newest and mightiest dreadnaughts. Besides the Vittorio Veneto, there are the Roma and Impero, which are not known to have been commissioned yet, and the Littorio, which the British have declared was crippled in the Armistice Day aerial-torpedo attack on the Italian naval base at Taranto.

ROME REPORTS SUCCESSES

British Said to Have Been Defeated in East Africa Encounters

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP)—Two Italian successes in East Africa against the British were reported today by the High Command.

At much-contested Gallabat, an attack was said to have been repulsed, and at Iregri, west of Lake Rudolf, the daily communiqué said, a six-hour fight ended with the British put to flight, leaving seventy-two dead, some wounded and material including "three trucks loaded with supplies and munitions."

GAS-PROPELLED PLANE CLAIMED BY ITALIANS

Press Says Mystery Craft Will Revolutionize Air Warfare

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP)—Italy's air force either has adopted or is ready to introduce a new type of plane, the Italian press indicated today, and the Turin newspaper Gazetta de Popolo said it would "bring a revolution" in air fighting.

The Popolo di Roma described it as a motorless, propellerless craft shot through the air by gas.

For testing the new mystery plane Colonel Mario de Bernardi, 1927 Schneider Cup and Harmon Trophy winner, received a gold medal last September.

Popolo di Roma pictured it as an "all-metal machine with retractable carriage, moving only by internal reaction."

Others said it was driven by compressed gas which would lift as well as propel it. Otherwise, the plane was said to retain other characteristics of modern aircraft, such as wings, rudders and fuselage.

It was not clearly indicated whether the plane could be expected to be developed for mass use.

THE MILA NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DELLA SERA SAID, "IT IS NOT POSSIBLE JUST NOW TO GIVE MANY DETAILS ON THE NEW MACHINE, WHICH OPENS A NEW ERA TO AVIATION, ESPECIALLY FOR STRATOSPHERIC FLIGHTS AND WHICH, CONSTRUCTED IN THE CAPRONI FACTORIES, IS ENTIRELY DUE TO THE ABILITY OF ITALIAN TECHNICIANS AND WORKSHOPS."

"THE NEW ARM WHICH WILL RENDER OUR VICTORY MORE CRUSHING HAS NOT STAYED IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE PHASE BUT HAS PASSED INTO THE VASTER ONE OF REALIZATION AS SHOWN BY THE DATE OF MOTIVATION."

KA75APFS

NAZIS RESUME 'TOTAL' RAID ON SOUTHAMPTON

Planes Cut Loose With Bombs Of All Types, Berlin Says

Smoke From City's Fires Declared Visible Across Channel

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, December 1—The British port of Southampton again was singled out tonight for violent aerial attacks by the German air force, DNB reported.

Since nightfall squadrons of German airplanes have been bombarding harbor facilities, drydocks, industrial plants and other war-essential objects with bombs of all caliber, the German news agency said.

It also stated rail connection between Southampton and London was interrupted.

The German air force gave Southampton a heavy bombing last night and early today.

Smoke Visible 70 Miles

Other bomber detachments were en route to London, DNB said, to "continue the work of destruction" against British supply lines.

It was said the weather favored the German actions. The sky was partly covered with clouds, facilitating the raiders' approach and permitting enough visibility for aiming.

Germany claimed in last night's attack her night raiders left such an inferno that clouds of smoke hanging over the British port could be seen across the English Channel in Cherbourg, seventy miles away.

The high command said merely that the *Luftwaffe* had made "a large-scale attack on a vital harbor on the Channel coast."

Seventy Fires Counted

DNB, however, identified the bombed city as Southampton and said Nazi flyers returning from the raid last night counted seventy fires—including twenty large ones—after what it called "one of the most effective attacks of recent days."

The bombers emptied their racks unhampered by British fighter planes, according to the high command, which said the R. A. F. failed to put in an appearance.

Air force leaders, however, reported numerous clashes between individual planes over southern England in today's air operations. Early evening reports listed thirteen British planes shot down and two German craft missing.

Town In South England Singled Out For Blitz

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—German warplanes carrying out a systematic attack along the lines by which they devastated Coventry, began an assault on a south coast town tonight after giving Southampton, famous transatlantic shipping port, a heavy overnight aerial bombardment.

The raiders also fanned out over England at nightfall. During the day they fought British Spitfires over the English Channel and the southeast coast. One locality was reported machine gunned with tracer bullets.

The British said eight German aircraft were destroyed in the day's fighting while five British planes were missing. All British pilots are safe, however, the Air Ministry reported.

Flares Dropped

Flares first were dropped on the south coast town. Then incendiaries followed and then the raiders dumped high explosives on the town.

Many planes were reported to have passed over the coast.

London had two air-raid alarms during the early evening after going through three daylight alerts. Only a few bombs were dropped in the southern outskirts of the capital, however.

A Midland town, a southwest town and the important port of Liverpool also reported German aircraft.

Explosions In France Heard

A rumble of explosions coming from the French coast indicated that the Royal Air Force was answering with renewed attacks on German "invasion ports." Heavy fog prevented watchers on the English side from observing definitely whether Nazi targets were being attacked.

The first daylight alarm in London today came in mid-morning, several hours after the all clear from the night's last raid had sounded. The alarm was brief. The second came a little later, and then the third.

British bombers, the Air Ministry said, were kept inactive last night by the weather.

3,006 Planes Shot Down

The Press Association meanwhile, declared the R. A. F. and anti-aircraft guns have shot down 3,006 planes over Britain and the coastal waters since the start of the war. Twenty of them were Italian, the rest German, it said.

The Royal Air Force, official sources said, destroyed 221 Axis planes over Britain and British waters during November, exclusive of planes destroyed by anti-aircraft fire from ships or by the fleet air arm.

These sources said 201 of the planes were Nazi and twenty Italian, and that in addition eight German planes were destroyed over Axis or Axis-occupied territory or waters.

British losses over Britain and British waters in November were fifty-three planes, but twenty-eight of the pilots were saved, according to these sources.

In the Middle East and the Mediterranean area the Italians lost fifty-eight aircraft in November, against eighteen British planes.

30.24-6207

Nazis Claim Successes In Naval Operations

Berlin, Dec. 1 (AP)—Reports of three successful naval operations against the British were published here today.

1. The high command's report that a surface raider has sunk 79,000 tons of shipping not including "successes as a result of the cruiser's mine-laying activity."
2. Its assertion that British speedboats hit but failed to sink a German steamer at the mouth of the Scheldt river, off the coast of Holland, with three of the little raiders damaged—two probably fatally—in the attempt.
3. DNB's report that damage to the British navy in the English Channel battle of destroyers reported Friday by the high command appears to be heavier than the previous claim of two destroyers and four merchantmen sunk.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The latter two are disputed by the British. According to their version, torpedo boats damaged a large German supply ship off the Scheldt and came off unscathed except for slight damage and two casualties on one of the "mosquito" warships. It has admitted damage only to H. M. S. Javelin in the destroyer battle.]

Oil Patches Noted

The German news agency said air observers flying over the region of the Friday naval clash south of Plymouth reported finding two wide oil patches with much wreckage in the midst of one and British detroyers clustered about many lifeboats in the other.

At another spot, it said, Nazi flyers spotted two burning destroyers which other ships were escorting to port and, directly south of Plymouth, still another British destroyer "in sinking condition."

gether in numerous engagements since the evacuation of Dunkerque, flew to battle together again.

The German pilot bailed out, his machine crashed near Dungeness and he was taken prisoner.

An R. A. F. source said the pilots used no special equipment for fighting at terrific heights, except oxygen apparatus, commonly used above 15,000 feet.

Fights at high altitudes are not rare in this war and this one was said to be no record. The Spitfire's ceiling is a military secret.

The ministry news service said the plane was the six hundredth claimed to have been destroyed by squadrons operating from a single fighter command station.

The two pilots shared a prize made up by the station's personnel for the pilot boosting its plane mark to the 600 total.

The pilots were credited with a half-plane each. One is a 22-year-old flight commander holding the Distinguished Flying Cross whose personal bag is eleven and one half Nazis shot down. The other is a 26-year-old pilot officer with the Distinguished Flying Cross and bar, who worked on a London evening newspaper before the war. He claims nineteen and one half planes.

Briton Suggests Duce "Double-Crossed" Hitler

Amery Says Greek Success Has Opened 'Vista Of Opportunity' For Britain

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—Greek success against Italy opens for Britain "a vista of opportunity which, if we can turn it to full account, may be of decisive influence on the whole future course of the struggle," L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, told a Newmarket audience today.

He suggested that Italy's attack on Greece might have been a "double-cross" on Germany, Italy's Axis partner, and added:

"If we can enable Greece to hold her own until we have disposed of the Italians in Egypt we shall have secured for our armies a foothold from which we might threaten the flank of any German attack on Turkey."

London Sugar Reduced

London, *Monday*, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced today a 1-penny reduction in the price of sugar per pound, effective December 16. Granulated sugar now is 5 pence (8 cents) a pound.

LONDON--FIRST ADD AMERY XXX ON TURKEY."

AMERY ASKED "WHY DID MUSSOLINI ATTACK GREECE AND WHAT MADE HIM CHOOSE THE MOMENT FOR AN ADVENTURE WHICH OBVIOUSLY WAS AS ILL PREPARED AS IT WAS CRIMINAL?

"CAN IT BE THAT THINGS ARE NOT SO HARMONIOUS IN THE GANGSTER GARDEN AS WE HAVE BEEN TOLD?

"IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THE LESSER GANGSTER IS IMPATIENT AT THE WAY WE HAS BEEN KEPT WAITING FOR HIS SHARE OF LOOT AT THE EXPENSE OF FRANCE AND THOUGHT HE MIGHT DOUBLE-CROSS HIS FELLOW AND POCKET AT LEAST ONE VALUABLE WITHOUT ANY OBLIGATION FOR HELP RENDERED AND, AT THE SAME TIME, SECURE A BIGGER VOICE IN THE GENERAL CARVING UP OF THE BALKANS?"

KA858PES

WASHINGTON, DEC 1-(AP)-JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, SAID TODAY THAT HE HAD TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT NOV. 6, AND WOULD NOT RETURN TO LONDON.

SM607PES

Dogfight Seven Miles High Winds Up With British On Top

Two Spitfire Pilots Shoot Down Messerschmitt Plane Which Couldn't Climb Any Higher

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 1—A dogfight seven miles high over the southeast coast in which two British Spitfire pilots shot down a German Messerschmitt plane which couldn't climb higher to elude them was reported tonight by the Air Ministry news service.

The pilots, who have teamed to-

Britain Hard Pressed To Provide Home Army With Winter Quarters

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—The British are confronted with the "heavy burden" of providing winter quarters for an army which six months ago was expected to be serving overseas by winter, a War Office statement disclosed tonight.

The public was told that the process of changing from summer to winter quarters would be attended with "some discomfort and inconvenience."

Vacant buildings and private homes must be used for 1,000,000 men, it was said. It was estimated one soldier in every 2,000 still is under canvas.

British Girls Reduce Cosmetic Use in War

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The shiny nose became today a sign of war sacrifice in Great Britain.

Restriction on the sale of cosmetics, now effective, cuts the volume to 25 per cent of last year's figure, which means about two lipsticks and two boxes of powder a year each girl and a cut in the manufacturers' business from about £40,000,000 ($116,000,000) annually to £10,000,000.

Total Enemy Loss Put at 3,006

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Press Association declared today that the Royal Air Force and anti-aircraft guns had shot down 3,006 planes over Britain and the coastal waters since the start of the war. Twenty of these were Italian, the rest German, it said.

London Not Surprised That Kennedy Resigned

London, *Monday*, Dec. 2 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy's resignation as Ambassador to Great Britain was generally expected here. It evoked no immediate comment because of the early hour the announcement was received today.

It was recalled Kennedy went to unusual pains to make a series of official farewells when he left for the United States last month, calling on King George and Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Churchill.

The London press then bade him farewell with columns of praise and the press association said he was not expected to return as Ambassador.

BULLETIN MATTER

WASHINGTON-1ST ADD FIRST LEAD KENNEDY XXX TO LONDON.

THE AMBASSADOR ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT AFTER A CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE:

"ON NOVEMBER 6 I TENDERED TO THE PRESIDENT MY RESIGNATION AS HIS AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST.JAMES'S.

"TODAY THE PRESIDENT WAS GOOD ENOUGH TO EXPRESS REGRET OVER MY DECISION, BUT TO SAY THAT, NOT YET BEING PREPARED TO APPOINT MY SUCCESSOR, HE WISHES ME TO RETAIN MY DESIGNATION AS AMBASSADOR UNTIL HE IS. BUT I SHALL NOT RETURN TO LONDON IN THAT CAPACITY.

"MY PLAN IS, AFTER A SHORT HOLIDAY, TO DEVOTE MY EFFORTS TO WHAT SEEMS TO ME THE GREATEST CAUSE IN THE WORLD TODAY, AND MEANS, IF SUCCESSFUL, THE PRESERVATION OF THE AMERICAN FORM OF DEMOCRACY. THAT CAUSE IS TO HELP THE PRESIDENT KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR."

SM610PES

WASHN 2ND ADD FIRST LEAD KENNEDY XXX OF WAR."

KENNEDY HAS BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE OCT. 26. THERE WERE REPORTS AT THE TIME OF HIS RETURN FROM LONDON THAT HE DESIRED TO RESIGN BUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID HE WAS HERE FOR "CONSULTATION."

DEC 2-1940

UNTIL TODAY'S STATEMENT, KENNEDY HIMSELF HAD REFUSED TO GIVE ANY CLEAR-CUT INDICATION OF HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD CONTINUING IN THE LONDON POST, WHERE HE SUCCEEDED THE LATE ROBERT WORTH BINGHAM IN 1938.

WASHINGTON--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD KENNEDY XXX BINGHAM IN 1938.

HE SAID ON ONE OCCASION, HOWEVER, THAT HE WAS READY "TO BE IN LONDON WITHIN 48 HOURS IF AN EMERGENCY ARISES THAT REQUIRES ME THERE."

SPECULATION ABOUT A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO KENNEDY AT THE COURT OF ST.JAMES'S HAS CENTERED ABOUT WILLIAM C.BULLITT, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, AND MARSHALL FIELD. THERE ALSO HAS BEEN TALK THAT A CAREER DIPLOMAT MIGHT BE GIVEN THE ASSIGNMENT.

IN THAT CONNECTION THERE HAS BEEN FREQUENT MENTION OF RAY ATHERTON, NOW ACTING CHIEF OF THE EUROPEAN DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. ATHERTON WAS COUNSELOR OF THE LONDON EMBASSY FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

THERE WAS NO AMPLIFICATION OF KENNEDY'S STATEMENT THAT AFTER A HOLIDAY HE WOULD DEVOTE HIMSELF TO THE CAUSE OF HELPING "THE PRESIDENT KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR."

DEC 2-1940

IN SOME QUARTERS, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THIS MEANT HE INTENDED TO GIVE A MAJOR PART OF HIS TIME TO SPEAKING AND WRITING IN AN EFFORT TO SWAY PUBLIC OPINION TO HIS FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED VIEW THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ENTER THE WAR.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD BE PROFERRED SOME HIGH GOVERNMENT POST, PERHAPS THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION, AND HIS STATEMENT DID NOT SEEM TO RULE OUT THIS POSSIBILITY.

NOW 50 YEARS OLD, KENNEDY IS A BOSTON FINANCIER WHO HAS BEEN A MAJOR FIGURE IN THE ADMINISTRATION SINCE 1934. IN THAT YEAR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DRAFTED HIM TO HEAD THE NEW SECURITIES AND EX-

30.24-6209

CHANGE COMMISSION.

HIS ABILITY AS AN ADMINISTRATOR SO IMPRESSED MR.ROOSEVELT THAT WHEN THE MARITIME COMMISSION WAS ORGANIZED AND GIVEN THE JOB OF REVITALIZING THE MERCHANT MARINE THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE CALLED ON KENNEDY TO TAKE THE CHAIRMANSHIP. HE HELD THIS POST UNTIL HE WAS APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

...RES NM

DEC 3 1941

New British Submarine, Long Overdue, Is Presumed Lost

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The British submarine Triad is overdue and must be considered lost, the Admiralty announced tonight, giving no details.

The Triad penetrated Oslo Fjord and torpedoed and sank a 4,000-ton supply ship on April 2. Nine days later she attacked a convoy, and two torpedoes found their mark.

Launched in May, 1939, the Triad, one of Great Britain's Triton class, displaced 1,090 tons on the surface and carried a normal complement of fifty-three men. Officially described as a "patrol type" for general service, the Triad was a sister ship of the Thetis, which foundered during a trial dive on June 1, 1939.

'PEACE' TREATY FOLLOWED BY JAPANESE RAID

Nipponese Flyers Bomb Chungking Area For First Time In Month

U. S. Credit To Chiang's Regime "Unfriendly," Says Wang's Aide

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Monday, Dec. 2—The Central (Chinese) news agency reported today that a much-publicized Japanese offensive in Hupeh province had been shattered by Chinese counter-attacks.

The agency said the Japanese now are beating a general retreat toward their original bases.

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, China, Dec. 1—The Japanese today followed up their pact of collaboration with the puppet Nanking Government with the first raid on the Chungking area in more than a month.

Japanese planes unloaded about ten bombs on a single objective down the Yangtze river from this capital. Chungking itself was not touched.

Signed Pact With Wang

The Japanese signed their pact yesterday with Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Government. The Central Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has offered a reward of 100,000 Chinese dollars ($6,000) for anyone "bringing the arch-traitor to book."

A Foreign Office spokesman declared that the new $100,000,000 United States credit, announced yesterday, would give China "fresh impetus against the disturber of the peace in th Pacific."

Will Help Materially

Its size, he said, will help materially in the fight against Japan and its intrinsic value is enhanced by the fact that it came immediately after the Nanking treaty signing.

Taking that as of political significance, Chinese sources said they were particularly pleased that the United States gave what they called the first international reaction to Japan's recognition of the Nanking regime.

They said it proved that "China's democratic support is stronger than Japan's Axis support, although the latter had formal status.

Wang's Aide Denounces U. S. Credit To Chungking

Shanghai, Dec. 1 (AP)—Wang Ching-wei's publicity minister, P. S. Lin, declared today that the new United States credit of $100,000,000 to the Chungking Government was "an unfriendly and unjust reply by a government to the friendly peace concluded between China and Japan."

Japan and the Wang Government of Nanking signed treaties of collaboration and "peace" yesterday at Nanking about the time that the White House announced the credit.

Extended 'Out Of Spite'

The credit, Lin declared, was extended "out of spite and for the sole purpose of enabling Chungking to exhaust China's strength in useless conflict with Japan while simultaneously weakening Japan's position."

Meanwhile, the entire city of Peiping and a large area of Shanghai were blockaded tonight by the Japanese as they carried on an intense but fruitless search for persons who attacked two Japanese in the cities.

20,000 Affected

At least 20,000 Chinese and several hundred foreigners were affected in Shanghai.

An unidentified gunman shot and wounded a man reported to be a Japanese gendarme in a western border settlement here while a Japanese lieutenant colonel was assassinated in Peiping.

The Japanese miltary, meanwhile, in a statement issued through Domei news agency, declared two of three "Chungking agents" responsible for wrecking a train near Soochow Friday had been killed by Japanese soldiers.

It was officially reported seventy-three Chinese and one Japanese were killed in the wreck and seventy persons seriously injured.

Reds Cool To Wang Pact

Moscow, Dec. 1 (AP)—A terse announcement of the new treaty of peace and recognition between Japan and Wang Ching-wei's Nanking regime in China appeared without comment today in Soviet Russia's press.

The U. S. S. R. maintains diplomatic relations with Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking Government.

FRENCH, THAILAND PLANES IN BATTLE

Aerial Fight Rages For 20 Minutes Over Indo-China Frontier

Land Clashes Also Reported As Vichy Forces Exact 'Reprisals'

[By the Associated Press]

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Monday, Dec. 2—French and Thailand warplanes fought for twenty minutes above the border town of Thakhek yesterday, it was reported here today, but the result of the battle was not announced.

At the same time, fighting on the Thai-Indo-China border appeared to be expanding as the French exacted "reprisals" for two attacks on Thakhek and Savannakhet last Thursday and yesterday.

Details of the operations along the border, where the French have been reported concentrating forces, were not made known, however.

Cities Blacked Out

The principal cities of southern Indo-China are taking blackout precautions against possible Thai bombing raids, while all French women and children have been removed from the border regions. Thus far there have been no French or foreign casualties.

Hanoi officials said there still was some slight hope of settlement because the French Minister to Bangkok and the consul were remaining at their posts.

Hanoi is awaiting new instructions from the Vichy Government regarding its attitude on the border fighting.

Relations Tense

Relations between Thai and Indo-China have been tense since the Bangkok Government early in September formally asked Vichy to return two small areas in Laos, western Indo-China state, which France took from Siam by force in 1907. Vichy rejected the claim.

Colonial officers here said they would retaliate with their entire strength against any major attacks by Thailand along the troubled border.

They said the border situation had been "grave" since last Thursday, when, they charged, Thai planes bombed Savannakhet and Thakhek and killed three persons.

The French said they retaliated by shelling Kahon and that similar retaliations would be taken in the future, although Indo-China was avoiding any provocation toward Thai and was not taking the initiative in military action.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Thai high command Saturday reported the occupation of three Indo-Chinese districts by its forces. It also said the raids of the two border towns followed an alleged French bombing of Thai.]

Sailor Killed

The latest border incident announced at a press conference was the killing of a sailor on the Mekong river by Thai rifle fire.

Other isolated cases of unrest in various parts of Indo-China were reported. These included a disturbance in the Saigon area, where it was said at least ten native civil guards and one French planter were killed in native uprisings.

Some 2,000 bandits were reported pillaging the country northward of Hanoi, near Langson, between Japanese and French troop positions.

Mission Sails To Tokyo

Meanwhile, a large French economic mission and a Japanese financial mission to Indo-China sailed today for Tokyo in another step in negotiations for a commercial accord between Japan and this French colony.

Seven French officials and four native representatives made up the French mission.

The Japanese mission was understood to have made no material advance while in Hanoi because Japan is seeking Indo-China raw materials, but is unable to supply the products Indo-China needs, especially metallurgic and chemical goods.

LAVAL'S TRIP REPORTED PUT OFF BY PETAIN

Marshal Said To Fear Pledges Vice-Premier Might Give Berlin

Plans First State Visit To Paris Within Few Weeks, Bern Hears

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 1—The expected visit of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval of France to Berlin was reported tonight to have been postponed by the personal orders of France's Chief of State, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

A diplomatic report said the Marshal was reluctant to have Laval go to Berlin for the present because of fear that the Vice-Premier might return with promises given on plans which Petain himself could not approve.

Plans Paris "Inspection Trip"

On the other hand, Marshal Petain himself was reported planning his first state visit to Paris on an official "inspection trip" within the next few weeks.

Diplomatic reports from Vichy said the Marshal was anxious to see whether it would be possible for the Vichy Government to go to Paris or whether, as he is reported to fear, the German grip on the capital is too strong to permit his Government even the partial freedom it enjoys in Vichy.

Laval, it was said, has been ordered to prepare for the marshal's trip during his talks with German and French authorities in Paris and then return to Vichy instead of continuing to Berlin.

Oppose Pre-Army Training

Swiss Vote Down Plan for Draft of Youths, 16 to 19

BERN, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Swiss, during the week end, voted down a proposal for state-directed premilitary training for youths of sixteen to nineteen years. The vote was 429,952 to 342,838. The bill would have made gymnastics, sharpshooting and general military courses compulsory for three years before universal military training.

The first Swiss canton to put the question of woman suffrage to a vote learned tonight that its voters were 17,120 to 7,819 against it

French Ford Plant to Reopen

VICHY, Dec. 1 (AP).—The newspaper "Paris Soir" said today that the new Ford factory at Poissy, near Paris, was ready to resume operations.

1,700 French Sailors Repatriated

VICHY, France, Dec. 1 (AP).—Two French passenger ships, the Winnipeg and the Djeenne, arrived today at Toulon with 1,700 French sailors and naval officers rapatriated from Britain.

Quisling Escapes Blast

Bomb Explodes Near Norway's Nazi Leader, But He Is Not Hurt

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 1 (AP).—A bomb exploded near Maj. Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi leader, but did not injure him, during a recent visit to Frederikstad, in southern Norway, the newspaper "Dagens Nyheters" reported from Oslo today. Quisling is the leader of the sole political party permitted since the German occupation. Whether any one was injured was not stated.

Fighting between political opponents in the Norwegian town of Soarsborg in which four persons were arrested and several injured, also was reported.

100 Arrested In India For Civil Disobedience

Four Former Prime Ministers Of Provinces Accused Of Parts In Gandhi's Campaign

Bombay, Dec. 1 (AP)—The first fortnight of extended "individual" civil disobedience under the guidance of Mohandas K. Gandhi has brought the arrest of about one hundred persons under Defense of India regulations.

These include four former Prime Ministers of Indian provinces, eleven former Ministers, five speakers or presidents of provincial legislatures, seven members of the Congress (Nationalist party) Working Committee, several members of the All-India Congress Committee and members of legislatures throughout India.

Arrests today included Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, former president of the Congress (party); Bulabhai Desai, leader of the opposition in the Central Assembly, and Magdalas Pakvasa, president of the Bombay upper house.

Refugees Crowd Lisbon Hopeful of Haven in U.S.

Thousands Are Stranded by Limited Shipping Facilities

LISBON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Lisbon, almost Europe's last gateway to the new world, still is crowded with refugees more than a half year after the German advance started an exodus from the Low Countries and France.

Shipping circles said liners plying between Portugal and the United States were all too few to accommodate the thousands seeking passage and said that prospects for the future held little promise of improvement.

Further possibilities for refugees, many of whom have been stranded here for weeks or even months, are clippers and freighters. The weather keeps Pan American's westbound flying lists curtailed and the freighters operating have only limited passenger space.

Thirty-seven French, German and Czech children ranging in age from three to fifteen years, many of them orphaned by war, reached Lisbon yesterday on their way to the United States to live with American families.

Richthofen Flyers' Chief Lost in Raid on Britain

Maj. Wick Downed 56th Foe on Last Flight With Squadron

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (AP).—Maj. Helmuth Wick, commander of the Richthofen Squadron, failed to return from a flight last Thursday over British territory, it was announced tonight. Comrades said Maj. Wick shot down his fifty-sixth opponent during his last flight.

Only twenty-five years old, he was one of Germany's air heroes of this war. On Oct. 9, after he had been credited with shooting down forty planes, he was decorated by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler personally with oak leaves added to the Iron Cross.

Goebbels Sure of Victory

Says in World Broadcast "Hour Will Come When England Will Fall"

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (AP).—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebels, the Nazi Minister of Propaganda, speaking today in a world radio broadcast, declared that Germany had no doubt of Great Britain's ultimate defeat.

"The hour will come when the last of our enemies, England, will fall," he said. "Till then, fight and work; steel your spiritual and intellectual powers."

Goebels, speaking in Norway last week, reminded those impatient at the delay in defeating Britain that an empire like Britain's did not collapse overnight.

Ban on Port of Boston For British Ships Ends

Dockers Cut Size of Gangs to Get Trade Back

BOSTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—"The Post" says the British Ministry of Shipping has lifted a ban on the use of the Port of Boston by ships under its control, since longshoremen have agreed to reduce loading expenses by using seventeen-man instead of twenty-one-man gangs. The paper says the ministry had diverted vessels to other ports south of New York because it felt loading costs here were excessive.

The longshoremen agreed to use smaller crews, it adds, after the Boston Port Authority pointed out to them that an increase in shipping resulting from the return of the British ships here would benefit all dock workers.

Man Who Bought British Yacht To Get Home Crosses in 60 Days

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 1 (AP).—"The Herald" said in a special dispatch from Nassau today that Henry B. Clarke, of Roslyn, L. I., and a crew of six were without food for the last three days of a stormy sixty-day crossing from England in a racing yacht.

The story quoted Mr. Clarke, identified as the owner of English aircraft factories, as saying the schooner was machine-gunned by German planes before sailing. Mr. Clarke said the worst experience of the voyage, however, was crossing the German submarine patrol stretching from Brest, France, to Ireland.

Mr. Clarke, "The Herald" said, arranged to sail the yacht when he was unable to reserve passage to the United States before February. The schooner arrived on Oct. 27 at the Madeira Islands, where Mr. Clarke cabled his wife. She did not know his whereabouts afterward until he telephoned her from Nassua.

Lashed by gale winds and a surging sea, the schooner sailed on to the Bahamas, with its larder empty at the trip's end.

Bought Yacht of Beatty's Son

Henry B. Clarke is a director of Clarke Aircraft Products, Ltd., aeronautical engineers of Derby, England. Unable to book passage on the Pan American Clipper from Lisbon, he purchased the 160-ton racing yacht Noroit from Earl Beatty, son of Britain's naval hero of the World War, and sailed from Dartmouth, England, for the United States on Sept. 26.

The Noroit was powered by an eighty-horsepower Diesel auxiliary engine. As a precaution against possible torpedoing Mr. Clarke painted an American flag and the letters "U. S. A." on both sides of the hull.

sailed from Tampico, Mexico on Friday with another German merchantman, the Idarwald, had radioed urgent calls to a station at the Mexican port for some time and then had become silent about 12:45 a. m.

The operator said he also picked up a remark from an unidentified station saying: "Rhein being followed by warships." Whether that comment was on the basis of authentic information or, merely an interpretation or guess by another station, the Tropical operator was unable to say.

The Rhein, Tropical said, had asked all stations to relay its calls to Merida, Venezuela, and interspersed German talk among the calls. The Tropical operator said he did not understand German.

Instead of following the usual procedure of broadcasting three calls and then waiting fifteen minutes for an answer, Tropical said the Rhein operator had repeated urgently: "Have a message."

Tropical Radio said similar calls were heard when these craft, with two others, made a dash for the sea two weeks ago and one, the Phrygia, was scuttled when unidentified warships, which later turned out to be American destroyers, were sighted At that time the 6,031-ton Rhein dashed back into port.

Ordinarily, in wartime, vessels of belligerent powers remain silent while at sea.

Nazi Freighter Is Silent After Urgent Wireless

Miami Hears the Rhein, One of Two in Tampico Dash, Is Trailed by Warships

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 1 (AP).—Tropical Radio reported early today that the German freighter Rhein, which

British Warship Takes 22 From Brazilian Ship

Captain Protests Seizure of Germans; Trinidad Detains Another Vessel

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 1 (AP).—A British auxiliary cruiser was reported tonight to have halted the Brazilian coastal passenger ship Itape eighteen miles off Brazil early today and to have removed twenty-two passengers, whom the British said were Germans.

It was reported the captain of the Itape had protested to the British captain, declaring his vessel was well within the American neutrality zone and was making a coastal run.

The passengers removed with their baggage were understood to have embarked at Porto Alegre, Santos and Rio de Janeiro for Bahia and Belem (Para).

The 4,970-ton ship left Rio de Janeiro yesterday and was reported halted off Cape St. Thomas. It was understood to have arrived in Victoria today.

British and Brazilian officials and officers of the ship's company said they knew nothing of the reported incident.

Brazilian Craft Held at Trinidad

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 1 (AP).—The newspaper "Universal" said today the Brazilian ship Buarque, 5,152 tons, was being detained at the British island of Trinidad by customs and contraband control officials in order to unload sixty packages of Brazilian merchandise consigned to such Venezuelan firms as Blohm & Co., Gustavo Zingg & Co. and Adolfo Melchert & Co.

The paper said none of these firms was on the list of those with whom the British forbid trade.

BULLETIN

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—Mackay Radio tonight intercepted reports indicating that two British ships were being torpedoed by submarines almost simultaneously about 600 miles west of the north coast of Ireland.

A report from the Valencia radio station said a British ship giving the call letters GKIF was being attacked by a submarine at 55.03 north and 18.40 west at 11.53 P. M.

At 10.15 P. M. the Portishead radio station said the British steamship Lady Glanely, 5,497 tons, had been torpedoed at 55 north and 20 west.

Mackay Radio said that they could not identify the ship by the call letters GKIF and surmised that it was a new ship, probably on her maiden voyage.

one point of which the only bombs reported today were dropped.

These did little damage, but a few persons were injured. Reports show that two enemy aircraft have been shot down during the day.

Further particulars are now available of the enemy's attack on Southampton last night which was carried out by a considerable force of enemy aircraft. As on several recent raids on other cities, the center of the town was deliberately attacked and much damage was done there to shops and house property.

From reports so far received it still appears probable that casualties will not be unduly heavy.

In the city all the services concellent co-operation between them proved adequate to deal with very heavy calls and in particular all fires are under control and alternative accommodation and food have been forthcoming for those whose homes have been destroyed.

An earlier communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Enemy air activity (last night) was mainly directed on and near the south coast.

In an attack on one town a number of fires, some of which were serious, were caused by incendiary bombs and considerable ramage was done to ships, houses and other buildings. Full reports are not yet available but it is feared a number of people have been killed and others injured.

Bombs dropped at three points in the course of small raids. These slightly injured a few people and did very little damage.

An Air Ministry communique:

Owing to weather conditions our bomber operations last night were canceled.

Last Friday a coastal command aircraft successfully torpedoed an enemy supply ship off the Duoch coast.

It is now known that two more enemy aircraft were shot down in engagements near our coasts yesterday. (Making a total of five.)

An Admiralty communique:

In the early hours of this morning an offensive patrol of our

The next of kin are being informed.

I nanother part of the North Sea our light forces last night chased off a German E-boat patrol which escaped in the darkness owing to its superior speed.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (AP).—The German high command communique today:

A German auxiliary cruiser overseas reports a total of 79,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping so far sunk. This amount does not include successes as a result of the cruiser's mine-laying activity.

On the night of Nov. 29-30, the German air force undtook a new large scale [illegible] on London. Wave after wave flew over the city and dropped bombs of the heaviest caliber, among others, on Paddington, Kensington and Battersea.

Great blazes lighted the city and pointed out the way for attacking planes.

Other war important objectives such as Liverpool, Birmingham and Plymouth were attacked with success.

During the day of Nov. 30 activity of German planes was restricted to armed reconnaissance. Scouts determined that fires, especially in oil tank regions, still were ablaze at Plymouth. During these flights London again was bombed.

On the English Channel coast numerous air fights took place.

During one of the repeated enemy attempts to disturb German sea supply lines, English speedboats attacked a German steamer off the mouth of the Scheldt. An accompanying outpost (patrol) boat engaged the enemy craft and damaged two speedboats so severely that their loss must be reckoned with. A third was heavily damaged. Still floating, the German steamer could be towed back to port.

During the night of Nov. 30-Dec. 1 the German air force undertook a large scale attack on a vital harbor on the Channel coast. The British air force did not put in an appearance this night. During air fights yesterday six enemy planes were shot down. Four of our own planes are missing.

Day's Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security tonight:

There has been some enemy activity over southeast England during the day. Raiding formations have been small. They consisted of fighters and fighter-bombers. None penetrated deeper than the southern outskirts of London, at

motor torpedo boats atacked and damaged a large German supply ship off the Dutch coast. The German S. S. Santos, 5,943 tons, sent out an S O S stating that she had been torpedoed off the mouth of the Scheldt. All our motor torpedo boats returned safely.

One of them received superficial damage from the gunfire of an escorting German warship. The only casualties were two wounded.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front renewed enemy attacks were repulsed by

30,24-6211

30.24—6211

our troops which counter-attacked vigorously. The Julia Alpine division distinguished itself particularly.

In Northern Africa enemy motorized forces were scatter-bombed and put to flight by one of our scouting squadrons in the El Auenat zone.

Two enemy planes dropped bombs on Menelao in Cyrenaica without causing damages or victims.

In Eastern Africa an enemy attack on Gallabat was repulsed. An encounter favorable to us took place at Iregri, west of Lake Rudolf. After a six-hour fight the enemy was put to ight, leaving seventy-two dead in the field, including one officer and some wounded, arms and three trucks loaded with supplies and munitions. Our losses were less.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Greek high command communique today:

There were imoprtant advances on the entire front.

Points of special importance for the development of operations in the Premeti region were captured. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and much material fell into our hands.

ADVANCE BASES EMPHASIZED BY ADMIRAL STARK

Report Calls For Them Wherever Need Exists In U. S. Possessions

Present Fleet Is Strong But Not Strong Enough, He Declares

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 1—Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, called today for advance naval bases in "our own overseas possessions wherever they may be needed, be it in Puerto Rico, Hawaii or Guam," to permit operations in the areas where national interests are liable to attack.

In his annual report covering the fiscal year 1940, Admiral Stark also said that "the experiment of disarmament" from 1921 to 1935 "cost us dearly in relative naval strength—but the greatest loss is time."

"Dollars cannot buy yesterday," his report continued. "Our present fleet is strong, but it is not strong enough. The navy should always be in a position to uphold national policies and interests, and to guard the United States and its continental and overseas possessions."

Warning On Future

"Hazards brought about by changes in the international situation may arise rapidly. Years are required to build a strong navy. We must, in the future, be on guard against peacetime reduction of our naval strength below safe levels. We must be prepared to rely only on ourselves.

"We are faced with the demonstrated fact that force is now the only safe insurance of national survival. Unpreparedness has suddenly cost the independence of thirteen nations abroad.

"The manifest threat against the future security of this hemisphere has aroused the people of the United States. Practical efforts are being made to augment the present strength of our armed forces so as to meet any eventuality."

Air Corps Hears Of New Devices To Balk Raids

Data Brought From Britain Fails to Mention Strange Blue Ray Seen at London

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—High-ranking Army Air Corps officers who recently returned from London brought back data on a number of new British and German weapons, it was learned today, to guide this country in perfecting its defenses against air attack.

Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, commander of the newly created Southeast Air District, and Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney, head of the Air Defense Command, described the results of their special mission in recent talks to groups of officers at the War Department, but most of the information was carefully withheld from the public.

Officers who heard them said, however, that the discussions contained no explanation of the mysterious bluish light ray reported by London observers in recent days and mentioned as a possible weapon being used by the British against German night bombers.

The ray, described as narrower than the ordinary searchlight beam, is seen at elevations of 10,000 and 20,000 feet. Unlike the familiar beam from ground searchlights which stab upward, the strange new light was horizontal in the sky. In some quarters, it was suggested the horizontal beam was designed to help pilots of night fighter planes detect the whereabouts of German bombers by illuminating them as they crossed the path of the beam.

British censors have passed stories concerning Blenheim bomber planes which the Royal Air Force has converted into fighters equipped with "an ear" for the interception of night raiders.

Because sound travels relatively slowly, the report aroused conjecture here as to whether the British were experimenting with a device for planes similar to that on which the United States Army is working as a substitute for the old-type sound detectors. Details of this American device are carefully guarded.

"Protection against night bombing is one of Britain's major problems," one army spokesman said, "and undoubtedly many weapons will be tried."

About the only German innovation which the American observers reported was a parachute bomb. It was described as a particularly powerful explosive which detonates about ten seconds after reaching the ground and which is capable of leveling a whole block. Some sources suggested it was lowered by parachute to prevent it from burying itself in the earth and thus decreasing its demolition potential.

The observations made by Gens. Yount and Chaney of the technique and tactics of modern aerial warfare are expected to influence this country's defense plans.

As commander of the Southeast Air District, with headquarters at Tampa, Fla., Gen. Yount will have charge of fighter squadrons charged with responsibility for repelling any air attack from the Caribbean area. Gen. Chaney, head of the Air Defense Command, has control of anti-aircraft units, squadrons of pursuit planes and the air-raid warning service. His headquarters are at Mitchel Field, L. I.

CANADIAN MISSION STARTS

Group To Pay Trade And Good-Will Visit To Latin America

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—A four-man Canadian trade mission, headed by J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, left today by plane for Miami on an "exploratory" trade and good will visit to Central and South America.

A spokesman said the group planned during the next two months to stop at Panama, Nassau, Jamaica, Barranquila, Colombia, Peru, Chile and possibly Uruguay. He said the mission also probably would go to New Zealand.

LONDON, DEC. 2-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPTA ORATION, ANNOUNCING CANCELLATION OF A SCHEDULED WEDNESDAY BROADCAST BY THE FAMOUS GLASGOW ORPHEUS CHOIR FOUNDED AND CONDUCTED BY SIR HUGH ROBERTON, GAVE A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS ASSOCIATION TODAY ASSERTING THAT THE CANCELATION WAS MADE BECAUSE OF SIR HUGH'S ALLEGED PACIFIST VIEWS.

"THE BBC DOES NOT IN TIME OF WAR INVITE TO THE MICROPHONE ANYONE PUBLICLY KNOWN TO BE OPPOSED TO THE NATIONAL WAR EFFORT," THE STATEMENT SAID. "AS SIR HUGH ROBERTON HAS REAFFIRMED THE VIEWS HE HAS PUBLICLY EXPRESSED ON THIS SUBJECT, THE BBC COULD NOT X X XINVITE HIM TO APPEAR WITH THE ORPHEUS CHOIR."

THE BBC IS A GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

SIR HUGH, 66, HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND WAS A FRIEND OF RAMSAY MAC DONALD. THE CHOIR HE FOUNDED IN 1906 HAS GIVEN COMMAND PERFORMANCES BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN AND HAS TOURED THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

FD103AES

LONDON, DEC 1-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF THE RAID ON SOUTHAMPTON IS A COMPILATION OF THE REPORTS FROM THERE, DISTRIBUTED BY THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION AND ANOTHER BRITISH NEWS AGENCY,

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH:

-- 0 --

SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 1--USING TACTICS SIMILAR TO THOSE IN THE "TOTAL" RAID ON COVENTRY THE NIGHT OF NOV. 14-15, WAVES OF GERMAN BOMBERS GAVE THIS PORT TOWN ITS WORST RAKING OF THE WAR LAST NIGHT AND EARLY THIS MORNING.

THE GERMANS ATTACKED THE TOWN FOR MORE THAN SEVEN HOURS AND IT WAS FEARED THE CASUALTY LIST WOULD INCLUDE A NUMBER OF DEAD.

TOWNSMEN CALLED IT A "BLITZ FIRE RAID" AND ONE AIR RAID OFFICIAL SAID "IF EVER THERE WAS INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING, WE HAVE HAD IT HERE."

THE GERMAN BOMBERS SHOWERED INCENDIARIES AND THEN HIGH EXPLOSIVES, CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, PRIVATE HOUSES, CHURCHES, HOTELS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

THE GUNS PUT UP A HEAVY BARRAGE AS THE RAIDERS CIRCLED THE TOWN.

MANY BUILDINGS IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY WERE WRECKED AND DAMAGE WAS CAUSED IN OTHER AREAS.

WHEN THE RAID WAS AT ITS HEIGHT 70 PATIENTS AT A HOSPITAL WERE MOVED TO A BUILDING IN ANOTHER PART OF TOWN WITHOUT A SINGLE CASUALTY. THE HOSPITAL WAS GUTTED.

CHURCHES DESTROYED INCLUDED ANGLICAN AND ROMAN CATHOLIC, ONE UNITARIAN CHURCH AND ONE BAPTIST. AMONG THE BUILDINGS SMASHED WERE A THEATER, A NEWSPAPER OFFICE, A LENDING LIBRARY AND A LARGE NUMBER OF SHOPS.

FOUR ARP WORKERS WERE KILLED BY A BOMB NEAR THEIR POST AND ONE OFFICER WAS KILLED WHEN A POLICE STATION WAS HIT.

OTHER CASUALTIES WERE PRINCIPALLY AMONG CIVILIANS.

TOWNSMEN PRAISED THE WAY THE ARP AND FIRE FIGHTERS CONTROLLED THE DEVASTATION.

AN AMBULANCE DRIVEN BY A GIRL WAS TOSSED ONTO THE SIDEWALK BY A BOMB BLAST. JUMPING OUT, THE DRIVER FOUND THREE WOUNDED MEN. SINGLE-HANDED SHE GOT THEM INTO THE AMBULANCE AND TOOK THEM TO A HOSPITAL.

MANY PEOPLE HAD STORIES OF CLOSE ESCAPES. SIXTY PEOPLE LEFT A SALOON FOR SHELTER JUST BEFORE TWO HEAVY BOMBS WRECKED THE BUILDING.

HUNDREDS WHOSE HOMES WERE DESTROYED OR UNINHABITABLE COLLECTED WHAT BELONGINGS THEY COULD FIND IN THE RUINS. THEY WERE GIVEN ACCOMMODATION IN SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

ARP WORKERS SAID ALTHOUGH DAMAGE WAS WIDESPREAD, THE POPULACE SHOWED NO SIGN OF PANIC. A NEWSPAPER VENDOR DISPLAYED HIS SUNDAY PAPERS WITH A SIGN, "HITLER COMES AND HITLER GOES BUT WE GO ON FOREVER."

MANY PEOPLE STILL WERE IN THE STREETS WHEN THE FIRST BOMB FELL.

AMERICAN RED CROSS AMBULANCES WERE PROMINENT IN RESCUE WORKER. AMBULANCE UNITS STOOD BY AS GRIMY, UNSHAVEN RESCUE WORKERS DUG FOR VICTIMS.

MILITARY UNITS HELPED POLICE DIRECT TRAFFIC TODAY.

KA416PES

LONDON--FIRST ADD SOUTHAMPTON RAID XXX TRAFFIC TODAY.

SOME THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WERE HOMELESS AND TOWNSMEN WERE TALKING OF COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

COUNCILLOR G.BENNET BASCOMB, CHIEF LABOR SUPPLY OFFICER FOR THE

30.24—6213

AREA, ADVOCATED THAT ALL NON-PRODUCERS BE MOVED OUT, THAT WORKERS ALSO BE TRANSPORTED OUT OF THE CITY AFTER THEIR LABOR SHIFT WAS COMPLETED, TO BE FED AND HOUSED IN COMMUNAL REST CENTERS AND THEN BROUGHT BACK THE FOLLOWING DAY.

DEC 3-1940

"ONLY BY SUCH MEANS CAN PRODUCTION BE MAINTAINED AND INCREASED PRODUCTION IS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE ANSWER TO THE BLITZ," HE SAID.

KA740PES

LONDON, DEC.1-(AP)-PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS, HUSBAND OF PRINCESS JULIANA, YESTERDAY TURNED OVER TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER A CHECK FOR £35,000 (ABOUT $140,000) SUBSCRIBED BY THE PEOPLE OF JAVA TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S BIRTHDAY FUND.

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS 66 YESTERDAY.

B147PES

TOKYO, DEC 2-(MONDAY)-(AP)-YAKICHIRO SUMA, SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, SAID TODAY THAT JAPAN "HAD NO REACTION" TO THE UNITED STATES NON-RECOGNITION OF THE NANKING REGIME OF CHINA AND TO THE UNITED STATES EXTENSION OF $100,000,000 CREDIT TO THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SINCE BOTH HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

DEC 3-1940

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT BENEFIT FROM STABILIZATION OF CHINESE CURRENCY BUT ADDED THAT "PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF THE LOAN ARE MUCH MORE IMPORTANT. THE EFFECTS OF NON-RECOGNITION WILL BE FELT MAINLY IN NANKING WHERE SOME STEPS MAY BE TAKEN AS A RESULT OF THE WASHINGTON DECLARATION." HE DECLINED TO ELABORATE.

SN201AES

NEW YORK, DEC.1-AP-THE NAME OF HERBERT L. MATTHEWS, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN ROME WHO WAS ASKED TO LEAVE ITALY LAST OCTOBER, REAPPEARED TODAY OVER A DISPATCH TO THAT NEWSPAPER FROM THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.

MATTHEWS ASKED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR PERMISSION TO RESUME HIS DUTIES, A NOTE IN THE PAPER EXPLAINED AND "THE INCIDENT WHICH GAVE RISE TO HIS INVITATION TO LEAVE ITALY HAS BEEN CLOSED AND HIS REQUEST GRANTED."

THE ISSUE WAS OVER A DISPTATCH TO THE TIMES SAYING THAT "THE AXIS IS OUT TO DEFEAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BECAUSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY....."

AFTER HE READ IT, WITHOUT COMMENT, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, STEFANI, ITLAIAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, ACCUDED MATTHEWS OF CHARGING FALSELY "THAT ITALY WAS MIXING IN THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION" AND THUS TENDING TO "DISTURB THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

Leave Blank

5,000 Italians in Mass Surrender, Greeks Threatening Porto Edda; U-Boats Trap 8 in British Convoy

GREEKS CLAIM ENEMY ROUT ON 100-MILE FRONT

Report New Victory Threatening To Cut Off Italians In South

Success On Coast Follows Surrender Of 5,000 Fascists In North

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Tuesday, Dec. 3.—Collapse of Italy's central defense line in Albania with the mass surrender of 5,000 Fascist troops was combined with new strategic gains in the south near the coast to precipitate another disorganized Italian retreat on a one hundred-mile front, a Greek Government spokesman said early today.

Greek mountain troops hurled Italian defenders back to new heights near Delvino, about twenty-five miles northeast of the seaport of Santi Quaranta (Porto Edda).

This southern success threatened further to cut off Italian troops in that seaport area, the Greeks said.

Road Under Greek Fire

The Greek high command in its latest communique today said the road from Santi Quaranta to the main southern Italian base at Argirocastro already was under Greek fire.

Besides the 5,000 reported in military dispatches from the central front, the Government spokesman said another 150 prisoners were captured by Greeks advancing in the Aoos river region near Premet.

Additional Italian equipment also was taken.

The Greek spokesman made this summary of the latest military action:

"In the course of today, the Italians continued to retreat.

Retreat On Left Wing

"The most important retreat was on our left wing, where the enemy retreated to the heights around Delvino and has passed in depth Santi Quaranta.

"More to the north in the River Aoos region our troops are fighting with the same courage as that which enabled them to capture Pogradetz, and have captured a summit 2,145 meters high (about 7,000 feet) on Politzani Mountain. There the Italians were strongly established and hoped to remain.

Left 150 Prisoners

"In the region of Premet the enemy retreated to villages and heights to the northeast and left 150 prisoners in the hands of our troops.

"In the Pogradetz region the enemy tried to cover his retreat by defending himself in the northeastern heights, but we hope to dislodge the enemy from these heights also. During these operations our troops captured ten guns, fifty machine guns, trench mortars and all sorts of war material which will be useful to us."

Italians Have Enough

The Italian commander on the central front sent word over that he had had enough, the Greeks reported, adding that their troops, fearing a trap, warily encircled the Fascists.

Then began the roundup and the march of 5,000 to the rear to join more than 8,000 Italians the Greeks previously have reported captured in the thirty-six-day-old war.

"The victory, without exaggeration, is of exceptional importance," the account from the front said, "for the enemy line in this sector has been destroyed and all danger eliminated for us.

"The psychological effect of the surrender was such that it broke enemy resistance in the area and led to a hasty, precipitous retreat. One after another the Italian columns abandoned their positions, leaving behind all sorts of equipment in large quantities.

"Seventeen captured Italian officers disclosed that elite Italian legions, which had taken part in the Spanish civil war, had taken part in the defense of this area and were retreating in disorder."

Front Swings Like Door

Prior to the reported break in the center of the line the Greeks pictured the battle front as swinging like a barn door toward the Adriatic from a hinge on the Adriatic coast of Albania, just north of the Greek frontier, to Lake Ochrida, on the Yugoslav border.

In the north, the Italians were said to be retreating through the snow-carpeted mountains toward Elbasani, about twenty miles southeast of Tirana, Albanian capital.

On the lower segment of the now broken line, the Italians were reported putting up their stiffest resistance around Argirocastro, which, with Greek-captured Koritza, provided the major bases for the Italian invasion of Greece.

Greek Troops Reported On Way To Elbasani

Ochrida, on the Albanian-Yugoslavian Frontier, Dec. 2 (AP) — Two columns of the northern Greek army were reported tonight to have fought their way into strategic valleys leading to Elbasani, the next Albanian objective of the Greek commanders.

One column was said to have smashed its way into the upper Skumbi river valley, which leads to Elbasani, while the second, operating to the south, pushed through the Devol river valley northwest of Moskopolis.

There was a furious artillery engagement as the Greeks sought to dislodge the Italians from the village of Mamuliste, the Fascists' last foothold on the western shore of Lake Ochrida near the Yugoslavian frontier.

The village is north of Pogradetz and about forty-five miles from Elbasani by the only highway in the entire area.

In most sectors the Italians were reported continuing a slow retreat amid snow which in some places was more than four feet.

Small shipping was wrecked by severe storms in the Adriatic and the transport of Italian reinforcements and supplies from Italy to Albania was reported severely hampered

Heavy Losses Inflicted On Greeks, Rome Says

Rome, Dec. 2—Counter-attacking Italians inflicted heavy losses on the Greeks after standing off violent, artillery-protected Greek charges on the Albanian battlefront, the high command reported today.

The Greeks were declared to have thrown an entire army corps against the Fascist Ninth Army, but the high command said they wound up in their original positions after the Fascists themselves lashed out with a fierce counter-thrust.

An Italian infantry commander, Colonel Trizo, died while leading his Forty-seventh Regiment against the Greeks, today's communique disclosed.

Two Battalions Praised

The high command said two battalions of the Puseteria and Ferrara divisions especially distinguished themselves. These divisions are a part of the Eleventh Army, organized three weeks ago and rushed to the front.

Greek cavalry detachments surprised by Fascist Alpine scouts were declared "annihilated."

British planes bombed several islands in Italy's strongly-fortified Dodecanese Islands, but the high command said they did no damage.

In Africa, the British bombed Kassala and Metemma, in the Sudan; Burao, Somaliland, and Assab, Eritrea, killing five persons and wounding twenty-three, the communique reported.

Center of Line Then Breaks And General Retreat Follows

Re-enforcements Rushed Up to Stem Advance Also Are Hurled Back and Athens Claims Gains All Along Front.

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Capture of 5,000 Italians, the largest mass of prisoners yet taken by the Greek Army, was announced today from the northern front.

Their surrender, dispatches said, was the signal for a general retreat of other Italian forces in the area, leaving a huge gap in the Fascist center.

Fresh Italian troops rushed to bolster sagging defense lines earlier had been reported being smashed back with the regiments they came to re-enforce, and the Greeks claimed important new advances all along the Albanian battle front.

Mention of the exact place where the front was reported smashed was forbidden by military authorities. They permitted mention merely that it was in the north.

One frontline report said "the victory, without exaggeration, is of exceptional importance, for the enemy line in this sector has been destroyed and all danger eliminated for us."

The capture of the Italians, this report said, came after the Fascist commander sent a message to the Greek line that he was ready to surrender.

Italians in Hasty Retreat.

The Greeks, fearing a trap, cautiously surrounded the Italians with heavy detachments, this account went on.

"The psychological effect of the surrender was such that it broke enemy resistance in the area and led to a hasty, precipitous retreat," it said.

"One after another of the Italian column abandoned their positions, leaving behind all sorts of equipment in large quantities.

"Seventeen captured Italian officers disclosed that elite Italian legions which had fought in Spain's civil war had taken part in defense of this area and were retreating in disorder."

Before this report was received, advices from the front described the fighting line at the start of the sixth week of war as swinging like a barn door toward the Adriatic coast, from a coastal area just north of the Greek frontier, to Lake Ochrida, on the Yugoslav frontier.

With this break, the arching battlefront appeared to have been cut into two segments, with the heaviest fighting still raging in the south around Argyrokastron, the last remaining Fascist invasion base in southern Albania.

In the central sector the Greek High Command announced the capture of points of special importance for the development of operations around Premet, eighteen miles north of the Greek frontier.

Near Lake Ochrida the Italians were said to be retreating through ice and snow toward Elbasson, forty miles northwest of fallen Pogradetz on the road to the Albanian capital Tirana.

Claims Important Advances.

The High Command said last night that the Greeks made "important advances on the entire front" and took 150 more prisoners.

A spokesman added that the Italian retreat was general from Lake Ochrida to the sea, and that Greek bayonet charges had won new fortified heights.

"The booty we have captured (around Pogradetz) is very important and exceeds figures given in the official communique," he said. "More to the south, the fresh, select Italian troops which had been rushed to re-enforce the enemy have contributed nothing. On the contrary, they suffered the effect of the contagions."

Answers Italian Radio.

The Greek newspaper Progref answered what it said was an Italian radio assertion that Greek bayonet fighting was "a barbarous form of warfare" by commenting:

"Bayonet fighting certainly is less barbarous than using Italian bombing planes against non-combatants. . . . It is not our fault if the enemy lacks the courage of soul against these bayonet charges."

Battlefront dispatches yesterday laid delay in the High Command's announcement of the fall of Pogradetz last week to a policy of completely mopping up around captured positions—to forestall counter-attacks—before reporting their fall.

The Greeks were said to have driven most of the Italians from Pogradetz by last Tuesday and to have taken the town after a fierce assault Thursday, although the fall of the town was not claimed until Saturday when Italian forces had been pushed out of the area near by.

R. A. F. Bombs Road.

A communique from the Royal Air Force operating in Greece said Italian aerial operations had been restricted because of unfavorable flying conditions but British planes bombed a road used to bring up Italian re-enforcements in southwestern Albania.

An "important bridge" was reported damaged in low flying attacks through heavy anti-aircraft fire. The communique also reported British bombers damaged "military buildings" in the Telepini area.

Heavy Snow Hampers Italians.

SALONIKA, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Heavy snows in the Albanian Mountains today were reported causing severe hardship to the harassed Italian forces (fifteen words censored).

Hardy Macedonian peasant troops were little bothered by the intense cold and snow, but the Italians were said to be suffering in much the same manner as the Russians in the Finnish war. Only a small percentage of the Italian forces—the Alpinists—are used to mountain fighting, according to Greek dispatches

30.24-6215

30.24—6215

(six words censored).

Greek officials returning from Pogradetz, fallen Italian stronghold thirty miles inside Albania, said that Greek soldiers charging a machine-gun nest on a snowy mountain peak found the Italian crew huddled in a dugout while they operated the gun above their heads with a string attached to the trigger.

There was little news from the front other than that the Greeks were pushing ahead as fast as possible under difficult conditions (fifty-five words censored).

Reports Greeks Beaten Back.

ROME, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Violent attacks by an entire Greek Army Corps, preceded by artillery fire, were beaten back by Fascist troops holding defense lines in Albania, the Italian High Command reported today.

Its communique said that during the fighting an Italian colonel was killed leading his regiment into battle.

British planes were said to have bombed several islands in the Italian Dodecanese group in the eastern Mediterranean. No damage was reported.

The communique said the Greek losses were particularly heavy "on the right flank of the (Italian) Ninth Army where the (Greek) attack, preceded by intense artillery preparation, was carried out by a complete army corps."

It added that "on the front of the (Italian) Eleventh Army two battalions of the Puseteria and Ferra divisions especially distinguished themselves. Leading the Forty-seventh Infantry Regiment, Col Trizo perished gloriously."

R.A.F. Trio Safe In Athens After Being Given Up

Bomb Crew Forced Down on Island Saved by Greek With American Accent

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (AP).—Three members of a British bomber struck by Italian anti-aircraft shells during a low-dive attack two days ago on an Albanian port returned to their officers' mess here tonight and wearily read the official poster about them: "Missing, feared dead."

Here is their story as told by the squadron leader who piloted the bomber:

"We got a direct hit just as we released our bombs. One fragment ripped a large hole in the port engine cowling, but the motor continued to go. The other quit on us.

"I could still fly her and none of us was injured, even though a notebook in the air gunner's pocket was torn in half by shrapnel and the explosion threw the plane on its back.

"I thought we'd pass out from gas fumes before I spotted a small island. The island only had a landing strip on beach which looked about twenty yards wide.

"I gave the mates a chance to jump but they preferred to stand by me. Well, I got her down all right in a belly landing. But that was just the beginning of more trouble.

"A peasant near by on seeing us ran away screaming. Then a man appeared with a rifle and looked tough. We raised our hands and yelled 'English! English!'

"This fellow looked very, very surprised and, with a definite American accent, yelled 'Are you guys English?'

"By this time, several hundred locals had arrived and they looked very dangerous, but our American friend talked fast and kept them back."

The pilot said an automobile was then borrowed by the three Royal Air Force men, told how they were bombed by Italian planes and lost the car, finally found a fishing boat and crossed to the Greek mainland—twenty hours on a rough sea.

"But the reception we got on landing was worth it," the pilot grinned.

"Those in the small town showered us with flowers, brought out bottles of local wine and finally the Mayor led me to the balcony of the Town Hall for a speech. Since it was in English I know they didn't understand it, but every time I said 'Mussolini' and made signs I brought the house down."

Britain On Greece

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 2 — British military circles expressed the opinion today that the Greek advance against Italian forces in Albania henceforth must be slower.

They gave these reasons:

1. The Greeks are operating in a very difficult country which is new to them.

2. Their lines of communication are longer and they have not had time to organize them.

3. The Italians have brought in fresh troops and are making a determinined effort to hold their pursuers.

Reviewing the first month of the fighting, these sources said, the war which started as an invasion of Greece had become a counter-attack in Albania with no Italians remaining in Greece.

At the same time an official informant asserted that the retreat of the Italians had never become a rout.

He said the Italian soldiers had found themselves let down by bad and inefficient plans of their leaders, but "fought as well as they have been allowed to fight."

Military sources called the capture of Koritza the key to Allied success in the north and expressed belief that it ended the land threat to Salonika, except from an Axis thrust through Yugoslavia or Bulgaria.

They declined to say how many British troops were sent to Greece, but indicated the number was not large.

PREDICT BRITISH DRIVE IN GREECE

Observers in Egypt Expect Attack on Axis.

ITALY SEEN IN NEED OF HELP

London Believed Ready to Dispatch Troops to Halt Any Nazi Aid.

CAIRO, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Increased British operations in the Grecian war sector were predicted today by observers in Egypt who expressed the belief that Great Britain's armies would carry the fight to the Axis in southeastern Europe.

These observers said they believed Adolf Hitler would have to come to Premier Mussolini's aid within the next week or two if Italian reinforcements pouring into Albania failed to turn the tide of battle with the Greeks and regain the prestige the Italians lost when their attempted invasion of Greece backfired.

While whatever plans the British may have for moving more forces into Greece are kept secret, it was regarded as certain that any move by the Axis would bring a counter move by the British and that certain advance moves in anticipation of Axis action also were likely.

Would Fight on Mainland.

Opinion here seemed to be that—even in case Germany joins the Italian battle with Greece—the British believed it would be better to meet German troops on the mainland than to permit them to break through to Mediterranean bases.

The feeling in the British middle east was that, since the Axis has not brought the fight to dislodge the British from the Suez Canal, the British must carry the fight to the Axis.

When the Italians first struck at Greece there was considerable caution on the part of the British lest the Axis might be trying to ensnare British Near East forces while preparing a major drive elsewhere. Too, even many Greek officers expressed doubts that the Greeks could hold the mainland long.

No Sign of Quick Collapse.

Since then developments have dissipated both these views. Little likelihood is seen of a quick collapse in Greece, which would leave British forces stranded there and the Italians in the western Egyptian desert have shown no signs of being ready to try a main offensive against the British lines.

Gen. Georges Catroux, who has assumed leadership of the "free French" forces in the Near East has declared that Italian reverses in the Greek campaign produced a deep effect among French troops in Africa and Syria.

He expressed the belief that any German or Italian attempt to occupy the regions these troops were holding would meet with their resistance.

NAZI BOMBERS BLAST BRISTOL AGAIN.

Industries And Harbor Facilities Subjected To Overnight Attack

Port In Southwest Hit, But Most Of England Has Respite From Bombs

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Tuesday, Dec. 3—Industries and harbor facilities at Bristol were subjected t another "destructive attack" by German bombers overnight, informed German sources reported early today.

Since early last night, they said, strong forces of German aircraft had been en route to "conclude the work of destruction" of Bristol within a short period, the same as with Coventry and Southampton.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Dec. 3—German bombers concentrated overnight on a town in the west of England, which has been repeatedly raided in recent nights, but most the rest of Britain enjoyed comparative quiet.

A southwest town underwent its seventh successive attack, and raiders also were over Liverpool, East Anglia, Wales and the south coast area.

Bombs hurled by a single plane on an east Anglian town caused a number of casualties and entombments in a workers' district. For the second time in a week London had no pre-midnight alarm.

The southwest town (which might be Southampton, Bristol or Plymouth, since all have been raided heavily of late) reported that strong anti-aircraft fire drove the raiders back out to sea before they reached the town.

Flares, Fire Bombs, Explosives

But in the western city apparently chosen for the night's assault, the Germans followed their usual procedure of hurling flares, then fire bombs, and then high explosives. Damage was reported from several districts.

Just before this new assault got under wav the Air and Home Security ministries issued the first official estimate of the human loss in the heavy Nazi raids on Southampton Saturday and Sunday nights, saying:

". . . Casualties were not large taking into account the scale of operations. For the two raids . . . there are known to be about 370, which include both killed and seriously wounded."

Mission Of Frightfulness

That port city of 175,000 population was struck Sunday night by about 200 planes in what the British Press Association called a "mission of frightfulness." Thousands were left without homes; whole areas were left in ruins. Feeding and redistributing the homeless victims was declared a major problem.

From a community underground shelter hit squarely by a heavy bomb bodies still were being brought forth late in the day.

Not alone the town in the southwest but Liverpool and areas in the south coast and South Wales as well were reported under attack tonight. Bombed, too, was an East Anglian town.

Day Of Relative Peace

The day had been one of relative peace. Along an old, accustomed aerial battle front over the coast of Kent British pilots fought off German squadrons in a defense officially declared so successful that from dawn to dusk not a single heavy raid was reported in all of Britain.

So far as was known, said the Air Ministry, not a bomb fell upon the islands during that daylight period, and two German raiders were reported sent to destruction in fights over the Channel without loss to the British.

British Claim Successful Raids At Wilhelmshaven

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Successful overnight British raids upon the German navy's shipbuilding yards at the Wilhelmshaven naval base and on other separated objectives in Nazi territory were announced today by the Air Ministry.

A great fire was declared left at Wilhelmshaven well within the shipyards, where the Ministry said a large number of submarines were under construction.

Hit, too, it was announced, were the submarine base and naval docks at Lorient, France; the power station, jetty and drydocks at Brest, France; barracks and other buildings at a Nazi military camp in Kristiansand, Norway; the gas works in Asbjerg, Denmark, where "flames covered the whole area."

Nazi Bombers Continue To Hammer Southampton

Berlin, Dec. 2 (AP)—German bombers pounded today at Southampton, important British south coast port, with the same strength as in fierce attacks of Saturday and last night, said DNB, quoting information furnished by the Nazi high command.

Heavy blows continued with "still burning fires systematically enlarged," the German news agency said, and explosions in the warehouse area were visible in northern France.

It declared that the weakness of the British defense permitted excellent aiming.

Other Cities Attacked

At the time of the overnight attacks on Southampton, the agency said, other Nazi formations were smashing also at London, Liverpool and Birmingham. Aerial mine-laying continued, it declared.

A new series of fires were started at London and supply facilities were hit, the agency said.

German bombers returned to the assault on Southampton, manufacturing-shipping center, which possesses one of England's finest harbors, on the heels of reports of flying scouts that they had seen tongues of flames frequently leaping through smoke clouds over the harbor.

Docks Damaged

Informed sources asserted that docks,

rail lines and industrial areas were badly damaged.

They reported eleven British planes downed and two Germans missing.

Military sources said the war in the air was developing strictly according to plan.

They expressed belief raids such as those that wrought severe damage at Coventry, Birmingham and Bristol could be carried on indefinitely and held that Germany was taking little punishment in return.

R. A. F. Raid Belittled

The few British planes which visited Germany last night, they said, did no military damage.

In the diplomatic sphere, authorized sources said Germany would adhere to the Vienna settlement of Rumania-Hungarian difficulties in which Hungary received part of Transylvania from Rumania, and that German recognition of the Japanese-approved Nanking Government in China might not come for some time.

Germany also issued an official denial that the R. A. F. had successfully bombed Wilhelmshaven Sunday night. Not a single British plane appeared over Wilhelmshaven, therefore not a single British bomb was dropped on the naval yards, factory buildings or the city itself, the Germans asserted.

...nal underground shelter was ... hit by one heavy bomb. Res... parties were still extricating the bodies of victims today.

Thousands Homeless

Thousands were homeless as a result of the raid, wherein a procession of German bombers flew over the town and "continued their mission of frightfulness until early morning," the British Press Association said. It declared the "damage was considerable" and "areas of the town are in ruins."

The business section was the main target, as on Saturday night, but the suburbs also were attacked and many homes were demolished.

Some Streets Impassable

Emergency measures were taken to minimize the dislocation of normal services, and food and temporary accommodation were provided for the homeless.

Hundreds of workers arrived at their offices and stores today to find them in ruins.

Hundreds of steel-helmeted soldiers wrestled with a big demolition job in the center of the city, and some streets were impassable.

prime targets of Nazi night raiders.]

Nazi planes also were over a south coast town, where they ran into a heavy anti-aircraft barrage, and over towns in East Anglia and southern Wales.

Axis aircraft were reported in the vicinity of Liverpool this afternoon.

The British Press Association reported that at least two German raiders were shot down today in air battles above the channel. The battle raged over the channel and along the southeast coast after British fighters intercepted squadrons of Messerschmitt 109's.

One raider was shot almost to pieces by Spitfires, with wreckage splattering into the sea a few miles off Folkestone, on the southeast coast.

London had two alerts during the night, the first all clear coming fairly early and the second soon after midnight. The alert periods were marked by heavy anti-aircraft barrages.

Claims Made by Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—While bombs of all sizes were being dumped on Southampton overnight, DNB, the official German news agency, said today that other Nazi air formations were smashing at London, Liverpool and Birmingham.

In London, the agency said, supply facilities were hit and a new series of fires was observed.

Aerial mine-laying also continued, it declared.

Southampton, south coast manufacturing-shipping center and one of England's finest harbors, was for the second successive night the major objective.

In a report to emphasize that a staggering blow had been struck there, DNB said that Nazi scouting planes in clear weather over the southern harbor today had observed a constant bellowing of smoke clouds with tongues of flame often leaping through. The type of smoke, it said, indicated heavy damage to oil reservoirs.

Squadrons of planes hammered harbor facilities, drydocks and industrial plants in the port and also interrupted rail service between Southampton and London, the official German news agency said.

Informed quarters reported that docks, rail lines and industrial areas were badly damaged in the attack and German pilots observed vast yellow smoke clouds over the city.

They reported eleven British planes downed and two Germans missing.

Fires Visible 70 Miles.

Returning Nazi flyers said raging fires in Southampton—some said there were as many as seventy—could be seen in Cherbourg, seventy miles away, after the Saturday night attack.

Germans said raids such as the devastating attacks aimed at Coventry, Birmingham and Bristol could be carried on indefinitely without extending the Luftwaffe to the utmost and also asserted that Germany herself was taking little punishment in return.

German military commentators studying reports of successive intense air bombardments of English cities radiated confidence and said the war in the air was developing strictly according to plan.

They commented on a High Command reference to weakening British defenses, asserting that German bombers were able to fly low over Southampton in the Saturday night raid, and speculated whether this meant weariness of British flyers or a husbanding of strength for some future action.

R. A. F. PILOTS BOMB WIDESPREAD AREAS

Attack Objectives in France, Norway and Denmark.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—British bombers attacked objectives in Lorient and Brest, in France, and also in German-occupied Norway and Denmark yesterday and last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

The submarine base and naval docks at Lorient and the power station, jetty and drydocks at Brest were reported attacked, as well as a military camp at Kristiansand, Norway, where bombs were said to have fallen "among the barracks buildings and warehouses on the quayside."

"Another aircraft of the coastal command made a successful attack on the gas works at Asbjerg, in Denmark," a communique said. "An explosion followed the bombing and flames covered the whole area."

British bombers also raided the German Navy's shipbuilding yards at Wilhelmshaven last night, the Air Ministry announced.

Germany's shipyards, especially those in which submarines are believed to be under construction, have been the targets for several British raids recently.

The Air Ministry News Service said a large number of submarines were under construction at the Marinewerft yard, a Wilhelmshaven plant which it describes as having six drydocks.

Although visibility was not good, the R. A. F. flyers were said to have observed "a large fire . . . well within the limits of the shipbuilding yards where a shower of incendiaries fell."

The service said the pilots reported also seeing five bursts on factory buildings between Kanal Hafen and Tirpitz Haven "when high explosive bombs went down."

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported several British planes roared across the North Sea into Germany at dawn today and bombed residential quarters in a city in the coastal region, wounding several civilians.

ROME, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today that British flyers had bombed Kassala and Metemma in the Sudan; Burao, Somaliland, and Assab, Eritrea. The bombings were reported to have killed five persons and wounded twenty-three.

U-BOATS TORPEDO EIGHT BRITISH SHIPS

Convoy Of Merchant Craft Is Attacked Only 500 Miles Off Ireland

Two Others Are Bombed From Air—One Sunk, Fate Of Others Unknown

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 2—Underseas raiders struck at a convoy of merchant vessels about 500 miles west of Ireland today, torpedoing at least eight ships, while two others—one of them only twenty-five miles from Ireland—were bombed from the air.

Distress signals were heard here by Mackay Radio over a fourteen-hour period until silence veiled the convoy's fate. At least one ship was sunk, as indicated by the presence of survivors aboard another torpedoed vessel.

During that time, planes bombed the 276-ton British trawler Kilgerran Castle, twenty-five miles southwest of Insalehead, Ireland, and the 56-year-old Yugoslavian freighter Cetvrti, 1,937 tons, 150 miles to the south.

Tenth Vessel Signals

Then at 3.37 P. M., a distress signal from another vessel, the tenth of the day, was heard by Mackay. The 4,360-ton British freighter W. Hendrik said she had been torpedoed at latitude 55 north, longitude 15.40 west.

This would place her 200 miles east of the earlier attack on the convoy, whether or not the W. Hendrik was a ship caught fleeing the danger area could not be ascertained.

First S S S At Midnight

It was midnight in the new "graveyard of the North Atlantic" when Mackay heard the first SSS, indicating a submarine attack, flashed by an unidentified vessel.

Later calls indicated this was but the first blow on a convoy. Those ships identified all trade with the Caribbean or pass through the Panama Canal to the West United States Coast and Far Eastern ports.

Just before dawn, a second ship, the new 5,497-ton British freighter Lady Clanely, messaged she had been torpedoed about thirty miles northeast of the first call.

Next Call Two Hours Later

The powerful Valencia (Ireland) radio station relayed the next word of the attack, almost two hours later, that the British ship, call letters GKIF, was "being attacked by submarine" at 55.03 north 18.40 west. Mackay Radio could not identify the ship, but said she probably was one newly constructed or recently taken over by the British.

An hour later, from almost the same position on the edge of the declared German blockade around the British Isles, the Goodleigh, sister ship of the Lady Clanely, radioed she had been torpedoed.

A second submarine then evidently joined the attack seventy miles to the north as the convoy scattered to avoid destruction.

Probably Same Ship

Mackay heard an indistinct call from a torpedoed ship first believed to be the Victoria. A later message from the Valencia station, which Mackay said could hear the call more distinctly and obtain the correct name and position, said that the Victor Ross had been torpedoed.

Mackay operators said this was probably the same ship. The Victor Ross, 12,247-ton British molasses tanker, trades between England and the Caribbean and Port Everglades, Florida.

Within twenty-five minutes another unidentified ship said she had been torpedoed and required immediate assistance. Her position indicated the submarine which struck the first blow was still attacking.

The final call, at 8 A. M., came from the Loch Ranza, 4,958-ton British freighter, torpedoed and "sinking in 54.37 north 18.54 west, and has shipwrecked crew of another vessel aboard."

British Destroyer Lost Aground Off Scotland

London, Dec. 2 (AP).—The British destroyer Sturdy was lost when she ran aground off the Scottish coast in bad weather, it was announced officially tonight.

The announcement said five men were lost. The Sturdy was a 905-ton vessel and carried a normal complement of ninety-eight men.

Built in the World War emergency program, she mounted three four-inch guns, two pairs of 21-inch torpedo tubes and five smaller guns. Most of that class has been sold or scrapped and the others fitted for mine-laying.

Crew Of Greek Ship Saved

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Dec. 2 (AP). The entire crew of the Greek steamer Eugenia Cabanis, which called for help from a position off the Newfoundland coast last week, was landed here today by a rescue ship.

Canadians Going East?

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 2—Canadian forces may soon be thrown into Britain's increasingly important campaign in the Near East, military observers predicted today.

The Dominion troops are rated among the hardest striking in the Allied armies and these observers expressed the belief they would be concentrated in the Mediterranean sector in an effort to knock out Italy.

A final decision on disposition of the Canadians is expected at the conclusion of the current visit to the United Kingdom by Canadian Defense Minister J. L. Ralston and Maj. Gen. H D. G. Crerar, chief of the Canadian general staff.

High Canadian officers were understood for a time to have opposed moving the Canadian troops to the Mediterranean from the British home front, on the grounds the war would be won or lost when Germany attempted an invasion of England or when Britain aimed an offensive at the heart of Germany.

These views now have been altered, it was reported reliably, by the recent change in the Mediterranean picture through Greek successes against Italy and Britain's reported crippling of Mussolini's seapower.

Second Southampton Pounding Rivals First

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 2—Southampton, Britain's vital south coast port, again was singled out by German air raiders last night as the "main objective" of their attacks on England.

A Government communique, affirming a German report that Southampton, once the main port of call for transatlantic liners, was the principal target for the second successive night, said "a number of fires were caused, but they were all under control by daybreak."

Earlier, censors had refused to permit identification of the city except as a "south coast town." The British said casualties were expected to be lighter than on Saturday night, when the port got its worst raking of the war.

One Shelter Directly Hit

Reports reaching London this morning said, however, that last night's raid was almost as bad as Saturday's. It lasted several hours.

Some 200 planes took part, coming over singly and in small waves.

Casualties had not been calculated.

British Put Toll at 370.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Southampton's casualties in two nights of heavy German air raids numbered 370, including dead and seriously injured, the Government declared tonight.

"During recent air attacks on Southampton, casualties were not large taking into account the scale of operations," a communique said.

"For the two raids, Saturday and Sunday, there are known to be about 370, which includes both killed and seriously injured."

Raiders were reported again tonight over a southwest town recently attacked several times and there was fear that another intensive attack might be developing as bombs began falling in various parts of the area.

May Be One of Three Towns.

[This might mean Southampton, Bristol or Plymouth, all southwest English ports which have been singled out recently for

30.24 - 6217

British Submarine Triad Reported Lost

LONDON, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Th Admiralty reported today that th 1,000-ton submarine Triad wa overdue and presumed lost. Sh was a sistership of the Theti which foundered on a trial div June 1, 1939.

The Triad, whose normal compl ment was fifty-three, torpedoed 4,000-ton supply ship in Oslo Fjor on April 2 and nine days later a tacked a convoy of supply ship Two of her torpedoes were reported to have found their mark.

Queen Mother Visits Bristol

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Queen Mother Mary and her daughter, Princess Mary, accompanied by the Duke of Beaufort, visited the southwest port of Bristol Sunday to inspect damage caused by the recent German air raid, it was announced tonight.

Fresh Fruit Imports Are Barred by Britain

LONDON, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Imports of all fresh fruit except oranges were barred for Great Britain today in order to conserve shipping space for the war effort.

Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, announced the ban in a speech at Manchester, in which he also forecast a shortening of bacon rations. The fruit restrictions will not affect canned fruit.

"Hitler's Only Hope"

It said the "dominating fact of this war" was that "Hitler's only hope of victory resides in his power to hold America out of the ring when he gets us in a corner and pummels us to pieces with his existing superior resources of metal."

"Hitler knows that," the *Evening Standard* said, adding that instead of giving up when President Roosevelt was reelected, "he set to work to turn the President's proud promises to naught by striking at our supply lines on the Atlantic by submarine, raider and long-range bomber.

"He still hopes—it is his only hope—to smash our cities and factories to rubble before Britain's blockade squeezes the juice from his war economy, before America has mustered her immense industrial strength for action."

Hitler's Outpost

Hitler's "empire" has outposts "even in the American hemisphere," the *Standard* said, and a "few ships . . . still deal with America and sail into American ports, hoping, perhaps, to pick up a cargo destined for Germany in the end, and, worse still, carrying in their holds gold or materials with which to buy dollars."

The newspaper said Britons "lost one battle for Europe" and, with "invaluable" aid from the Greeks, were "holding our own in the battles for Asia and Africa, but victory will depend on one other battle—the battle for America."

U. S. Aid Sought In 'Battle For America'

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 2—The *Evening Standard*, published by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, urged "the people of the United States" today to consider giving Britain credits and "further help" in the Atlantic.

The paper asked the recruiting of unused resources of the automobile industry for aircraft manufacture and for "specific measures of assistance in the operation of our blockade." Victory it said, depends on the "battle for America."

Weygand's Course

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 2—The French fleet which the British Navy battered into temporary eclipse at Oran July 4 may now hold the key to Mediterranean Problem No. 1—whether Gen. Maxime Weygand may one day swing French North Africa back to the Allied cause.

He is chief of French military and political affairs in Africa.

"Weygand might revolt," explained a spokesman at headquarters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces here, "but French warships could bombard Algiers, Oran, Tunis and Moroccan ports, forcing him to submission. So the real power lies with Admiral Darlan (Jean Darlan, French Navy Minister). We need to be sure the French fleet would not act for Vichy."

Pro-British Sentiment

Reports reaching London tell of growing pro-British sentiment in those parts of the French empire which have not capitulated to the Free French forces and close attention is being paid to Weygand's tours of Algeria and Morocco, where he has been addressing officers, reviewing troops and receiving Arab chieftains in audience.

"Made A Mistake"

General Weygand is regarded by some observers here as a man who made a mistake at the time of the French armistice with Germany and now does not know quite how to climb around it.

They believe it is possible that the general, who was commander in chief of the French armies when they fell to Germany, is waiting for the Vichy Government to commit itself to some further scheme for "collaboration" with the Axis powers before he openly repudiates it. In this, these observers point out, Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, who has been conducting "collaboration" negotiations with Berlin, may unconsciously be playing Weygand's game.

Problem For London

General Weygand's adherence to the "Free French" cause, however, would create a delicate problem in London. As a much older man with a name which still carries immense prestige in France, he presumably would expect to lead the movement, causing de Gaulle, who was little known in France before the war, to take a subordinate post in the campaign which he himself created after the armistice.

In fact, de Gaulle has no high opinion of the veteran Weygand's capabilities.

"There is nothing to hope for from men who signed an armistice," he told an interviewer recently. "These men are impotent to rebel against Hitler."

Allies Outnumbered

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in the middle east, faced a hazardous situation through the defection of French colonial armies in June when France dropped out of the war.

Instead of having an Allied army outnumbering the Italians, he suddenly found himself outnumbered by them. Although reinforcements were rushed from Britain, Australia, New Zealand and India, he had to allow the Italians to advance in the western desert across the Egyptian frontier.

Faced with the Italian threat, British Somaliland had to be evacuated.

But Weygand would bring to General Wavell a well-equipped, partly mechanized army of upwards of 500,000 men, composed of native troops, the French Foreign Legion, and others.

Pincer Movement

That army could press down from the heights of Tunis eastward into Italian Libya.

Marshal Rudolfo Graziani's Italian army could thus be squeezed in a British-French pincer, say military commentators.

General Le Gentilhomme, former Governor of French Somaliland, now with General De Gaulle in London, says he is convinced that the last has not been heard from that colony.

Supply Obstacle

The biggest problem of bringing North Africa into the war with Britain would be that of supplies. There are no heavy war industries in North Africa, and available stocks of munitions may have been depleted following the visits of various armistice commissions.

Economic collaboration between Britain and the free French colonies and the Belgian Congo might go far to remedy supply difficulties, it is judged here.

The fact that the Axis is fully aware of the danger of some change in North Africa's position is evidenced by reports of activity by German agents in Morocco and Italians in Tunis.

Nazi Agents Active

Free French headquarters here have received reports of incidents between agents posing as traders and French officers in Casa Blanca and other towns.

"The Germans try to start trouble among the Arabs by stirring up anti-Jewish demonstrations," said a spokesman. "Native soldiers joined one of the demonstrations and it became anti-French after the military had interferred."

But the French believe they have the native population fully under control and do not doubt the loyalty of the Sultan of Morocco and other native chiefs.

Syria Sympathetic

Gen. Georges Catroux, expert on Syria who formerly was Governor General of French Indo-China and now is de Gaulle's delegate general in the Middle East, said in Cairo last week he estimated about eighty per cent. of Frechmen in Syria sympathize with the British cause.

Most French army reservists in Syria sailed for home under the demobilization scheme, and those who remain are professional soldiers, not citizen soldiers. They will do what their officers tell them, and many of those officers would like to join de Gaulle, a free French spokesman said.

If Syria openly joined the "Free French," the Allies would possess a solid block of friendly countries — Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, the Arab states, Egypt and Iraq—to back up Turkey in resisting any attempted Axis thrust toward the oil fields of Iraq or Iran. All these countries are considered by London as mainly pro-British, or at least anti-German and anti-Italian.

"Somehow I think Hitler may find himself fighting on another front next spring," a "Free French" spokesman said, smilingly.

BOMBER FLIES TO CANADA

$200,000 Consolidated Ship Earmarked For R. A. F.

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Consolidated bomber, flown here from the West Coast, took off today for Halifax, Nova Scotia. En route to the "Royal Air Force, British Air Ministry, London."

Whether the $200,000 plane, which carried an American crew of five, would be flown from Canada to England, could not be learned. The plane arrived Saturday at Port Washington, Long Island.

British Army Casualties

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 2—The War Office issued today its one hundredth casualty list of the war, bringing to 55,363 the total of officially listed British army losses.

In the one hundred lists these casualties have been given, by name:

Prisoners	32,219
Killed in action	4,749
Wounded	15,225
Missing	1,502
Died	1,668

Apparently, the names of all prisoners have not been obtained. Anthony Eden, War Secretary, announced recently that 44,000 British soldiers had been taken prisoner.

Today's list included 960 prisoners, 38 killed, 39 wounded, 45 died.

Nazis Rush Troops to Rumania

Four More Divisions Numbering 60,000 Men Sent to Put Down Anarchy There.

ON THE HUNGARIAN-RUMANIAN FRONTIER, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Four fresh German divisions were moving through Hungary en route to Rumania today as reports trickling across the border told of increasing anarchy throughout that country.

Unconfirmed reports from Bucharest said these additional German troops would attempt to restore order there and in other large Rumanian cities where Iron Guard extremists have taken bloody revenge on officials of the ousted regime of former King Carol II.

The German divisions, moving by rail through Slovakia and thence through Hungary, will bolster many Nazi detachments already guarding Rumania's oil fields and pipelines.

[Four divisions mean approximately 60,000 men. German strength in Rumania previously has been estimated as high as 500,000.]

Guard Split Three Ways.

Over the frontier came a picture of Rumania's embattled Iron Guard split now into three factions and the Rumanian Army apparently wavering over what course to take.

One section of the green-shirted Guardsmen was said to be supporting the guard leader, Vice-Premier Horia Sima, who has besought discipline.

A second was reported behind Ion Codreanu, father of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, slain founder of the guard, whose death during the Carol regime it has been avenging with a blood purge.

A third section, and by far the biggest, was reported to be out of control.

This last section was reported to be looting and satisfying personal vengeances under the protection of hastily donned green shirts.

200,000 in Green Shirts.

Wearers of the green shirt, who numbered 6,000 two months ago,

X-1st graf

number more than 200,000, with a greater part of the sudden increase made by indiscriminate recruiting and self-appointment of members, including most of the underworld of Bucharest and other large cities and inmates of hastily emptied prisons.

Confusion as to who was following whom, with the army unable to decide whom to support or how to distinguish between green shirts, made it probable, reports said, that the German armed forces would take an even stronger stand.

Indeed, a parade in Bucharest of a German motorized division was interpreted in Hungary as a warning that German legions are prepared to restore order in strife-ridden Rumania, unless the Rumanians do it themselves.

King Michael in Parade.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—A German motorized division paraded through the streets of Bucharest today with King Michael bringing up the rear.

More than fifty German warplanes flew over a reviewing stand occupied by German generals surrounding Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu and the Iron Guard chieftain Horia Sima.

Crowds which stood silent as the Nazis passed cheered lustily when Michael was driven by in an automobile.

[Michael was reported last week to have fled Bucharest as a result of Iron Guard disorders there.]

Pledge by Iron Guard.

The Iron Guard has pledged itself to fight for the return of Hungarian-occupied Transylvania to Rumania.

Gen. Antonescu, speaking at the mountain town of Alba Julia in commemoration of the twenty-second anniversary of Rumania's acquisition of Transylvania, assured 100,000 cheering members of the Iron Guard last night that Germany and Italy had displayed "understanding" for Rumania's desire.

Hungary, with Rumania a recent signatory of the German-Italian-Japanese military and economic pact, received about half the province of Transylvania on August 30 in an Axis-dictated settlement. Rumania had gained it from Hungary at the close of the world war in the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

"I went to Berlin and Rome for the Transylvanians," the Premier cried. "I pointed out all their sufferings and ours at this time. I found understanding."

Signed for Rumania.

Gen. Antonescu returned only recently from his visit to the Axis capitals. In Berlin he affixed Rumania's signature to the tri-Power pact.

Adolf Hitler, Gen. Antonescu said, gave him a message for the Rumanian army: "On your shoulders rests the duty to repair and correct any injustice Rumania suffered."

Official Hungarian quarters in Bucharest looked with scorn on Gen. Antonescu's references to Transylvania, declaring that "what is being said in Rumania is of no importance and of no interest to us; our only concern is that order be maintained there and that our nationals be properly treated."

Gen. Antonescu, in an apparent reference to last week's disorders, urged Guardists to "work in harmony with all Rumanians" for internal peace and to maintain perfect order.

Nazi Standpoint Unchanged.

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Germany will adhere to the Vienna settlement of Rumanian-Hungarian difficulties, in which Hungary received part of Transylvania from Rumania, no matter what counter currents develop, authorized Germans declared today.

Commenting on speeches by Rumanian leaders not in accord with the award reached last August 8, these spokesmen said:

"Our standpoint remains unchanged and unchangeable, and contrary opinions will go unheeded so far as we are concerned."

NAZIS BELIEVED PREPARING TO QUELL RIOTS

Panzer Division Parades Through Streets Of Bucharest

People Stand Silent Until King Mihai's Auto Passes

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 2—Ion Alexianu, who served as royal governor of the Bucharest district of Rumania in the regime of the deposed King Carol, was reported officially tonight to have "committed suicide."

The Iron Guard, which has been carrying out bloody reprisals for the killing in Carol's regime of the founder of their organization, Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, had blamed Alexianu as chiefly responsible.

DEC 3—1940

[By the Associated Press]

Maros Vasarhely (Targul Mures), Hungary, at the Rumanian Border, Dec. 2—Troop trains bearing four fresh German divisions to Rumania sped through Hungary today under circumstances suggesting that Germany was preparing to halt the disorders sweeping parts of that country unless the Rumanians themselves acted effectively.

These Nazi fighting men—numbering perhaps 60,000—entered Hungary by way of Slovakia. They will supplement heavy German forces already quartered in Rumania and guarding the Rumanian pipelines and oil fields which are so vital to the German war machine.

These forces have been estimated as high as 500,000.

Panzer Unit Parades

A German motorized division paraded today through Bucharest streets, with young King Mihai of Rumania following along behind.

Over the stand from which Premier Ion Antonescu, Iron Guard Chieftain Horia Sima and German generals reviewed the parade there swept more than fifty German warplanes in show maneuvers.

The people of the city stood silent before the German companies, but cheered loudly when the King's automobile passed.

To this frontier watching post came reports that the Iron Guard—whose bloody revenge upon the old school politicians of the deposed King Carol's regime had precipitated the country's current crisis—was itself now split into three factions.

Supporting Sima

One faction was understood to be supporting Horia Sima, who has called for discipline. Another was said to be following Ion Codreanu, father of the slain founder of the Guard for whose death in Carol's regime so much avenging blood-letting already has occurred.

The third faction, and vastly the largest, was reported simply out of control, looting and paying off personal scores under the present protection of the green shirt.

The Rumanian army itself was pictured as indecisive.

Guardists Increasing

The green-shirted Guardists, meanwhile, aggregated more than 200,000, where two months ago they were 6,000, and this increase was attributed in part at least to indiscriminate recruiting and self-appointment of members—including most of the underworld of Bucharest and other large cities.

One of the demands now being pressed by the Iron Guard is the return of northern Transylvania, which only last August 30 was given to Hungary under an Axis-dictated settlement.

In a speech last night Premier Antonescu told 100,000 Guardists that Germany and Italy had shown "understandings" of this Rumanian desire.

DEC 3—1940

Carol's Friends Fear Iron Guard Plots Death

LISBON, Dec. 2.—Lisbon friends of former King Carol of Rumania said today that they were now more than ever anxious for him to leave Spain for Portugal, because the Iron Guard, in purging its political enemies, may also have designs against his life.

Carol's friends said that they communicate daily with him by telephone.

The latest letter he received from King Michael was dated September 30.

"It was only an affectionate letter from son to father and did not deal with political questions," friends said. "Whatever happens, we hope King Michael remains in Rumania for the sake of the dynasty and the monarchy."

DEC 3—1940

YUGOSLAV DISORDERS

Bomb Exploded Near Homes of Party Leaders.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia's celebration of her day of union—twenty-second anniversary of the proclamation uniting the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—was marred yesterday by bombs set off at many points apparently by Croat extremists who demand separation of Croatia from the remainder of the kingdom.

Noisy but undestructive bombs exploded in front of the homes of Premier Dr. Vladimir Macek, leader of the Croat Peasant party, and Juraj Krnjevici, party secretary, both moderates, in Zagreb. Other bombs burst at Peasant party headquarters and Union Day church services were interrupted by bombs in some churches.

HEARS YUGOSLAVIA MAY ENTER AXIS

Hungary Gets Report of Secret Conference.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Authoritative diplomatic informants here said today that a secret week end conference between Adolf Hitler and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic in Berlin had prepared the way for Yugoslavia to join the tripartite treaty.

The meeting was said to have ironed out details for Yugoslavia to follow Hungary, Rumania and Slovakia, who already have been added to the German-Italian-Japanese ten-year military and economic accord.

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—A report that Adolf Hitler and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar Cincar-Markovic had met here secretly over the week end was described by a Foreign Office spokesman today as "absolutely new to me. I have heard nothing about it."

The usually reliably informed news service, Dienst Aus Deutschland, however, stated October 29 that there was a possibility of a visit to Germany by a Yugoslav statesman.

SPAIN AND BRITAIN SIGN FISCAL PACT

Agreement Designed To "Unfreeze" Spanish Funds Blocked In London

Deal Regarded As Significant In Light Of Franco's Uncertain Position

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Dec. 2—Great Britain and neutral Spain signed an agreement today designed to "unfreeze" Spanish funds blocked in London and finance increased purchases of British products by Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Government.

The accord was signed in a noon ceremony by Ramon Serrano Suner and Sir Samuel Hoare, British ambassador, following conclusion of negotiations here among British and Spanish financial authorities.

Special System Set Up

An official announcement said the agreement established a "special account system" covering payments between the two countries, except those falling within the scope of the British-Spanish clearing accord reached March 18.

Under the March agreement Britain agreed to loan Spain £2,000,000 ($8,000,000) to be spent on goods, including raw materials, originating in nations linked with the pound sterling.

At that time the two countries also signed a separate agreement including "special provisions regarding war trade" whereby Spain would prohibit the re-export of certain goods.

Pact Held Significant

Today's agreement was considered especially significant in view of Spain's uncertain position in warring Europe. Although Spain was declared to have cast her lot "spiritually" with the Rome-Berlin Axis after Serrano Suner's recent visit to Rome and Berlin and Franco's October 23 meeting with Adolf Hitler, she still has not formally aligned herself with the Axis.

At the time of Serrano Suner's visit to the Axis capitals reports were current that Adolf Hitler was seeking Spanish authorization for the movement of troops through Spain for an attack on Gibraltar, Britain's guardian sentinel at the gateway to the Mediterranean.

Pushing Own Negotiations

Since then Britain has been pushing her own diplomatic negotiations with Spain, with Sir Samuel Hoare taking an active part.

Early this month a Spanish air mission flew to London on the British Government's invitation to "watch England under German attacks."

In mid-November informed diplomatic quarters in Washington reported Spain had requested a $100,000,000 loan from the United States to feed and rehabilitate a hungry and impoverished Spain. Some Administration officials were understood to have looked with disfavor on the request, particularly in view of attacks by the Government-controlled Spanish press on the United States.

BRITAIN CURBS TRADE FURTHER

Survey in Argentina Shows Increased Restrictions.

EXPERTS WATCH SHIPMENTS

England Moves to Keep Neutrals From Supplying Axis.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—A survey of Argentine commercial and agricultural sources indicated today that Great Britain quietly is tightening her restrictions on ocean trade in an effort to keep vital supplies from reaching her Axis foes through nations not in the war.

It was said in well informed quarters that British economic experts were watching closely the shipments of cotton, meats, fats and hides, and were checking on purchases in Argentina for Spain, Soviet Russia, Sweden, Finland and also conquered France.

These sources held that the British already had killed a plan to sell 100,000 tons of Argentine cotton to Spain by declaring that navicerts for such a shipment would not be available.

The navicerts are certificates of British advance approval of cargo in ships heading through the British naval blockade.

Three months ago navicerts were granted for shipments of 50,000 tons of cotton to Spain and persons close to the cotton trade said they understood Great Britain approved the first shipments as normal Spanish imports but turned thumbs down on the later 100,000 tons as beyond Spain's present needs.

Halts Meat for France.

Negotiations were started recently to purchase Argentine meats and fats for shipment to France, but again indication that the British would not approve, regardless of what boats were used, was said to have spoiled the deal.

Heavy Russian purchases of hides and fats also have attracted the attention of the British. So far there have been no actual restrictions placed in the form of refusing navicerts, but exporters concerned with such shipments to Russia have been given hints that "it would be unwise for you fellows to invest too much money in that business."

Swedish and Finnish buyers have

30.24—6219

been especially active in Argentine markets recently and the British were reported to be watching these transactions carefully.

Swiss Store Purchases.

Several Swiss firms, anxious to import from Argentina, are continuing to make purchases of essential products, storing them in this country in the hope the war will end soon.

One famous Swiss manufacturer of soups already has a full year's supply of meat extract in storage in Argentina.

Meanwhile, Argentine packing firms which found the French Government owing them more than 20,000,000 francs at the time of France's collapse as the uncollected 10 per cent on meat shipments which was payable when the meat arrived at French ports have asked the Argentine Government to help them collect. They suggested that the Government help negotiate an arrangement to collect the debt from French funds frozen in the United States. They said the French Government had acknowledged the debt.

Brazilian Ships Stopped.

From other parts of South America there were reports last night of British ships stopping Brazilian vessels.

At Rio de Janeiro a British auxiliary cruiser was reported to have halted the Brazilian coastal passenger ship Itape 18 miles off Brazil and removed twenty-two passengers whom the British said were Germans.

At Caracas, Venezuela, the newspaper Universal said the Brazilian ship Buarque had been detained at the British island of Trinidad where customs officials were said to have ordered sixty packages unloaded. The packages were reported consigned to such Venezuelan firms as Blohm & Co., Gustavo Zingg & Co., and Adolfo Melchert & Co.

NEW ITALIAN PLANE

Inventor Corrects Report on Speed Craft.

MILAN, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—New high-altitude planes which the Fascist press says will revolutionize air fighting are being turned out by airplane factories throughout Italy, Secondo Campini, the inventor, said today.

In an interview in the newspaper Corriere Della Sera, he corrected a report published yesterday by Il Popolo di Roma, which described his work as a motorless, propellerless craft shot through the air by gas.

The plane takes off with an ordinary motor and an ordinary propeller, he said, but in flight its power is increased four times by a new gas chamber developing its power from air heated and compressed by the regular motors.

The explanation seemed to indicate the new invention takes hold at heights and speeds at which the propeller loses its pulling power due to thin air.

Campini has been working on the invention for ten years. Premier Mussolini ordered the nation's airplane manufacturers to back him to the limit.

Giovanni Caproni, world-famed manufacturer of planes, was quoted as saying the new plane confirmed Italian air supremacy.

Spaghetti Is Placed On Italy's Ration List

ROME, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Spaghetti, flour and rice were added to Italy's list of rationed food products, effective today.

Consumers will be permitted to buy a total of two kilograms (about four and a half pounds) of these products monthly.

Restaurants were forbidden to serve spaghetti or rice Tuesdays and Saturdays. Other days these dishes may be served only at one meal.

VERSAILLES PICKED

May Be Headquarters for Petain Government.

VICHY, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—A Government announcement today indicated that the headquarters of Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, will be moved to Versailles, near Paris.

This communique was issued after a Cabinet meeting:

"The Council of Ministers dealt with various material questions relating to the forthcoming establishment of the Chief of State at Versailles."

Versailles is in the German-occupied portion of France.

The communique was the first official announcement that any such move was contemplated. It was not stated whether any other parts of the Government would be transferred to the occupied zone.

Spain Checks Diplomatic Rolls

MADRID, Dec. 2 (AP).—The government tonight ordered all heads of Spanish diplomatic missions abroad to report immediately on personnel, with the idea, the press said, of eventually filling all jobs with Falangists (Spanish Fascists) and veterans of the Nationalist Army. The order applies to all employees, including typists and servants, and particularly asks for reasons why any foreigners should be retained.

Winter's Worst Day Hits Spain's Early-Rising Plan

By The Associated Press.

MADRID, Dec. 2—Spaniards, under early-to-bed-early-to-rise orders of the government arose at unaccustomed hours today to discover that they had to cope with the coldest weather of the Winter.

Required to be at work anywhere from 6:30 to 9:30 A. M., an average of an hour and a half earlier than usual, they found the temperature below freezing and a chill wind blowing.

The new regulations, intended to change the old Spanish custom of leisurely business activity and late hours, coincided with the plato unico or "single plate" day, restaurants being required on Mondays to serve only one course. Households are supposed to observe the same rule.

The restaurants, which usually do not serve luncheon until about 2:30 P. M., were doing a rush business long before that time, and the dinner hour was in full swing by 9:30 P. M.

Theatres were required to close at midnight instead of 1 A. M., and cafes at 1 A. M. instead of 3 A. M.

GERMAN ACE KILLED

Wick—Richthofen Leader, Shot Down by British.

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Bursts from the guns of a British plane ended the career of Major Helmuth Wick, twenty-five-year-old German air ace, just at the moment he bagged his fifty-sixth opponent, informed persons said today.

They reported that a comrade said that he saw Wick bail out and descend to the water off the Isle of Wight and, although returning flyers mobilized the German rescue service, rescue attempts proved unsuccessful.

Wick's group was said to have been engaged in a fierce dogfight with a superior number of British Hurricanes at the time.

Wick, promoted to command of the famous Richtofen Squadron October 25, was decorated by Adolf Hitler on October 9 with Oak Leaves added to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

GERMAN LINER APPEARS READY FOR SEA DASH

Passenger - Cargo Ship Lacks Papers For Clearance At Tampico

Orinoco Recently Turned Back Upon Developing Engine Trouble

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tampico, Mexico, Dec. 2—The 9,660-ton German passenger-cargo ship Orinoco, which developed engine trouble last month when she and three other Nazi vessels attempted to leave this harbor, appeared ready tonight to sail, but lacked clearance papers.

Papers cannot be obtained before tomorrow and if the vessel left without papers she would be guilty of a violation of Mexican maritime law.

The Orinoco, Rhein, Idarwald and Phrygia made an unsuccessful dash for the sea November 15.

Experienced Engine Trouble

The Orinoco's engine trouble forced her back before she reached open water. The Rhein and Idarwald scurried back after sighting warships and the Phrygia was scuttled.

The Rhein and Idarwald again left port in a second sally last week. Whether they successfully reached the ocean or another port has not been reported.

Permitted To Leave Callao

Callao, Peru, Dec. 2 (AP)—The 4,844-ton German steamer Hermonthis, in refuge in this port since August 30, 1939, has been granted permission to leave for Hamburg, but still had not departed tonight.

Shipping circles pointed out that the British naval transport Prince Robert called at Callao a week ago and said it was likely that she still was in the neighborhood of the Peruvian coast.

Brazil Studies Seizure Of Germans By British

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2 (AP)—Brazilian authorities tonight studied the third recent case of British action against Brazilian shipping—the removal yesterday of twenty-two passengers from the steamer Itape which was halted by a British auxiliary cruiser eighteen miles off the coast.

The Itape's captain messaged that officers from the unidentified British warship dismantled the Brazilian vessel's radio, rendering it useless for two hours. The twenty-two passengers whom the British said were Germans were removed after having embarked for Bahia and Belem.

The Brazilian captain said he had written a protest that the British action occurred within the American security zone. The British captain, he said, had signed it as evidence that he had witnessed the protest, but declared he recognized only the three-mile neutrality zone.

Another German Ship Quits Refuge Harbor

COQUIMBO, Chile, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The German merchant ship Portland, which has been in the harbor here since the outbreak of the European war, sailed last night for an unannounced destination.

Sailing of the 7,132-ton vessel, a Hamburg-American Line ship built in 1928, followed closely the departure of two German vessels from Tampico, Mexico, on Friday in an apparent attempt to run the British naval blockade.

Brazil Bars German Air Link

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Brazilian government notified Condor, German-sponsored Brazilian air transport company, today that "the time is not opportune" for a trans-Atlantic service it sought permission to open.

Italian Sailors Seized For Tearing British Flag

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Costa Rican police intervened today to quell a disturbance reported to have arisen when sailors from the Italian freighter Fella hauled down and tore a British flag standing in front of a building where a dance had been held for a British fund.

Sailors responsible for the incident were arrested and an indignant crowd was dispersed. The Fella is anchored in Punta Arenas.

Argentina to Train 5000 Pilots.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Argentina began a nation-wide campaign today to raise funds for training 5,000 civil pilots intended to build up an aviation reserve corps. At the same time 2,660 local commissions began issuing bonds for a home security fund.

Australia Launches 1870-ton Destroyer

SYDNEY, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The 1,870-ton destroyer Arunta, first of a tribal class to be built in Australia and the largest naval vessel built here since the seaplane carrier Albatros in 1928, was launched today by Lady Gowrie, wife of the Governor-General.

Two more destroyers of the type will be built, all armed with eight 4.7-inch guns, eight smaller guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes. The ships cost 1,000,000 Australian pounds ($3,230,000).

Raided Ships Crew Rescued

MELBOURNE, Dec. 2 (AP).—E. W. Pringle, second officer of the British cargo ship Port Brisbane, told today how members of the crew had strung lifeboats together after their ship had been sunk by a German raider, an armed merchantman, in the Indian Ocean the night of Nov. 21, and rowed until 6 p. m. the next day, when they were picked up by an Australian warship. Twenty-seven of the crew of ninety-two were rescued.

Pringle said one of the lifeboats was lowered by the air of a signal lamp, since the noise of the escaping steam and the roar of burning timber made it impossible to hear orders. After their ship had disappeared, he said, the men found two empty lifeboats amid the wreckage, put some men in each, tied them together, and with a few cases of raisins and some mailbags containing food, also found in the floating wreckage, they headed for the island of Mauritius.

The warship which rescued them, they learned, had received distress signals from the Maimoa, believed to be another of the raider's victims.

CANADIANS REDUCE IMPORTS FROM U. S.

Passenger Cars and Sports Goods Are Barred.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Drastic curtailment of luxury imports, mainly from the United States; increased excise taxes on domestic and personal conveniences and lower custom duties on United Kingdom commodities were announced in the Canadian House of Commons today by Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley.

This was another step in the Government's efforts to conserve foreign exchange for war purposes.

Under total ban as from today are imports of passenger automobiles, sports goods, clothing and processed foods from countries, except Newfoundland, which are not part of the British currency system.

Another wide list, including motor vehicles other than passenger automobiles and all petroleum products, hereafter will be imported from non-sterling countries only under license and these licenses gradually will be decreased as other sources of supply are provided.

SHIP IS LOST, CREW SAVED

Personnel of Greek Craft Sunk in Storm Taken to St. John's

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Dec. 2 (AP)—The entire crew of the Greek steamer Eugena Cabanis, which called for help from a position off the Newfoundland coast last week, was landed here today by a rescue ship.

They came ashore with only one casualty, Captain Economidis, who suffered back injuries when the deck cargo broke loose at the height of an Atlantic gale.

The captain of the rescue craft, which was unidentified because of war restrictions, said he stood by for hours, hoping it would be possible for a ship sent out from St. John's to get the foundering Greek vessel in tow. This, however, was impossible.

RITES HONOR JERVIS BAY

Memorial Service on Warship Held Near Scene of Exploit

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Dec. 2 (AP)—A service in memory of the Jervis Bay and her captain and crew has been held at the approximate spot in the Atlantic where the British armed merchant cruiser made her suicide stand on Nov. 5 to protect a convoy from a German raider.

A naval man said today that on Sunday, Nov. 24, a British war vessel was in the vicinity of the scene of the fight, and nearly 200 men of the crew joined in prayer and hymns.

When the vessel reached the position where the Jervis Bay opened fire, engines were reduced to half speed, the ensign was lowered to half mast and a cross of poppies splashed into the sea. Bugles sounded the Last Post and Reveille and three volleys were fired for the dead of the sunken cruiser.

NEW CLASHES IN INDO-CHINA

French and Thai Forces in Fight Near Thakhek.

NAVAL VESSEL IS ATTACKED

Border Town Is Bombed and Casualties Are Reported.

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Sharp hostilities on French Indo-China's border with Thailand (Siam) apparently were continuing today, but colonial officials said that they had no details of the fighting, evidently centered around the border town of Thakhek.

[Radio reports received in Vichy, also indicated that fighting between Thailand and Indo-China had taken a serious turn, but officials there, too, said they had no definite information.]

A communique issued today said that the 500-ton Indo-Chinese naval vessel Beryle had been attacked by Thai planes yesterday in the Gulf of Siam, on which both Indo-China and Thailand have coasts.

In a first attack, it said, nine bombs fell harmlessly and in a second attack the Beryle's anti-aircraft guns drove off the bombers, damaging one.

Thai Forces Take Island.

Unprotected Bandong Island, forty miles below Vientiane, was occupied by Thai forces without a fight, the communique added.

All communication with Bangkok, capital of Thailand, remained broken.

French officials reiterate that the situation is grave.

Native uprisings continued also in southern Indo-China. Officials said they were taking strong action to suppress them.

[A Domei news agency wireless report heard in New York said that planes had dropped about ten bombs in a low-altitude raid on Thakhek on Saturday. It quoted Indo-Chinese authorities as saying that two persons had been killed and two injured. Skirmishes and artillery fire also were reported by Domei at several places along the Mekong River.]

Torture in Cage Reported.

A twenty-minute battle between French and Thai warplanes over Thakhek was reported here today as French colonial officers said their forces were ready to retaliate against any major attacks along the frontier.

Results of the air fight, which occurred yesterday, were not disclosed. It followed the reported bombing by Thai planes of Thakhek and Savannakhet, another border town, last Thursday and Saturday. Reports reaching here said that thirteen persons were killed and thirty injured in the bombings.

Reports reaching Hanoi told of continued outbreaks of fighting between patrols along the frontier where Thailand has demanded territorial concessions.

Reports were received that Mgr. Gouin, widely known French bishop, and an Ursuline nun, who reached Thakhek from Thailand, alleged they had been held and tortured for several hours in an iron cage before being permitted by Thai authorities to cross the border into Indo-China.

Japan Report Victory In Central China Drive

Report Offensive Operations "Successfully Concluded"

SHANGHAI, Dec. 2 (AP).—A Japanese military spokesman reported today an offensive "successfully concluded" in Hupen Province, in central China, and declared Chinese forces were scattered with heavy losses.

Denying Chinese reports that Japanese withdrawals from Ichang, Yangtse River port in Hupen, and from Shansi Province farther north, were immiment, the spokesman declared that "no Japanese soldier is leaving central China until Chiang-shek is crushed, even if it takes 100 years."

CLASHES CONTINUE ON THAI'S BORDER

Fighting Said To Be Centered On Frontier Town Of Thakhek.

Siamese Aerial Attack On Indo-Chinese Naval Vessel Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Dec. 2—Fighting on the border between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China persisted without letup tonight.

Thai planes were reported to have twice attacked the 500-ton Indo-Chinese naval vessel Beryle in the Gulf of Siam.

Nine bombs were dropped without damage, a communique said, and the ship's anti-aircraft guns eventually drove off the squadron with damage to one bomber.

Border Town Bombed

Fighting apparently centered on the border town of Thakhek, reported bombed twice by Thai planes.

The Indo-Chinese communique reporting the Beryle attack also said Thai troops took over Bandong Island, in the Mekong river forty miles below Vientiane, in northern Indo-China.

Bangkok, Thai's capital, still is out of communication with Hanoi.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Domei reported skirmishes and artillery fire at several places along the Mekong river. In a wireless report heard in New York, it also said Thai planes dropped about ten bombs in a raid on Thakhek Saturday.]

Details Of Fight Hid.

Poor communications, censorship and the natural fastnesses of jungle and mountains on the border hid details of the fighting in what the French admitted was a grave situation.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Radio reports in Vichy, France, indicated the fighting was becoming serious. A French Government spokesman said the colony's troubles with Thai in the last two months have been due to pressure by Nationalist elements on the Premier of Thailand, who was forced to give satisfaction by at least "tokens" of warlike action.

[This official declared Thai planes started the aerial attacks which have been made on both sides of the border. He declared "completely baseless," however, foreign reports that the troubles had reached a veritable state of war.]

LOAN TO CHINA GETS APPROVAL OF COMMITTEES

Senate and House Groups Unanimously Indorse $100,000,000 Aid.

HEAR HULL AND MORGENTHAU

Latter to Close Deal at Once—Senator Adams Is Opposed Transaction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Members of the Senate Banking and House Coinage committees gave a unanimous vote of approval today to a transaction by which the United States will advance the Chinese Chungking Government $100,000,000.

Of the total credit, $50,000,000 would come from the Treasury's stabilization fund and a like amount from the Export-Import Bank.

After hearing, Secretary Hull outline a general policy of aid to Chiang Kai-shek's Government and Secretary Morgenthau explain details of the proposed agreement, the group, including twelve Senators and six House members, gave Secretaries Hull and Morgenthau a vote of confidence.

Senator Wagner explained that the congressional group was concerned only with proposed operation of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund to support the Chinese currency.

Morgenthau to Close Deal.

Up to $50,000,000 of this fund is expected to be used to give China exchange to purchase war supplies in this country. The $50,000,000 to be advanced through the Export-Import Bank is expected to go for general Chinese Government uses.

Mr. Morgenthau told reporters that "I got what I came after—a vote of confidence—" and would proceed immediately to close the deal with China.

"Now we are going to go downtown and do business as fast as the lawyers will let us," he declared.

Secretary Hull said he considered the Chinese agreement a "vital matter," adding:

"Under the circumstances it is the least we can do for the job that China is doing." He did not amplify this statement.

Secretary Morgenthau explained that he had asked the congressional committeemen to assemble in today's closed session so that he might comply with a promise made more than eighteen months ago not to expand the operation of the stabilization fund without first notifying Congress.

"We have complied with that promise and we have been given a vote of confidence," he said.

Senator Adams in Opposition.

Before the meeting there was one note of congressional sentiment struck against the loan from the stabilization fund.

Senator Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, told reporters that if the proposal were as represented, he would oppose it on the ground that the stabilization fund was not the proper source to supply the money.

Plans for the $100,000,000 "helping hand" to Chungking were announced during the week end, giving pointed new emphases to the administration's policy regarding Japanese activities in China.

Prior to the committee session, Senator Adams said. "I think the stabilization fund operations should be kept within the bounds for which it was created by Congress.

"Most of us thought that this fund was to be used to maintain the parity of the American dollar and I don't think it was ever intended to serve as a reservoir for loans.

"I don't doubt that China needs money, but there must be other Government agencies from which it can obtain funds."

BLOCKADE IN SHANGHAI

U. S. Phone Firm Sends Aid Through to Employees.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The American-owned Shanghai Telephone Company sent food and clothing through a Japanese blockade of Shanghai's Badlands today to six foreign supervisors, seventy Chinese women operators and a number of linemen held within the area while the Japanese sought a gunman who wounded a Japanese on Saturday.

Americans generally were permitted to enter or leave the blockaded zone afoot but were forced to leave their cars at the barriers inclosing a large area of the city.

The United States consulate arranged for supplies to go to the telephone company employees but failed to gain permission for the staff to leave and re-enter the blockaded area.

Eiping also was blockaded by the Japanese while they sought the assassin of a Japanese lieutenant-colonel.

REFUSE IS THROWN AT U. S. EMBASSY

Tokio Incident Believed to Be Act of Individual.

TOKIO, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—An unidentified Japanese spattered the gate posts of the Untied States embassy with two buckets of refuse this afternoon and then threw the empty buckets into the embassy compound.

William Turner, embassy secretary, saw the man and informed police in a sentry box outside the gates, but the man escaped.

Detectives were assigned to hunt the perpetrator while special police went to the embassy and cleaned the posts.

United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew indicated he would take up the matter at the Foreign Office, but it was said that as far as could be determined the incident represented the isolated action of an individual.

Meanwhile Yakichiro Suma, spokesman for the Foreign Office, said today that Japan had no reaction to the United States non-recognition of the Nanking regime of China and to the United States extension of $100,000,000 credit to the Nationalist Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, since both had been expected.

He acknowledged that the Japanese might benefit from stabilization of Chinese currency, but added that "psychological factors of the loan are much more important. The effects of non-recognition will be felt mainly in Nanking, where some steps may be taken as a result of the Washington declaration." He declined to elaborate.

30.24-6221

30.24—6221

LONDON, DEC 2-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THAILAND (SIAM) AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA WERE CONTINUING AND THERE WAS NO REASON WHY A PEACEFUL SOLUTION SHOULD NOT BE REACHED.

(THAILAND HAS DEMANDED THE RETURN OF TERRITORIES IN WESTERN INDO-CHINA WHICH WERE HERS BEFORE THEIR OCCUPATION BY THE FRENCH LATE IN THE 19TH CENTURY. THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL BORDER CLASHES IN RECENT WEEKS.)

R81 7AES

CHUNGKING, CHINA, DEC. 2-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, HEAD OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT WHICH FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS HAS BEEN FIGHTING THE JAPANESE INVADERS, DESCRIBED TODAY AS "A WORTHLESS SCRAP OF PAPER" THE TREATY WHICH JAPAN SIGNED SATURDAY WITH THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED "CHINESE GOVERNMENT" OF WANG CHING-WEI AT NANKING.

HE SAID THE ONLY EFFECT OF THE TREATY WAS TO DISCLOSE TO CHINA "THE DEPTH AND BASENESS OF JAPANESE PREMIER KONOYE'S DESIGNS."

MJ911PES

TOKYO, DEC 2-(AP)-ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO THE UNITED STATES, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE WOULD SAIL FOR HIS POST ON THE LICER NITTA MARU, LEAVING YOKOHAMA DEC. 28.

BZ1220PES

INDO-CHINA (WITH BUDGET-NEW)

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) --THE FRENCH ARE DETERMINED TO REMAIN MASTERS OF INDO-CHINA.

THE LENGTHENING SHADOW OF JAPANESE EXPANSION AND THE HOSTILITY OF NEIGHBORING CHINA AND THAILAND (SIAM) DO NOT ALTER THIS. NEITHER DOES INDO-CHINA'S SUBMISSION TO THE REMOTE CONTROL OF VICHY, WHICH HAS STRAINED ITS ONCE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST.

(SMOULDERING ISSUES WITH THAILAND OVER DISPUTED TERRITORY AND CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES OF BORDER VIOLATIONS HAVE FLARED INTO VIRTUAL OPEN WAR. REPORTS IN HANOI TODAY SAID THAT THAI FORCES, BESIDES ENGAGING IN A 20-MINUTE AIR BATTLE SATURDAY WITH INDO-CHINA PLANES, HAD ATTEMPTED TO BOMB AN INDO-CHINESE WARSHIP AND HAD SEIZED AN UNDEFENDED ISLAND WITHIN THE COLONIAL FRONTIER.)

MANY FRENCHMEN FEARED THAT THE END OF THEIR 60-YEAR DOMINATION OF THIS EAST ASIAN COLONY WAS ONLY A QUESTION OF DAYS WHEN THE JAPANESE BLUSTERED, NEGOTIATED AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO TONKIN LAST SEPTEMBER.

FROM THE WINDOWS OF HIS PALACE HERE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL JEAN DECOUX ALMOST ANY DAY CAN SEE SINGLE FORMATIONS OF JAPANESE WARPLANES MORE FORMIDABLE THAN THE WHOLE COLONIAL AIR FORCE AT HIS COMMAND.

GARRISONED AT HAIPHONG, COASTAL GATEWAY TO NORTHERN INDO-CHINA, IN HANOI AT THE SEAT OF FRENCH ADMINISTRATION AND AT OTHER MILITARY AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS ARE MORE JAPANESE SOLDIERS THAN THE TOTAL OF WHITE FRENCH EFFECTIVES, REGULARS AND MOBILIZED CIVILIANS, AVAILABLE FOR THE DEFENSE OF ALL INDO-CHINA.

THE FRENCH WELL KNOW THAT THIS POWER MIGHT BE TURNED ON THEM AT ANY HOUR AND FOR ITS RESTRAINT THEY THANK WASHINGTON MORE THAN TOKYO.

THEIR HOPE FOR RETAINING THEIR HOLD IS BASED LARGELY ON A GROWING BELIEF THAT JAPAN, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT, WILL AVOID ANYTHING WHICH MIGHT AROUSE THE UNITED STATES' ALREADY STRONGLY EXPRESSED CONCERN

OVER MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO IN EAST ASIA.

A72

OFF THE RECORD, FRENCH OFFICIALS ALSO PIN PART OF THEIR OPTIMISM TO CHINESE RESISTANCE AGAINST JAPAN.

THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN FORCED TO PROVIDE INDO-CHINESE MILITARY BASES AND FACILITIES FOR JAPAN'S DECLARED PURPOSE OF CRUSHING CHINA'S CHIANG KAI-SHEK GOVERNMENT.

BUT THEY BELIEVE THAT AFTER HER UNHAPPY ATTEMPTS TO SUBJUGATE AND CONTROL AREAS IN CHINA OCCUPIED BY HER ARMY, JAPAN WILL WANT TO LEAVE TO THE EXPERIENCED FRENCH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION THE FORMIDABLE TASK OF GOVERNING AN AREA GREATER THAN CONTINENTAL FRANCE AND WITH 26,000,000 PEOPLE OF HALF A DOZEN RACES AND LANGUAGES.

FD848PES

SINGAPORE, DEC 3-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL BANGKOK RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THE THAILAND (SIAM) GOVERNMENT HAD NAMED A HIGH POLICE OFFICIAL TO COORDINATE DEFENSE UNITS ALONG THE TROUBLED INDO-CHINA BORDER, AND THAI OFFICIALS HERE INTERPRETED THE MOVE AS AN ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN THE FRONTIER ZONE BY CIVIL RATHER THAN MILITARY MEANS.

THE APPOINTMENT, THESE OFFICIALS SAID, APPARENTLY INDICATED THE BANGKOK GOVERNMENT STILL HAD HOPES OF A DIPLOMATIC SETTLEMENT OF TERRITORIAL DISPUTES WITH FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

(SHARP FIGHTING BETWEEN THAI AND INDO-CHINA TROOPS AT SEVERAL BORDER POINTS HAS BEEN REPORTED FROM HANOI, INDO-CHINA CAPITAL.)

THESE QUARTERS SAID THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF "RETALIATORY" OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT LAST WEEK BY THE THAI AIR FORCE, ONLY THAI POLICE HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN RECENT BORDER INCIDENTS.

THEY DECLARED REGULAR ARMY UNITS WERE BEING HELD WELL BEHIND THE FRONTIER, AND THAT THE THAI NAVY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO REMAIN AT ITS BASES, OR WITHIN TERRITORIAL WATERS IN THE GULF OF SIAM.

DN447AES

BERLIN, DEC 2-(AP)-GERMAN RECOGNITION OF THE JAPANESE-APPROVED NANKING GOVERNMENT IN CHINA MAY TAKE SOME TIME, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID TODAY.

WHILE THE SIGNERS OF THE SIX-POWER AXIS ACCORD ARE IN AGREEMENT ON ALL MAJOR MATTERS, THEY POINTED OUT DIFFERENCES EXIST IN DETAILS. THEY CITED THE NETHERLANDS, WHOSE GOVERNMENT NO LONGER IS RECOGNIZED BY GERMANY BUT WHICH STILL HAS A VMINISTER AT TOKYO.

RM 9AES

PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN SPEEDS TOWARD MIAMI

Roosevelt Will Board Warship Today For Undisclosed Cruise

May Visit Islands Guarding Panama Canal And New Base Sites

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard Roosevelt Train, En Route to Miami, Fla., Dec. 2—His plans surrounded with unusual secrecy, President Roosevelt sped southward toward Florida today, apparently to embark on a Caribbean cruise combining recreation with an inspection of insular defense fortifications.

When his special train left Washington around mid-day, his destination was unannounced. Several hours later, Maj. Gen. E. M. Watson, White House secretary, said that Mr. Roosevelt would board the cruiser Tuscaloosa at Miami tomorrow afternoon for a cruise the details of which were secret.

Presumably, the Chief Executive will visit some of the island defense works protecting the Panama Canal and possibly base sites recently leased from Great Britain. Watson indicated that the President might give further details of his plans at a press conference tomorrow afternoon.

Duration Of Trip

Before departure of the Presidential special, Stephen Early, White House press secretary, announced that the President planned to be away from the capital until the week beginning December 16, unless official business brought him back sooner.

Early added that Mr. Roosevelt would "work directly with Washington" while away rather than have a field headquarters set up at some point near him. The secretary said that direct communication with the White House would keep Mr. Roosevelt in touch with official matters.

If the journey runs its full planned course it will keep the President away from his Washington desk for the longest period since his Caribbean cruise of last winter. At that time, he left Washington February 13 and returned March 2 after inspecting the Panama Canal.

Campaign Declaration

The current journey also will be Mr. Roosevelt's longest since he said during the recent Presidential campaign that world conditions necessitated his staying within twelve hours travel of the capital.

Figuring distance by train speeds, this trip will take him much farther away than twelve hours, but he has said he will fly back to Washington if necessary.

Important official documents and the like, as usual, will be shuttled back and forth between the White House and the President by military aircraft.

30.24—6223

FRANK KNOX IN PANAMA

Navy Secretary To Be Guest Of President Arias

Panama, Panama, Dec. 2 (AP)—President Arias will entertain Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, at dinner Friday night, it was announced today.

The Secretary, arriving by plane on the Atlantic side, will inspect defense installations there Thursday afternoon and on Friday morning will proceed to the Pacific end of the Canal.

ROOSEVELT GIVES LEAHY HIS ORDERS

New Envoy to Vichy Talks Over French Problems.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Admiral William D. Leahy said today that he had heard from President Roosevelt an account of the "general world situation in its application to France" preparatory to taking over his new post as Ambassador to the Vichy Government. The Admiral, who is leaving as Governor of Puerto Rico, declined to disclose any details of his morning conference with the President.

The discussion lasted more than two hours and was the only major business transacted by Mr. Roosevelt before his departure on a trip south. Asked for comment on reports that he might be shifted from the Vichy post to London, succeeding Joseph P. Kennedy, resigned, Admiral Leahy replied: "The President didn't say anything about it."

He said that after conferences with Secretary Hull and other State Department officials and the winding up of Puerto Rican business that he expected to leave soon on his ambassadorial assignment.

Admiral Leahy arrived in New York early today from Puerto Rico on the liner Borinquen, and went immediately to LaGuardia Field to fly to Washington. He would not discuss his plans with reporters, explaining that this was really because he could not.

A Coast Guard cutter took him from the liner to the Battery, whence he motored to the air field, Mrs. Leahy remaining on the ship. She will go to Washington by train. The Admiral expressed regret at having to leave Puerto Rico, where he said he had many good friends, and ventured the opinion that there are several natives there who could do the work well as his successor. He said that when bases have been established as planned, our Caribbean defense will be strong. He declined to discuss international affairs.

'OFF PAYROLL NOW,' KENNEDY FLIES SOUTH

Retiring Envoy Takes Leave of State Department

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain, paid farewell calls at the State Department today and said:

"I'm out of a job now and off the payroll here."

Mr. Kennedy, who announced his resignation last night, said that he had wound up his business at the State Department and was going at once by plane to Palm Beach, Fla., for a vacation.

Although he said the President had asked him to retain the title of Ambassador until a successor was appointed, Mr. Kennedy explained that he would no longer function unless the State Department needed his services in connection with British relations.

Stephen Early, Presidential press secretary, was asked at his press conference whether another government job was in prospect for Mr. Kennedy.

"I don't see anything like that in the picture right now," he replied.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 2 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, arriving here tonight by airliner, said that he expected his wife within a day or so and that their children would join them for the Christmas holidays.

U.S. Flash Bomb Is Released for Use by R. A. F.

New Device Turns Night Into 'Daylight' for Mapping Enemy Territory in Raids

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Army Air Corps disclosed today that it had released to the British Royal Air Force a device to map an enemy country from the air at night.

The device, developed during fifteen years of research, was described as a magnesium light for taking night photographs.

No details were given. Among those who had worked on the problem, it was said, was Maj. A. W. Stevens, of stratosphere flight fame.

The disclosure followed by about a week the announcement that the Sperry bomb sight, described officially as the American government's "second best" sight, had been made available to the British.

Experts expressed the belief that the United States photographic technique would prove of value to the R. A. F. in detecting military targets and in checking damage inflicted during bombinb attacks upon those targets.

Flash Bomb Tested

ROCHESTER, Dec. 2 (AP).—The United States Army tested over Rochester last Oct. 9 a night aerial "flash bomb" whose illumination was termed "equivalent to that which you get when the sun is on the horizon" by Maj. George W. Goddard, photographic research chief.

Maj. Goddard was assisted in the experiment by Dr. Walter Clark, Eastman Kodak Company research expert, who over the week end in Toronto revealed that a recently developed "flash bomb" for aerial night photography had been released to Great Britain by the United States Army Air Corps.

The explosive bombs, filled with secret chemicals, were released at a hieght of 5,000 feet, the loud explosion lasted one-sixth of a second, and caused illumination "in the billions" of candlepower over a wide area.

The Army bomber which droned over the city carried an aerial camera equipped with a photo-electric cell which automatically tripped the camera shutter when the flash was at maximum height. The light bombs were so blinding that their illumination concealed the plane's position from the view of persons on the ground.

"There have beeen times in the history of the world when an hour more of daylight would have changed the tide of battle," Maj. Goddard said. "We have that with the 'daylight' in this light bomb."

SAYS ZINC SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN HIT DEFENSE

Copper Man Reports 'Serious Delay' in Brass Is Result

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—C. Donald Dallas, president of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., said today that shipments of zinc to Japan were "seriously delaying" manufacture of brass for defense needs of the United States and Great Britain.

"The same zinc which we allowed to be delivered to Japan," Dallas asserted in a statement, "was so badly needed at the time by our brass manufacturers that fabricating plants all over the country are being forced to curtail production schedules when they should be increasing.

"This country shipped 3,775 tons of zinc to Japan in October, bringing the total of 12,042 tons for the first ten months of 1940, every pound of which was badly needed by domestic fabricators engaged in supplying our own and British defense needs.

"You can't make cartridge brass without zinc. Brass is used not only for cartridges and shell cases but also for the production of detonation caps, rotating bands, fuse caps and many other parts in the armament and munition fields."

Dallas suggested either finding some new supply of refined zinc or diverting zinc which goes into production of die-cast decorative automobile trim, radiator grilles and refrigerator hardware to defense needs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Federal officials said today the question of whether zinc exports should be placed under government control in the interest of national defense had been under study here for some time, but that a report on the study was not yet available.

Discussing a statement by C. Donald Dallas at Rome, N. Y., that zinc shipments to Japan were seriously delaying the fulfillment of domestic brass needs, one informed person said that if the official report reached a similar conclusion the chances were that zinc would be added before long to the list of materials requiring export licenses.

The situation regarding zinc, as well as other metals, is under study by the Army and Navy munitions board and the defense commission.

Day's Communiques of Belligerent Powers

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (AP).—A Greek high command communique:

On the left wing of our front our troops advanced and have placed under their fire the Argyrokastron and Santi Quaranta (Porto Edda) Roads.

Near Premet our sections occupied new positions. A considerable number of prisoners and various kinds of material have fallen into their hands. Among them were four guns.

On the Ostrovitza Mountains successful attacks by our troops dispersed enemy sections. Officers and men were taken prisoners.

North of Pogradetz the fighting continues in our favor.

British

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been only slight enemy aircraft activity in this country today. During the morning hours a number of enemy fighters and fighter bombers flew in over the coast but were turned back by our fighters while still over Kent. No bombs have so far been reported.

Two enemy fighters have been shot down by the R. A. F. without loss to ourselves.

An earlier Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

Southampton was again the main objective in last night's raids. A number of fires were caused, but they were all well under control by daybreak. A further statement will be issued later in the day.

Another communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Raids during the night were mainly concentrated on southern England. Buildings were damaged by high explosive bombs and by fire. Some persons were killed and others injured. Full reports are not yet available but it is believed the number of casualties is not large.

Bombs were also dropped in London and the Home Counties and at few places elsewhere in the country, but reports so far received indicate that they did little damage and caused few casualties.

Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed in attacks on this country yesterday. Five of our fighters were lost but all the pilots are safe.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night our bombers made attacks on the naval shipbuilding yards at Wilhelmshaven. All our aircraft returned safely.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday morning aircraft of the Coastal Command made an attack on the submarine base and naval docks at Lorient. In the evening the power station, jetty and drydocks at Brest were bombed.

A Coastal Command aircraft also attacked a military camp at Kristiansand (Norway) yesterday. Bombs fell among the barracks and buildings and others damaged warehouses on the quayside.

Another aircraft of the Coastal Command made a successful attack on the gas works at Asbjerg, in Denmark. An explosion followed the bombing and flames covered the whole area.

In these operations none of our aircraft was lost.

An Admiralty communique:

The Board of the Admiralty regret to announce the loss of H. M. destroyer Sturdy (Lieut. Comdr. G. T. Cooper, R. N.). The Sturdy ran ashore on the Scottish coast in thick weather and has since become a total loss. Five ratings (seamen) were lost, and next of kin have been notified.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 2 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

In the Western desert, a large number of enemy aircraft dispersed on the ground at Benina were attacked. Two bombers of Type S79 were destroyed and others severely damaged. Bombs also fell among enemy aircraft on the tarmac (runway).

Enemy troops and motor transport on the Metemma Gondar Road, ten miles west of Warni, in Abyssinia, were machine-gunned and bombed by the R. A. F. Four direct hits were registered on the motor transport while heavy casualties were observed as a result of the machine-gunning. A similar attack was made on Wadi Aradeira where there is an enemy encampment, and Metemma itself also was bombed.

Further south a successful raid was made on a large camp at Gubba. Direct hits on barracks started numerous fires. Two incendiaries fell in the store buildings outside the barracks, causing large fires.

On Nov. 29, the Dangila camp, containing several battalions of colonial troops and Black Shirts, was attacked. Direct hits on the buildings and camp started fires. The attack was pressed home and much damage caused.

Our fighters attacked a flight of Caproni aircraft on Nov. 22 when the latter were attempting to raid Bura. One enemy aircraft was shot down in flames, its sole survivor being taken prisoner. Two other enemy aircraft were fiercely engaged by our fighters but managed to escape into the clouds. No casualties were caused by the enemy.

From all operations reviewed our aircraft returned safely to their respective bases.

A British headquarters communique:

SUDAN: On the night of Nov. 30, in the Kassala sector, one of our patrols successfully ambushed a party of the enemy, capturing one Italian officer and nine of other ranks. East of Gallabat, parties of the enemy were again successfully engaged by our artillery.

OTHER FRONTS: No change in the situation.

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (AP).—A communique of the Royal Air Force operating in Greece:

During the day there was slight enemy air activity owing to weather conditions.

A road in southwestern Albania which was being used to bring up enemy reinforcements was successfully attacked by R. A. F. bombers. The low-level attack was completed despite heavy ground fire, and the road was hit and an important bridge damaged.

Previously, military buildings in the Telepini area were bombed and a number demolished.

From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front violent enemy attacks were thrown back everywhere. The enemy was thrown back by our counter-attacks to original positions, suffering serious losses especially on the right flank of the 9th Army where the attack, preceded by intense artillery preparation, was carried out by a complete army corps. On the front of the 11th Army, two battalions of the Puseteria and Ferrara divi-

sions especially distinguished themselves.

Leading the 47th Infantry Regiment, Col. Trizo perished gloriously.

Cavalry detachments surprised by our Alpine scouts was annihilated.

Enemy planes bombed uninhabited areas in the Dodecanese Islands without causing damage.

In East Africa our pursuit planes set fire to one plane of the Wellesley type on the Daref airfield.

Enemy planes bombed the Kassala region, killing two and wounding four civilians. One enemy plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Other air raids were made over Burao, where two women were wounded, and over Assab and Metemma, where three were killed and seventeen wounded.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (A).—The German high command communique:

Saturday night to Sunday strong combat-plane units in rolling flights bombed Southampton with the heaviest caliber bombs, as already reported. More than sixty large and numerous smaller fires were observed, which in the course of the night formed an ocean of flames. A large power plant was hit. Storehouses on a test quay and other parts of the harbor were blazing.

During the same night and in the course of the day (Sunday) heavy and light combat planes bombed London. Otherwise the air force's activity during the day was limited to reconnaissance and chaser thrusts which developed into several successful air fights.

Last night attacks on Southampton and other cities continued, while British planes that night again were inactive. Only at dawn several planes coming from the North Sea bombed residential quarters in a city in the coastal region, wounding several civilians.

Chasers bagged eleven enemy planes over southern England yesterday, and two of our own planes were lost.

In the War Zone

Hitler Faces Difficult Problem If He Has to Help Mussolini

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Mussolini is making a desperate effort with heavy reenforcements to remedy the already far-reaching effects of his Greek defeat without having to thrust aside pride and appeal to Hitler for help.

A Fascist communique this morning reported that defending Italian troops had thrown back the attacking enemy in one sector. The victorious Greeks, however, claimed to have made important new advances all along their line. That line, working on a pivot on the Adriatic coast near the Greco-Albanian boundary, is swinging across the mountains and valleys of Albania toward the sea like a windshield wiper.

This astonishing success of the little Greek Army against the might of Rome is having a tremendous moral effect on both Britain and the neutral countries of the Balkans.

The Turkish press even claims, with evident relish, that the Nazis have been balked in their scheme for assaulting British interests in the Near East by means of a drive across the Dardanelles. The British already are talking of the possibility of utilizing Greece as the gateway for a grand offensive by land against the German rear.

A Land Foothold for Britain.

All this savors a bit of wishful thinking, of course, but there is no gainsaying that if the Greeks, with British help, can hold their own against Italy, they will have opened up an invaluable base for English operations against the Axis. It will give the British a land foothold against Hitler which they have not hoped to achieve for another year at best, owing to their inferiority in the air.

As a matter of fact the Fascists have got themselves into a predicament from which it would be extremely difficult for Hitler to rescue them at this time. There are only two really feasible forms of help Der Fuehrer could give his Axis partner—one being with an air fleet and the other the sending of an army against Greece through either Yugoslavia or Bulgaria.

There can be small doubt that the violation of the nervous neutrality of either Yugoslavia or Bulgaria might precipitate a general Balkan upheaval; that is exactly what Der Fuehrer has been trying so carefully to avoid.

Would Require Big Air Force.

So far as air assistance is concerned, that would be valuable, though it would require a huge aerial navy to reduce Greece at this late juncture in the operations. While Hitler likely could spare a considerable number of planes, he wouldn't want to weaken his attack on the British isles—an assault which is calculated in part to compel the English to withdraw forces from the eastern Mediterranean to defend the homeland.

The present indications are that Hitler intends to let his partner work out his own salvation. If Il Duce can do this, it certainly will be much better for the prestige of the Axis, which already has suffered heavily because of the Fascist reverse in the Greek adventure.

Mussolini's greatest danger at the moment is that his communications between Italy and Albania may be severed by the growing British attack on them. He has plenty of forces and materials to devote to the Greek show, but cutting of communications would be fatal, for it would deliver the Italian army in Albania over to the enemy. An expeditionary force is only as strong as the supplies and re-enforcements available for it.

Duke Aids Man Who Braved Atlantic In Small Schooner

Allows H. B. Clarke To Fly From Nassau To U. S. To Spend Christmas With Family

[By the Associated Press]

Nassau, Bahamas, Dec. 2—After a dangerous fifty-eight day crossing from England in a small schooner, Henry B. Clarke was delayed today by immigration difficulties in a hurried trip to Roslyn, N. Y., for a Christmas at home with his family.

He had planned to fly to Miami, but Colonial immigration men objected to his leaving in the Bahamas the six members of his crew, three of whom are of Danish birth. After a conference with the Duke of Windsor, governor of the colony, Clarke obtained permission to leave tomorrow.

Escapes From Shells

Clarke started out from Falmouth, England, in the schooner Marie, and before he left the English Channel barely escaped from a shower of shells.

"We were machine-gunned at Dartmouth. All down the French coast to Portugal we sighted German patrol planes," he said.

The vessel was damaged in terrific gales and put into the Madeira Islands, southwest of Portugal, for repairs.

Ran Out Of Food

The voyagers ran out of food while still a week out of Nassau. They picked up a few things from the oil tanker Carrabelle, of Baltimore, but traveled the final two days with no food at all.

Clarke said if he could enjoy Christmas peace with his family in Roslyn he would be ready to return to England and continue his work as a manufacturer of planes.

He made the gruelling schooner voyage because he missed passage on a liner bound for New York.

9 New York Teachers Linked With Communist Activities

One Admits Joining Party At Hearing On Use Of City's Schools To Spread Doctrine

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 2—An assistant professor at Brooklyn College testified today that he and eight other faculty members joined the Communist party in 1935 and assumed aliases to conceal their identities.

Dr. Bernard D. N. Grebanier told a joint legislative committee investigating the city's school system that he took the name of David Arden when he joined the party "because there would be no peace if the person's real name were used."

Deliberate Plan Alleged

His testimony followed an assertion by Paul Windels, chief committee counsel, that there had been deliberate use of New York city's school system to spread subversive doctrine as well as efforts by certain faculty members to obstruct exposure of such activities.

Grebanier, an English instructor named among others David McKelvey White, Frederick Ewan, Murray Young and Harry Slochower as his associates who joined the Communists under the respective aliases of Wood, Cowal, West and Flint. He said the first three taught English and that Slochower was in the German department.

He added that he joined the Communist party at the persuasion of Dr. Howard Selsan, philosophy professor at Brooklyn College, in 1935 "at a time when I was worried about the Fascist threat to Democracy."

Says Party Discussed Policies

He testified that educational and administrative policies of the college were mentioned at Communist meetings he attended.

"It would be wrong to say there was any deep-dyed plotting in these discussions," he added.

30.24-6225

MADRID, DEC.2-(AP)-IN A ROUND OF VISITS TODAY, FOREIGN MINISTER RAMON SERRANO SUNER RECEIVED U.S. AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER WEDDELL, THE JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHE AND PAUL WINZER, A GERMAN POLICE DELEGATE.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE SPANISH ARMY ALSO MET TODAY BUT THE NATURE OF ITS DISCUSSIONS WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC.

MJ906PES

AN ITALIAN NAVAL BASE, SOMEWHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, DEC.2-(AP)-FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS TODAY VISITED THE ITALIAN CRUISERS BOLZANO, TRENTO AND TRIESTE, COMPLETING AN INSPECTION OF EIGHT WARSHIPS WHICH AUTHORITIES IDENTIFIED AS HAVING FOUGHT THE BRITISH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LAST WEDNESDAY.

LIKE THE SHIPS VISITED YESTERDAY, THE CORRESPONDENTS FOUND THAT THE CRUISERS WERE UNSCATHED.

MJ923PES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CAIRO, EGYPT, DEC. 2--EGYPT ANNOUNCED TODAY SHE HAD PROTESTED FORMALLY TO ITALY AGAINST FASCIST BOMB ATTACKS ON EGYPTIAN CITIES IN A FIRM MOVE REGARDED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES AS ONE STEP NEARER DECLARATIO OF WAR AGAINST ITALY BY THIS BRITISH ALLY.

PREMIER HUSSEIN SIRRY PASHA TOLD PARLIAMENT THE PROTEST HAD BEEN MADE. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, WHICH HAS REPRESENTED EGYPTIAN INTERESTS IN ITALY SINCE EGYPT BROKE OFF RELATIONS WITH ROME WHEN MUSSOLINI WENT TO WAR AGAINST BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"SINCE JUNE 12, ITALIAN RAIDS ON ALEXANDRIA AND OTHER CITIES HAVE RESULTED IN 155 DEAD AND 425 WOUNDED," THE PREMIER, WHO ALSO IS MINISTER OF WAR, ASSERTED IN THE MOST FORCEFUL DECLARATION YET MADE BY A MEMBER OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT ON ITALIAN ATTACKS ON EGYPT.

"NINETY-SEVEN HOUSES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND 102 OTHERS PARTLY DEMOLISHED," HE SAID.

THE DECLARATION FOLLOWED THE CABINET'S VOTE OF AN IMMEDIATE EXPENDITURE OF £270,000 ($1,080,000) FOR AIR RAID SHELTERS.

WHAT COURSE THE GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE IF THE PROTEST BRINGS NO SATISFACTORY ASSURANCE FROM ITALY WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE HAS BEEN AGAINST WAR OVER ITALIAN ATTACKS ON BRITISH MILITARY FORCES HERE BUT TO ACT PROMPTLY IF EGYPTIAN CITIES ARE ATTACKED OR AN INVASION ATTEMPTED.

(EGYPT PREVIOUSLY BROKE OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY WHEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY WENT TO WAR LAST YEAR.)

(THE ROME RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD IN NEW YORK TODAY (DEC. 2) LISTED DAMAGE CAUSED BY ITALIAN AIR RAIDS IN EGYPT. IT INCLUDED PARTIAL DESTRUCTION TO THE FORMER FRENCH BATTLESHIP LORRAINE, AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOV. 13; PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF DESTROYER HASTY THERE ON NOV. 17; AND 200 DEAD AMONG THE WORKERS AND SOLDIERS IN THE MILITARY PORT AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOV. 18.)

MQ1039PES

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, DEC.2-(AP)-THE CANADIAN MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, WITH THREE ASSOCIATES, ARRIVED IN NASSAU BY CLIPPER PLANE TODAY FOR A THREE-DAY STUDY OF TRADE POSSIBILITIES BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND THE BAHAMAS.

NASSAU WAS THE FIRST STOP ON AN EXTENDED "EXPLORATORY, GOOD-WILL" TOUR OF THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA, TAKEN BY J.A.MAC KINNON, TRADE MINISTER, DEPUTY MINISTER L.D.WILGRESS, DELEGATION SECRETARY G.B.SMITH AND YVES LA MONTAGNE (CAP M), COMMERCIAL RELATIONS DIRECTOR.

MJ5TTPES

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, DEC. 2-(AP)-MISS JEAN DREWES OF MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., HAS TAKEN UP HER DUTIES AS SOCIAL SECRETARY OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR.

SHE ARRIVED FRIDAY TO HANDLE THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE WORK HERETOFORE DONE BY THE DUKE'S THREE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

SHE IS THE DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. LOUIS DREWES OF CALIFORNIA AND IS A GRADUATE OF MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE AND KATHERINE GIBBS SCHOOL.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, DEC. 2-(AP)-A RIFT BETWEEN PRESIDENT ALFREDO BALDOMIR AND THE NACIONALISTA HERRERISTA PARTY GROWING OUT OF THE QUESTION OF COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES IN BUILDING AIR AND NAVAL BASES WAS CLOSED TODAY BY THE SUBSTITUTION OF DR.ABALCAZAR GARCIA FOR TORIBIO OLASO AS MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE CABINET.

OLASO RESIGNED BECAUSE HE OPPOSED THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF COOPERATION IN ESTABLISHING THE BASES.

MQ156AES

NEW YORK, DEC.2-(AP)-DAVID ROSE, A MOVIE EXECUTIVE WHO DUCKED BOMBS WHILE FILMING THE SIEGE OF LONDON, SAID TODAY THAT "ALTHOUGH THE ENGLISH ARE FATALISTIC, THINGS ARE NOWHERE NEAR AS BAD OVER THERE AS YOU THINK--AND THEY'RE GOING TO GET BETTER."

BY "BETTER" HE SAID HE MEANT THE ENGLISH WERE CONVINCED THEY WOULD WIN THE WAR WITH THE AID OF AMERICAN FIGHTING EQUIPMENT--BUT WITHOUT DRAWING ON THIS COUNTRY'S MANPOWER.

ROSE, PARAMOUNT PICTURES' MANAGING DIRECTOR IN ENGLAND, SAID THE MOVIE INDUSTRY WAS HOLDING ITS OWN; FILM RENTAL IN HIS COMPANY WAS 10 PER CENT BETTER THAN A YEAR AGO.

"MOVIE ATTENDANCE HAS FALLEN OFF 75 PER CENT IN LONDON IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS BECAUSE LIGHTS ARE USUALLY OUT AT 9 P.M." ROSE SAID, "BUT BUSINESS CONTINUES BRISK IN THE PROVINCES."

FH553PES

BY ED WALLACE

NEW YORK, DEC. 2-(AP)-ALASKA IS "ALARMED TO A CERTAIN EXTENT ABOUT JAPAN," BUT DISCOUNTS THE POSSIBILITY OF INVOLVEMENT IN MILITARY CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA, VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON, NOTED ARCTIC EXPLORER, DECLARED TODAY IN ASSERTING THE UNITED STATES SHOULD EXTEND "THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY" TO INCLUDE THE SOVIET UNION.

"WHY SHOULDN'T WE DO--IN TIME--WHAT THE BRITISH ARE TRYING TO DO, TOO LATE?" ASKED STEFANSSON DURING A PRESS CONFERENCE FOLLOWING HIS RETURN FROM A MONTH'S SURVEY OF ALASKA, INCLUDING THE NEWLY-EXPANDING ARMY BASES.

"WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CANADA AND MEXICO," HE SAID "THE SOVIET UNION IS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR--LESS THAN TWO MILES AWAY."

30.24-6227

OUT OF SUCH AN EXTENSION OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY, STEFANSSON SAID, THE UNITED STATES STOOD TO GAIN CERTAIN BENEFITS RELATED TO AMERICA'S DEFENSE PROGRAM.

ALASKANS, STEFANSSON REPORTED, "WORRY A GOOD DEAL ABOUT JAPAN" AND HAVE "NOTICED THAT 'SCARE' STORIES CONCERNING RUSSIA COME FROM SHANGHAI--A JAPANESE-DOMINATED CITY."

HE SAID ALASKANS RESENTED JAPANESE FISHERMEN CLOSE TO AMERICAN SHORES, AND DECLARED IT WAS THE COMMON BELIEF IN ALASKA THAT "THE JAPANESE HAVE BETTER MAPS AND HAVE MADE MORE SOUNDINGS OF THE SOUTHWEST COAST THAN WE HAVE."

DISCUSSING THE DEFENSE NEEDS OF ALASKA, THE EXPLORER OBSERVED THAT IT WAS VERY DIFFICULT TO DEFEND AN UNINHABITED COUNTRY AND TERMED IT A VERY IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN OUR DEFENSE TO SETTLE THE TERRITORY WITH "FOOD-PRODUCING PEOPLES GENERALLY."

IN LINE WITH THIS, HE CONTINUED, A PROGRAM OF "GENERAL COOPERATION" WITH THE SOVIET COULD OBTAIN FOR ALASKANS CERTAIN TYPES OF EARLY WHEAT AND CLOVER DEVELOPED BY THE RUSSIANS FOR NORTHERN CLIMES.

IN ADDITION, HE SUGGESTED THE UNITED STATES "SHOULD ASK PERMISSION TO BUY ONE OR MORE ICE BREAKERS--OR MODELS AND BLUE PRINTS--FROM THE SOVIETS, BECAUSE THEY LEAD THE WORLD IN THAT TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION."

WITH THE AID OF THESE ICE BREAKERS, HE EXPLAINED, THE HARBORS COULD BE KEPT OPEN THE YEAR 'ROUND.

SUCH PURCHASES WOULD BE OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE, HE SAID, IN KEEPING OPEN COOK INLET, UPON WHICH LIES ANCHORAGE, SITE OF ONE OF THE NEW ARMY BASES.

STEFANSSON SAID THAT WITH THE "COOPERATION OF THE SOVIET" THE UNITED STATES COULD OBTAIN REPORTS FROM RUSSIAN ARCTIC WEATHER BUREAUS "WHICH REPORT THE WEATHER THREE TIMES A DAY."

HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO GO TO WASHINGTON WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, THERE TO DISCUSS WITH VARIOUS OFFICIALS DETAILS OF EQUIPMENT FOR TROOPS AND METHODS OF TRAVEL IN THE FAR NORTH.

FD742PES

DEC 3 - 1940

AIR WAR

BY DEVON FRANCIS

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

NEW YORK, DEC. 2--ENGLAND IS PUSHING PRODUCTION OF AN ENGINE INTENDED TO WIPE OUT AN ADVANTAGE ENJOYED BY GERMAN FLIERS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, AND AT THE SAME TIME IS MAKING PROGRESS WITH THE MANUFACTURE OF A TWO-SEATER FIGHTING PLANE OF EXCEPTIONAL STRIKING POWER.

THE PLANE IS NOT A NEW MODEL, BUT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE LOST SO MANY OF ITS TYPE DURING THE DUNKIRK EVACUATION LAST SUMMER THAT IT CEASED TO BE A FACTOR IN THE AIR FIGHTING.

THE ENGINE, DESIGNED TO GIVE A HIGHER "CEILING" AND THEREFORE A GREATER ADVANTAGE, IS ONE OF THE "MERLIN" FAMILY OF ROLLS ROYCE AIRCRAFT MOTORS. MORE HIGHLY SUPERCHARGED FOR ALTITUDE FLYING THAN ITS PREDECESSORS, IT IS ALREADY IN SERVICE IN "SPITFIRE" FIGHTERS.

A DISPATCH LAST SATURDAY FROM LONDON, RECOUNTING THE DESTRUCTION OF A GERMAN FIGHTING PLANE BY TWO SPITFIRE PILOTS AT AN ALTITUDE ABOVE 30,000 FEET, MENTIONED THE INABILITY OF THE NAZI MESSERSCHMITT TO

CLIMB HIGH ENOUGH TO ELUDE ITS ENEMIES.

THE SAME ENGINE WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE "HURRICANE" TYPE FIGHTING PLANE WHICH, WITH THE SPITFIRE, HAS CARRIED THE BRUNT OF THE DEFENSE WORK IN THE BATTLE OF ENGLAND.

THE TWO-SEATER FIGHTER WHICH BROKE INTO THE NEWS BRIEFLY A FEW MONTHS AGO IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE R.A.F., AND AS QUICKLY DISAPPEARED, IS THE BOULTON PAUL "DEFIANT." SINGLE-ENGINED, IT CARRIES A GUNNER'S COMPARTMENT WITH A POWER-OPERATED TURRET AMIDSHIPS.

UNLIKE THE SINGLE-SEATER FIGHTERS, WHICH CAN FIRE IN ONLY ONE DIRECTION, THE DEFIANT WAS DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY BOMBERS BY LAYING DOWN A HEAVY FORWARD AND CROSS-FIRE.

IT WAS USED LIBERALLY, HOWEVER, IN PURSUIT DOG-FIGHTING DURING THE DUNKIRK EPISODE.

U1101PES

OTTAWA,DEC.2-(AP)-CONSTRUCTION OF WOODEN SHIPS TO MAINTAIN BRITAIN'S TRANSATLANTIC "LIFE-LINE" WAXXREXEMR WAS URGED UPON THE GOVERNMENT TONIGHT BY VINCENT POTTIER, NOVA SCOTIA LIBERAL.

THE SHIPS COULD BE BUILT IN ATLANTIC COAST SHIP YARDS AS THEY WERE IN THE LAST WAR, HE SAID.

REPORTS THAT BRITAIN WAS LOSING SHIPPING AT THE RATE OF 2,000,000 TONS A YEAR WAS ENOUGH PROOF THAT THE SITUATION WAS SERIOUS, POTTIER SAID. THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT HOPE TO REPLACI MORE THAN HALF THAT DEFICIENCY.

IN 1915, POTTIER SAID, CANADA PRODUCED $7,000,000 WORTH OF WOODEN SHIPS.

THIS WAS INCREASED TO $35,000,000 IN 1917, $74,000,000 IN 1918 AND $86,000,000 IN 1919.

IN 1914 THERE WERE 40 SHIPYARDS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST BUILDING WOODEN VESSELS AND IN 1918 THERE WERE 250.

ONLY 5,000 TONS OF WOODEN SHIPPING IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION NOW IN CANADA FOR MERCHANT PURPOSES, LESS THAN 10 PER CENT OF CAPACITY.

MJ1155PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, DECEMBER 2)

CANADA'S MANPOWER PROBLEM

INDUSTRY AND ARMED FORCES COMPETE FOR SKILLED WORKMEN (480)

28 d 29

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-CANADA IS THE THIRD LARGEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD AND HER NATURAL RESOURCES ARE IMMENSE, BUT WITH SCARCELY 12,000,000 POPULATION, HER MANPOWER IS STRICTLY LIMITED.

CONSEQUENTLY, IN A WAR SUCH AS CANADA NOW FACES, THE EFFECTIVE USE OF HER AVAILABLE MANPOWER HAS BECOME A BURNING ISSUE.

WHEN THE WAR BEGAN SOME 15 MONTHS AGO, THE PROBLEM WAS SIMPLER. CANADA'S FUNCTION WAS TO SUPPLY RAW MATERIALS FOR BRITISH AND FRENCH INDUSTRY, GROW WHEAT TO FEED THE ALLIED ARMIES AND POPULATIONS, PROVIDE TRAINING FOR BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIRMEN AND, TO A LIMITED EXTENT, CONTRIBUTE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO THE LAND AND SEA FORCES KEEPING GERMANY BOTTLED UP BEHIND THE MAGINOT LINE AND THE BRITISH FLEET.

IT WAS TO BE A LONG WAR OF ATTRITION, AND THERE SEEMED TO BE PLENTY

30.24-6229 30.24—6229

OF TIME.

(MORE)

ED1140AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, DECEMBER 2)

(ADVANCE)--OTTAWA, FIRST ADD CANADA'S MANPOWER PROBLEM BY WERNER (PREVIOUSLY MOVED NOV. 28 AT 11:40AES AS A169) XXX PLENTZ OF TIME.

BUT WITH SCANDINAVIA, THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE IN GERMAN HANDS, THE SITUATION HAS CHANGED DRASTICALLY. NOW CANADA IS TRYING TO SUPPLY BRITAIN WITH THE BACON, BUTTER, EGGS AND FISH FORMERLY IMPORTED FROM DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, NORWAY AND FRANCE. AT THE SAME TIME SHE IS BUILDING UP A WAR INDUSTRY TO TAKE THE PLACE OF FRENCH FACTORIES IN GERMAN HANDS AS WELL AS UNITED KINGDOM FACTORIES DEMOLISHED IN AIR RAIDS.

AND, SIMULTANEOUSLY, SHE IS PREPARING TO PLAY HER PART WITH TRAINED TROOPS IN THE GREAT OFFENSIVE WHICH SOME DAY MUST BE LAUNCHED ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE IF BRITAIN IS TO WIN.

ALL THIS TAKES MANPOWER. CANADA'S SWIFTLY EXPANDING WAR INDUSTRIES ARE COMPETING AGAINST CANADA'S ARMED FORCES FOR SKILLED MEN, AND ACUTE SHORTAGES OF SKILLED LABOR HAVE DEVELOPED IN VARIOUS SPECIALIZED BRANCHES. INDUSTRY NEEDS SKILLED MEN TO BUILD THE MECHANIZED WEAPONS OF MODERN WAR; THE ARMED FORCES NEED SKILLED MEN TO OPERATE THESE MACHINES AND KEEP THEM IN REPAIR.

SO THE QUESTION HAS ARISEN: WHICH IS MORE URGENTLY NEEDED -- MORE MEN FOR THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, OR MORE RECRUITS FOR CANADA'S WAR INDUSTRIES?

SOME INDUSTRIALISTS ARE INSISTING THAT SKILLED WORKERS ARE THE PRIMARY NEED, THAT IT IS A WASTE OF TIME TO SEND YOUNG CANADIANS TO CAMP FOR 30 DAYS OF COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING WHEN THE COUNTRY IS SHORT OF WEAPONS. ONE MANUFACTURER, ACCORDING TO JAMES G.GARDINER, MINISTER OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES, ACTUALLY REFUSED TO RELEASE WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN CALLED UP FOR THEIR 30-DAY TRAINING PERIOD.

CONDEMNING THIS ATTITUDE, MR.GARDINER CITED THE FACT THAT MANY FACTORIES IN ENGLAND ARE MANNED BY NEWLY-TRAINED WORKERS, INCLUDING A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN. HE SAID THE ARMED FORCES THERE HAD FIRST CALL ON THE NATION'S MANPOWER, LEAVING IT TO INDUSTRY TO TRAIN NEW RECRUITS TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN CALLED TO THE COLORS.

A179

HE SUGGESTED THAT FACTORY MANAGERS UNABLE TO MEET SUCH A TRAINING EMERGENCY WERE "NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR WARTIME" AND WARNED THAT CANADA MAY HAVE TO GET TOUGH WITH NON-COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIALISTS.

SOME CANADIAN COMMENTATORS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT MR.GARDINER, WHO COMES FROM THE WHEAT-GROWING WEST, VOICES THE ATTITUDE OF FARMERS WHO FEAR THEIR SONS WILL BE ASKED TO GO OVERSEAS AND DO THE FIGHTING WHILE THE YOUNG MEN OF THE CITIES STAY HOME AND MAN THE FACTORIES.

OTHERS AGREE THAT INDUSTRY CANNOT JUSTLY HOLD BACK THE BEST MEN, LEAVING IT TO THE ARMED FORCES TO TAKE WHAT IS LEFT. WHAT THEY SUGGEST IS THAT INDUSTRY BEGIN IMMEDIATELY TO TRAIN MEN OVER 35, OR OTHERWISE UNLIKELY TO BE CALLED FOR MILITARY SERVICE, AND ALSO WOMEN, TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN NEEDED BY THE ARMED SERVICES.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, DEC. 2 -- SENT NOV 28 & 29)

ME1139AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY,DEC.3)

ISOLATED BAHAMA SITE
CHOSEN FOR U.S.
DEFENSE BASE
---PRIMITIVE MAYAGUANA

NATIVES LACK MONEY,
TRADE BY BARTER (440)

BY FRED L.STROZIER

(ADVANCE)...NASSAU, BAHAMAS, DEC.2--(AP)--THE UNITED STATES COULD HAVE FOUND FEW MORE PRIMITIVE AND ISOLATED SPOTS IN THE WEST INDIES FOR ONE OF HER HEMISPHERE DEFENSE BASES THAN THE SITE IN THE REMOTE BAHAMIAN ISLAND OF MAYAGUANA SELECTED RECENTLY BY A MILITARY COMMISSION.

YET ABRAHAM'S BAY, A LANDLOCKED HARBOR OF THE ISLAND, OVERLOOKS A GREAT SHIPPING CROSS-ROADS WHERE AMERICAN VESSELS BOUND FOR SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPEAN SHIPS HEADING FOR THE CANAL ZONE AND THE GULF OF MEXICO PASS IN UNENDING PROCESSION.

HERE THE BAHAMIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT ALREADY IS ACQUIRING LAND THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL USE, ALONG WITH SITES IN SEVEN OTHER COLONIES, TO CREATE A DEFENSE CHAIN COSTING $60,000,000 OR MORE AND PROTECTING THE AMERICAS FROM HOSTILITY IN THE ATLANTIC.

THE 700 OR 800 PERSONS WHO LIVE ON MAYAGUANA EXIST IN BLISSFUL IGNORANCE OF WHAT GOES ON IN THE REST OF THE WORLD MOST OF THE TIME, DEPENDING FOR THEIR SCHEDULED CONTACT WITH CIVILIZATION UPON A SAILING SLOOP THAT BRINGS MAIL ONCE A MONTH.

IN NASSAU, THEY LIKE TO REPEAT THE STORY OF A NATIVE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ONLY GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE IN THE ISLAND, WHO SAW TWO OBVIOUSLY FOREIGN VESSELS AT ANCHOR OFF PIRATES' WELL IN MAYAGUANA SEVERAL YEARS AGO. ONE WAS A YACHT. THE OTHER WAS A CRUISER.

THE CURIOUS JUSTICE ROWED TO THE VESSELS, RAPPED SHARPLY ON THE SIDE AND DEMANDED TO KNOW BY WHAT RIGHT THEY HALTED THUS IN THE WATERS OF A BRITISH COLONY.

THE VESSELS PAID HIM SCANT ATTENTION, SO HE MADE A LONG, OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE INCIDENT TO COLONIAL OFFICIALS IN NASSAU. IT WAS SEVERAL MONTHS BEFORE HE LEARNED THAT THE OFFENDING YACHT HAD BROUGHT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR A FISHING TRIP IN THE CARIBBEAN AND THAT THE CRUISER WAS HIS CONVOY.

LIFE ON MAYAGUANA IS THE MOST PRIMITIVE TO BE FOUND IN THE BAHAMAS. THE ISLAND HAS NO ELECTRICITY, NO ROADS, NO TELEPHONES, AND NO VEHICLES OF ANY SORT. MONEY IS VIRTUALLY UNKNOWN AND WHAT LITTLE TRADE THERE IS STICKS STRICTLY TO BARTER.

THE NATIVES GROW THEIR OWN FOOD AND SEND PART OF IT TO NASSAU FROM TIME TO TIME BY OCCASIONAL VESSELS TO BE EXCHANGED FOR CLOTHING.

THE GOVERNMENT RADIO HAS ESTABLISHED A SMALL STATION ON THE ISLAND LARGELY FOR GATHERING WEATHER INFORMATION DURING THE WEST INDIES' HURRICANE SEASON FOR EXCHANGE WITH THE UNITED STATES' STORM WARNING SERVICE.

MAYAGUANA IS THE MOST EASTERLY OF THE BAHAMAS GROUP AND, WITH INAGUA, IS THE MOST SOUTHERLY. EUROPEAN SHIPS USUALLY PASS THROUGH THE GREAT MAYAGUANA PASSAGE, THENCE AROUND THE EASTERN TIP OF CUBA, BETWEEN JAMAICA AND HAITI AND THENCE TO THE CANAL ZONE, CENTRAL

30.24-6231

AMERICA OR THE NORTHERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. THIS ROUTE ALSO IS CLOSEST FOR MANY SHIPS FROM THE UNITED STATES GOING TO THE CANAL ZONE.

THE ISLAND IS MORE THAN 400 MILES FROM NASSAU AND MORE THAN 700 FROM MIAMI. IT WILL BE THE CLOSEST OF THE WEST INDIAN BASES TO THE UNITED STATES.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY DEC.3--SENT NOV.29).

JL144AES

NINE HIGH U. S. OFFICIALS STUDY WAY TO BOOST AID TO ENGLAND AND BRITISH ABILITY TO PAY FOR WAR MATERIALS

Important Executives Seek Accounting Of War Contract Situation

All London Purchases, Now And Future, Said To Have Been Analyzed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 3—The whole question of British financial resources and ability to buy war materials in this country was reported authoritatively to have been the cause and chief topic of a meeting today of nine of the most important officials in the Government.

According to this source, it was not a meeting to decide whether the United States should lend money to Great Britain, but more to take an accounting of the situation resulting from British contracts, now aggregating more than $2,500,000,000 and expected to rise to $4,000,000,000 in the next year.

Another source, who seemed to have the same idea, said he understood all British purchases, present and prospective, were tabulated and analyzed.

Aftermath Of Lothian Talk

It was, one indicated, the aftermath of the controversy stirred up by the recent statement of Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, that Britain was running out of the means of buying American products and needed financial as well as material aid.

The reported nature of the meeting also seemed to fit the news that came out Saturday that the British shortly would send an official mission to this country to survey the financing problem. A possible explanation of today's gathering was that the United States was setting up a committee to join this British mission in the study—a study which is expected to develop vital information of the very nature for which a number of Congressmen are demanding investigations.

Attendance Significant

The only certain thing about today's meeting was the attendance, which alone was significant, because nearly every time a similar gathering of so many high officials has occurred in recent months some important step in the "aid-to-Britain" policy has been announced soon afterward.

Such meetings preceded the trade of navy destroyers for Atlantic bases, the announcement that Britain would be allowed to order 12,000 more warplanes and the release of four-motored bombers to England.

"These people don't get together to talk about peanuts," is the way one conferee put it, referring to the following who were closeted in the Treasury:

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Secretary of the Treasury.

HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of War.

FRANK KNOX, Secretary of the Navy.

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator.

SUMNER WELLES, Under Secretary of State.

JAMES V. FORRESTAL, Under Secretary of the Navy.

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, chief of staff of the army.

WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, production member of the National Defense Commission.

ROBERT P. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary of War.

HERBERT FEIS, economic adviser of the State Department.

Demand What Situation Is

The Lothian controversy, it was learned, has created a great demand among officials, Congressmen, manufacturers and bankers to know just what the British purchasing situation is now.

Manufacturers, particularly of airplanes, it was pointed out, want to know whether the millions of dollars they have spent to work on British orders will be repaid or whether it is financially safe to accept more orders.

Officials know that the more than $5,000,000,000 that England owes the United States from the World War has prejudiced many persons against granting new loans. Also they worry about American foreign trade if British finances run out, because the empire currently is taking about sixty per cent. of all the goods exported from the United States.

Aim To Avoid Misunderstanding

The British themselves, it appeared, were concerned lest misunderstanding of the Lothian statement interfere with American aid. Lord Lothian, it was noted, called on Welles at the State Department prior to the big meeting.

The first official reaction in Washington last week to the Lothian statement was that Britain probably had enough gold, securities and cash to pay cash for war materials for at least another year, if not two or more, and that Lothian merely intended to start the ball rolling in the hope of getting favorable response whenever that faraway date arrived.

Lately, some officials indicated, they were worried that the bitter arguments heard, particularly in some Congressional quarters, might injure relations between the two countries.

Four U. S. Ships Sold

The activity of Great Britain in acquiring both new and used cargo ships to replace sunken tonnage was reflected during the day in an announcement of the Maritime Commission that it had authorized sale of four more ships to British firms. Approval was given the Black Diamond Steamship Company of Weehawken, N. J., to sell the vessels.

The ships are the Black Condor, 5,358 tons, and the Black Osprey, 5,589 tons, to go to the Cairn Line, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Black Heron, 4,926 tons and the Black Tern, 5,032 tons, to the Cunard White Star Line.

Remainder Available

This move brought the total number of vessels sold to Britain to 130 since the start of the war, 86 of which have been deep-water cargo carriers of more than 1,000 tons.

Maritime Commission officials said that all of the remaining sixty-three laid-up ships of the commission were available for bidding by the British.

Bids on fifteen vessels of 9,000 tons each will be opened December 12. It is expected British offers will be included in these bids.

Informed sources said that while the United States was glad to sell its laid-up vessels to Great Britain, there was no intention at this time of selling new merchant ship construction. Britain, it was explained, probably had no desire to buy such high-speed cargo carriers as are being built under the auspices of the Maritime Commission.

In the first place, these sources said, the cost would run high and, in the second, speed was not an essential since most of the British transatlantic shipping is done under convoy, where all ships in the group are held to the speed of the slowest unit of the convoy.

British Buying American Ships

Orders Placed Here for Building of Sixty—Twenty-two Vessels Lost in Week.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Minister of Shipping, Ronald H. Cross, informed the House of Commons today that Great Britain has placed orders for the construction of sixty cargo vessels in the United States and, in addition, would continue to purchase serviceable American ships.

Mr. Cross assured the House that "everything possible is being done to get ships with the greatest facility" to meet the menace of Axis raids on shipping—Great Britain's most urgent problem at the moment.

He spoke after the German High Command had reported that submarines yesterday, in two separate raids on British commerce, had sunk an auxiliary cruiser and at least seventeen, and possibly nineteen merchantmen, totaling 160,000 tons.

"Old but serviceable American vessels, including vessels belonging to the Maritime Commission, have been and will continue to be purchased for the British flag as opportunity offers," Mr. Cross said.

22 Ships Lost in Week.

Meanwhile today the Admiralty reported that twenty-two merchant ships, totaling 87,975 tons, were sunk by enemy action in the week ending November 24.

They were nineteen British ships, totaling 75,560 tons, and three Allied, totaling 12,415 tons.

The Admiralty said that the Germans claimed to have sunk 118,020 tons of merchant shipping during that week.

The week's total as reported by the Admiralty was about 24,000 tons above the weekly average since the beginning of the war.

"It is a serious menace," a naval spokesman said, "but as a nation we can take knocks."

Late this afternoon the Ministry of Information announced that 323,157 tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping had been sunk during the four weeks ending November 24. The Ministry compared this total with the 881,000 tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping sunk during April, 1917, at the height of the unrestricted submarine campaign of the world war.

Italians Tell of Exploits.

ROME, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today credited two Italian submarines with successes against British ships.

One submarine was said to have torpedoed a British cruiser en route from Malta in the Sicilian Channel on November 27. The second submarine was said to have returned from operations in the Atlantic with a report that she had sunk the 5,000-ton British steamship Lylian Moller on November 18.

BRITISH ORDER SIXTY NEW U. S. FREIGHTERS

Will Continue Also To Buy Old Ships To Meet Menace Of Nazi Raids

Admiralty Admits Loss Of 87,975 Tons In Week By "Enemy Action"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 3—The British disclosed today that they have turned to United States shipyards with an order for sixty new freighters to meet their most immediate menace—Nazi raids from on, above and below the surface of the sea.

In addition, Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, told the House of Commons: "Old but serviceable United

States vessels, including vessels belonging to the Maritime Commission, have been and will continue to be purchased for the British flag as opportunity offers."

"We Must Have Speed"

Another Cabinet member, Lord Woolton, Food Commissioner, declared in a speech: "We must have speed! Speed! Speed! . . . and Ships! ships! ships! ships!"

Britain's own figures and acknowledgments, entirely aside from those broadcast by the Germans, made it a black Tuesday for Britain at sea.

The Admiralty announced that twenty-two British and Allied merchant ships of 87,975 tons had been sunk "by enemy action" in the week ended November 24, in contrast to German claims of 118,020 tons for the same period.

323,157 Tons Lost

This ran 24,000 tons above the weekly average since the start of the war, and a naval spokesman said frankly it reflected "a serious menace." He added, however: "We can take the knocks."

The Ministry of Information put the total lost during the four weeks ended November 24 at 323,157 tons.

Cross, before the House of Commons, gave assurances that "everything posible is being done to get ships with the greatest facility."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Unless Britain is able to arrange American credits by the time the ships are delivered, this will be another strenuous drain on her already-depleted dollar reserves. Britain's war expenses last week totaled about $360,536,000; the total for the fiscal year so far is about $8,600,000,000.]

Another Government spokesman in the House, Deputy Leader Clement R. Attlee, parried a question about unofficial proposals "for either definite or implied union with the United States," saying he was aware of no such project.

Churchill Sees King

That American aid—and means to get it to England—was the question of the day for even the throne was evident, however, from the fact that both Prime Minister Churchill and A. B. Purvis, chairman of the British Purchasing Commission to the United States, saw King George VI at Buckingham Palace.

Lord Woolton disclosed that more shipping space would be diverted from overseas food purchases to military uses; that no more cargoes of fresh or canned fruit will be sanctioned for a while, except for a limited supply of oranges (probably from Palestine).

He did, however, announce a Christmas present to the nation—increased sugar and tea rations for the week beginning December 16.

Reunion of U.S. and Britain Disavowed as London Policy

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Deputy Leader Clement Attlee, answering a question in the House of Commons today, said that he was not aware of any proposal for either definite or implied union with the United States and that "if any such plans should approach the fringe of practical policy it could only be after prolonged discussion by the legislative bodies on both sides of the Atlantic."

His reply was to Richard Stokes, Laborite, who had asked assurances also that "no further naval or military bases would be let to the U. S. A. . . . or union be entered into or irrevocably committed . . . without the Government first giving opportunity to the House for full discussion."

Mr. Attlee, who serves as Prime Minister Churchill's deputy on the floor of the House, answered that such opportunity is long established, and ignored another Laborite question: "Has our diplomacy over recent years achieved such striking success that Mr. Attlee can stick to the old principles?"

HOW BOMBERS GO TO BRITAIN

40 U. S. Pilots Are Making Mass Deliveries.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Forty American pilots are making regular deliveries of American bombers to England without molestation from German Nazis, one of them disclosed today, and are taking the ships across the icy north Atlantic at high altitude in approximately ten hours.

George R. Hutchinson, head of the flying Hutchinsons family which in recent years made good will flights to fifty-one countries, asserted that regular deliveries had been made since early November and that none of the pilots had encountered German opposition.

Seven high-speed Lockheed Hudson bombers were delivered in the first flight last month, he said. His own ship made the fastest time for the trip—eight hours and fifty minutes from land to land and ten hours from takeoff in North America to landing in Britain.

The planes take off from an airport in British North America, Hutchinson said, each carrying a pilot, co-pilot and a radio operator. He said about sixty pilots and thirty radio operators, including Americans, Canadians and Britons, were participating.

Asked about passport arrangements for the flyers, Hutchinson's wife said, "It's all arranged by the British."

Separated by Weather.

On the first flight the seven bombers started away in formation, led by a British officer, but after five and a half hours bad weather and severe icing conditions forced them to separate. Although scattered the rest of the way, the pilot said, all of the planes landed within an hour of each other at a predesignated British airport.

Since then, he added mass deliveries have been made on a regular schedule.

Mr. Hutchinson, interviewed during a brief visit here with his family, said the crews were paid monthly salaries and made about one flight a month. They return by boat, with a round-trip thus requiring about two weeks.

Special equipment for the hazardous flights includes oxygen tanks, extra fuel tanks and flotation gear in the event of a forced landing. Mr. Hutchinson said the pilots fly according to strict instructions—which included the action to be taken in case of attacks by German aircraft.

TULSA, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Four young American volunteers—the first in a new pilot training program for the Canadian Government—began an intensive course in advanced flying today over Oklahoma's rolling flatlands.

Five more trainees will join them next week, and another five the following week. Under present plans, no more than thirty will be in training here at one time, said Capt. Maxwell Balfour, director of the Spartan School of Aeronautics.

Each of the four volunteers for flight service in Canada already has between 200 and 300 hours in the air.

Two other schools in the United States also will train pilots for the Canadian Government under a similar plan. They are the Dallas (Tex.) School of Aviation and Cal Aero Tech, Glendale, Cal.

The course includes eighty hours flight training and 120 hours study in the class room. Capt. Balfour said it would take about sixty days to complete the course.

The four volunteers shook their heads when asked if they expected to see combat service.

"We are given this course, then if we qualify Canada will give us jobs on the airlines or ferrying planes," said Edner.

2 MORE DESTROYED OUTSIDE OF CONVOY

Berlin Boasts Submersibles Broke Through British Naval Escort—Auxiliary Cruiser Is Said to Be Lost.

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—In two successful submarine assaults on Great Britain's commerce yesterday, one of them under the shellfire of British warships, seventeen merchantmen totaling more than 131,000 tons and a 17,000-ton auxiliary cruiser were sent to the bottom, the High Command reported today.

With two others, totaling 16,000 tons, added as probably sunk, the communique said that "thus, on December 2, submarines alone sank British shipping totaling more than 160,000 tons."

[Although the scene of the sinkings was not announced in Berlin, wirelessed appeals for help recorded here yesterday by Mackay Radio indicated that they came from a point about 300 miles west of Ireland. The 5,497-ton sister ships, Lady Clanely and Goodleigh, a craft with the call leters GKIF, the 4,360-ton W. Hendrick, the 12,247-ton tanker Victor Ross and the 4,958-ton Loch Ranza were among the craft reporting themselves in distress.]

At least fifteen of the ships, representing 110,000 tons, went down in one swoop, the High Command said, when U-boats slipped past the booming guns of a convoy's strong cruiser and destroyer guard and rammed home their torpedoes before the zig-zag line of freighters scattered.

DNB Eliminates Identification.

"It is probable," it added, "that two other ships belonging to the convoy and totaling 16,000 tons were also sunk."

Although the communique said that the sunken auxiliary cruiser, one of the protecting vessels which put up "energetic fire" against the U-boats, was the 17,064-ton converted liner Caledonia, DNB, the official German news agency, later asked editors to strike mention of the Caledonia from the communique, substituting merely "an auxiliary cruiser of about 17,000 tons."

[Identification of the Caledonia, however, apparently was erroneous. An Admiralty announcement last June 14, confirming Germany's own claim, admitted that the former Anchor liner, converted for war service and renamed the Scotstown, was sunk by a German submarine the day before with a loss of two officers and four seamen.]

Singles Out One U-boat.

The communique singled out a U-boat commanded by Lieut.-Commander Mengersen in the convoy raid. It said his submarine contributed notably to this success by sinking five ships totaling 41,000 tons.

One of the two ships reported sunk separately from the convoy, it added, was the modern, 12,247-ton motorship Victor Ross.

A Nazi plane on reconnaissance, the only daylight air activity yesterday, added to this toll by sinking another cargo ship southwest of Ireland, the communique said.

17 FREIGHTERS DESTROYED, BERLIN CLAIMS

Auxiliary Cruiser Also Declared Sent Under With Her Guns Blazing

Subs Rammed Home Their Torpedoes Despite "Energetic Fire"

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 3—German submarines swooping against British shipping yesterday sank seventeen merchantmen—fifteen of them in a single convoy—totaling more than 131,000 tons and a 17,000-ton auxiliary cruiser which went down with her guns spouting, the Nazi high command announced today.

Besides these which it declared sunk for sure, two others aggregating 16,000 tons probably were sent to the bottom, today's communique said, adding: "Thus on December 2 submarines alone sank British shipping totaling over 160,000 tons."

Dodged Shell Fire

In the attack on the convoy, the U-boats were reported to have dodged shell fire from a strong cruiser and destroyer protecting force to destroy 110,000 tons of ships. The other two possible victims were in this convoy.

Despite "energetic fire" from the sunken cruiser and the other ships shepherding the convoy, the communique said the submarines got the range and rammed home their torpedoes.

Apart from this attack, the high command asserted another submarine contributed to the day's bag by sinking two other ships aggregating 21,247 tons.

Motorship Claimed Sunk

One of these, it said, was the modern, 12,247-ton motorship Victor Ross.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Germans failed to state where the ships were sunk, but distress calls picked up by Mackay Radio over a twenty-hour period beginning Sunday night indicated a mass attack on British ships about 500 miles west of Ireland. Among those sending the calls were the 5,497-ton Lady Clanely and her sister ship, the Goodleigh, a ship which gave the call letters GKIF, the 4,360-ton W. Hendrick, the 12,247-ton tanker Victor Ross and the 4,958-ton Loch Ranza.]

A lone German plane, in the only daylight air activity yesterday, was reported to have added to the toll by sinking a cargo ship of unspecified tonnage southwest of Ireland.

Use Of Super U-Boats By Germans Suspected

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—Germany's claim today that a total of more than 160,000 tons of British shipping was sunk by submarines yesterday suggested to observers here that the Nazis may be using super-submarines.

On November 13, when Britain's Minister of Shipping, Ronald H. Cross, told the House of Commons Germany probably would make a supreme effort to wreck the British convoy system in the spring, neutral naval quarters in London spoke of reports of new German submarines carrying twenty torpedoes and operating partly as surface craft.

In size, according to these sources, the submarines were surpassed only by the French submarine Surcouf, with surface displacement of 2,800 tons.

Would Have Big Target

Attacking at an angle, these sources added, the torpedo officer would have a target of an almost unbroken line of freighters against which salvos could be fired with three hits out of four tries almost certain.

These submarines, moreover, were said to have a surface speed of nineteen knots, faster than most surface ships.

The size of the British losses claimed by the German high command would indicate a deficiency in escort power of the British—a defect long recognized, since most of Britain's naval strength is generally believed to be concentrated in British waters or the Mediterranean or in blockade work, and with ships scattered across the South Atlantic.

Had 179 Destroyers

Britain started the war with 179 destroyers and with sixteen on the stocks. Probably thirty-five have been lost and fifty acquired from the United States, but the number available is apparently still too small to furnish the kind of protection the Allies, and particularly the United States, gave to convoys during the World War.

German emphasis today was laid on the work of submarines, but Britain

30.24—6233

has still another menace to cope with—the surface raider.

There have been indications that the 10,000-ton German pocket battleships Admiral Scheer and Lützow, formerly the Deutschland, fast and powerful, are being used for such operations.

It probably was one of two ships which attacked a convoy of thirty-eight merchant vessels in the North Atlantic last month, bagging several in spite of the fight put up by the auxiliary cruiser Jervis Bay which eventually was sunk while most of the others escaped in the darkness.

Several houses were damaged and some injuries were reported after that attack—the first of four daylight raids on London.

Day raiders also attacked an east Anglian town. Observers said that the Nazis machine-gunned the streets there, as well as bombed them.

The Ministry of Home Security reported that some bombs had been dropped at two places in western England during the afternoon, but that only slight damage had been done.

"At one of the places a few people were injured," the Ministry said.

Nazis Resume London Raids

Luftwaffe Spreads Over England and Wales After 'Coventrizing' Port of Bristol.

DEC 4-1940

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Luftwaffe resumed its familiar night raids on London earlier than usual this evening in the face of dirty flying weather and sent other bombers roaring over England's provinces and Wales.

Heavy gunfire booming in one London area soon after the night alarm began and the sound of motors in the cloudy skies indicated that many planes had been unleashed on London, which recently has enjoyed comparative calm at night.

Many incendiary bombs were reported dropped in a half-dozen districts of a west Midlands town in the first serious raid on that locality in several days. The Germans dropped high explosives on that area and several people were believed trapped under demolished homes.

Movie House Is Struck.

A dozen incendiary bombs fell on a London motion picture theater. They showered the audience with sparks and plaster, but the auditorium was cleared without incident and firemen quickly extinguished the fire.

Raiders were reported early from South Wales and southwest and Midland English towns.

In South England, a German plane dived on a bus and attempted to machine-gun it. The driver, previously warned by bombs falling in a nearby field, shepherded his passengers out of the bus into a ditch and a shower of bullets just missed the vehicle. There were no casualties.

The Germans ignored London last night, but attacked the city in the morning rush hour and dive-bombed one section of the capital. Several houses were damaged and some injuries were reported after that attack—the first of four daylight raids on London.

Day raiders also attacked an east Anglian town. Observers said that the Nazis machine-gunned the streets there, as well as bombed them.

The Ministry of Home Security reported that some bombs had been dropped at two places in western England during the afternoon, but that only slight damage had been done.

"At one of the places a few people were injured," the Ministry said.

BAD WEATHER FORCES NAZIS TO HALT RAIDS

London Attacked, But Midlands Town Is Apparently Chief Objective

Several Persons Believed Trapped Under Demolished Homes

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Dec. 3—Reports from La Linea, on the Gibraltar Isthmus, today said fifteen French airplanes landed at Gibraltar last night and this evening. There was no official verification.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, Dec. 4—The German *Luftwaffe* broke off its attacks on London and a western Midlands town shortly before last midnight in the thick of dirty flying conditions.

The Midlands town apparently was the main objective, although the raiders flew over Wales and other provincial areas and paid London fleeting "nuisance" visits, dropping some bombs in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The Midlands raid, of comparatively short duration, was the first on that town in several days. Principal damage reported was to shops and homes. Several persons were believed trapped under demolished homes.

Incendiaries Hit Theater

A dozen incendiaries fell on a London movie theater and showered the audience with sparks and plaster, but the auditorium was cleared without incident and firemen quickly extinguished the fire.

Raiders were reported early from south Wales and southwest and midland English towns.

In south England a German plane dived on a bus and attempted to machine-gun it. The driver, previously warned by bombs falling in a nearby field, shepherded his passengers out of the bus into a ditch and a shower of bullets just missed the vehicle. There were no casualties.

Dive-Bomb One Section

The Germans ignored London Monday night, but attacked the city in the morning rush hour and dive-bombed one section. Several houses were damaged and some injuries were reported after that attack—the first of four daylight raids on the capital.

Day raiders also attacked an East Anglian town. Obeservers said they machine-gunned the streets there as well as bombed them.

The Ministry of Home Security reported that some bombs were dropped at two places in western England during the afternoon, but only slight damage was caused.

"At one of the places a few people were injured," the Ministry said.

Bristol Raided Six Hours

It was in the west—at Bristol—that the Germans Monday night turned destructive force. They pounded that important western port for six hours in the third big raid there in ten days.

The British, meanwhile, said their air offensive included another attack on Lorient, France, where the Germans have built a submarine base from which to raid Atlantic shipping.

Further, the British said, their bombers scored a direct hit on an "enemy supply base" off Norway Monday, and attacked military objectives at Naples and Catania, Sicily, last night.

DEC 4-1940

"Hefty Bombardment" Is Reported By Nazis

Berlin, Dec. 3 (AP)—Returning to the assault on London today, German bombers were reported to have broken through British coastal defenses to deliver a "hefty bombardment" against the capital.

In another attack last night on the port of Bristol, the Germans said their planes dropped bombs of all calibers, setting fires visible for miles.

Nazi Raiders Drive Workers From Their Southampton Jobs

Only 5% Of Plants Destroyed, Officials Say, But Many Will Stay Idle Because Men Can't Get There

DEC 4-1940

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Southampton, England, Dec. 3—This bomb-wrecked port, familiar to thousands of peacetime American tourists as a terminus of the Atlantic run from New York, worked under difficulties today to restore its essential war industries to normal production.

The cumulative effect of a three-weeks' rain of bombs brought to a climax by the week-end's pounding from waves of German raiders, made the city look as battered as Coventry, but British officials estimated that war industries suffered less than a five per cent. plant destruction.

Obviously, this figure did not include the loss of production suffered as a result of the flight of workers from their razed homes.

Central Areas Devastated

The central and slum areas of the city were devastated, and many who worked in the war plants could stay no place near enough for them to report to their jobs.

Nevertheless, employers reported to city officials tonight that they had effected temporary repairs and were ready to resume mass production tomorrow if employes billeted in the surrounding countryside could report for duty.

On a short tour of the city's surrounding areas, a trip made without Government supervision, I saw factories which had been bombed out of action. On the other side of the ledger there were many with steam up and workers already back on the job.

Way Blocked By Debris

I was unable to visit the dock area because my way was blocked by debris from wrecked homes on either side of the highway leading from the center of town to the water front.

From twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the city's 175,000 inhabitants are homeless. They have been billeted within a radius of thirty miles of the city.

Busses take them to and from work and the familiar communal kitchen, on wheels, feeds them at noon outside their plants.

Two things stand out in Southampton:

The speed in restoration of electricity, telephone service and other essential services.

The effective use of advance plans for housing bombed-out workers in the suburbs and getting them back on the job.

Morale remains high and most people go out of their way to help their neighbors or visitors.

U. S. Admiral's News Fiat In 1898 Recalled

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 3—Publicity for Britain's wartime difficulties should be "the surest method of remedying such defects as there may be in our censorship of news for America," Sir William Goode wrote today in a letter to the London *Times*.

Newfoundland-born Sir William, an economic authority, formerly was a London newspaper editor.

He wrote in support of an article by Drew Middleton, member of the Associated Press London staff, describing the present as Britain's "darkest hour" since last May. The article had been questioned by the *Times*.

Recalls 1898 Fight

Sir William, an Associated Press correspondent from 1896 to 1904, said the fight over censorship in 1898 "had a different locale but it was the same war." He was on United States Admiral William T. Sampson's flagship throughout the Spanish-American War.

He told of his greeting by Admiral Sampson when he presented himself with official permission from Washington to be the A.P.'s correspondent with the admiral.

What Sampson Said

Sampson quietly told him, he said:

"We no longer have yardarms, but if the Associated Press publishes anything anywhere which endangers the safety of the American fleet I'll hold you responsible and string you up—yardarm or no yardarm."

"My survival, now somewhat prolonged," Sir William added, "is merely tribute to the trustworthiness and discretion of the A. P. of America in wartime."

Note Describes How Bombs Razed Areas of Bristol

Germans Swept Over Horror-Stricken City In Continuous Waves

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—How an ancient part of Bristol, western English port, which was bombed heavily again last night, was turned into a "run," and many of the city's university buildings swept by fire in a recent German raid was told today in a letter received here.

It was written by Dr. J. S. Spink, a London University lecturer, who moved to Bristol early in the war with other teachers and students.

Dr. Spink is a member of the university and Raid Precautions Guard, and an observer in the squad which watched from Bristol University tower, commanding a good view of the city.

Flares Float Down.

Dr. Spink said he was working in his room when an alert sounded shortly after 6 p. m. on the night of the raid, so he "went up to see."

Here's the story in his own words:

"Two or three big flares floated down, lighting up the whole town. Fires were burning. Suddenly another (a church) started in the center of the city.

"The old town in Bristol is very compact, with narrow, 18th century streets. Suddenly, all along the hills on the south side of town, hundreds of little points of light appeared—incendiaries.

"Then, right across the center of Bristol, in a strip about a quarter of a mile wide, lots of lights appeared—hundreds of incendiaries bursting into flame on the roofs of houses. I must admit the spectacle was grandiose.

Whistle Around Tower.

"Then suddenly they began to fall on us, scores of them whistling down around the tower. Many fell on the buildings, and we rushed downstairs to a flat part of the roof and put out two or

three.

"We then returned to the tower and watched another dozen or so fires start in shops and buildings around the base of the tower.

"We thought our own building was alight. But a phone bell rang, and a guard in the science block said they had two or three fires. We rushed down from the tower to help them. As we reached one of the doors a bomb came hissing down. We went out to put out an incendiary on a low roof. Then back to the top of the tower.

Fires Rage Everywhere.

"The Science Block rang again and asked us to phone for help—their phone was no good. Outside fires were raging everywhere. I went to the second floor and phoned the fire brigade.

"On my return I met a colleague who said he thought the Great Hall was on fire. The roof of the Great Hall was of heavy oak timber. The roof was ablaze.

"Then the rush started. There were hoses to pull up and down stairs and get working. I turned a hose on the floor of the hall and played it on the roof until smoke laid me out.

"We kept going and had five hoses at work fairly soon, but the flames sped along the timbers. Burning boards began to fall.

"I was wet to the skin and my suit was ruined, but we didn't care about anything but that . . . fire.

"King's College (London) had 7500 books in that hall and the Kings' offices under it.

Police Order Them Away.

"We carried on until the police cleared us out because of a time bomb. Four bombs had fallen at the base of the building, but none on it.

"Outside scores of fires were raging. The Anatomy Block and Geography Department were done for. The art gallery and museum next door both were ablaze. The whole street was levelled to the ground.

"It was not till the next day that I saw what happened to the shopping and commercial center of Bristol. It is quite true that nearly all damage was done to shops, houses, offices, theaters and cinemas rather than docks and railways.

"But 18th century Bristol is a ruin.

"Why do churches get hit so frequently?

"The next day there was no water and in some parts no light. Some of the streets no longer existed. Lines of 30 to 40 houses were just rubble."

"Luckily, between the second and third belts of incendiaries a wide band was spared from which essential services could be carried on.

"I think Bristol made a rapid recovery and that quite literally the damage, though severe, was not vital—so much consisting as it did in shops.

"Another raid on the same scale the following night might have been a finishing blow, but I suppose the Germans thought they would get better results per ton of bombs if they attacked another town.

"The casualty list was short. I would say there certainly were not fifty killed."

BRITAIN'S AIRMEN BOMBARD NAPLES AND SICILIAN BASE

U-Boat Harbor at Lorient and Shipping Off Norse Coast Also Attacked.

CAIRO, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Long-range British bombers raided Naples last night, successfully attacking a railway junction and oil refineries, the R. A. F. Middle East Command said today.

"One well-placed stick of bombs straddled oil refineries and started a large fire, visible twenty miles away," the command said.

Catania airdrome, on Sicily, also was attacked, it added.

Rome Affirms Attack.

ROME, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today that British flyers bombed Naples, on the Italian west coast, and Augusta, the Italian naval base in Sicily.

In each instance the damage was described as unimportant.

The High Command said that several small fires were started, but that these were soon brought under control.

U-Boat Base Is Bombed.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Offensive operations of the Royal Air Force were reported by the Air Ministry today to have included an attack on the German submarine base at Lorient last night and blows against shipping off the Norwegian coast.

Lorient is on the coast of occupied France.

The communique said that a direct hit was scored on the stern of an enemy supply ship off Norway yesterday, and that last night another ship sustained a direct hit and that a large explosion and a fire followed the bombing of wharves at Feje Island.

No aircraft were lost in the operations, it said.

GREEKS REPORT DRIVE TO GATES OF PORTO EDDA

Claim Gains On Entire Front Despite Stiff Italian Resistance

"Choice" Fascist Company Declared Wiped Out In Central Sector

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Greek troops have advanced to within a mile and a quarter of Porto Edda, the Italians' southernmost sea base in Albania, a Government spokesmen declared early today.

In that area, he said, the Fascists were retreating rapidly.

He reported, too, that Greek gains were continuing along the entire front despite bad weather and stubborn Italian resistance at some points.

One important advance claimed was the occupation of the heights northeast of Libohovo, some six miles southeast of Argirocastro, the Italian supply base.

Vital Road Shelled

The high command communique said the road linking Argirocastro with Porto Edda had been subjected to Greek artillery fire.

In the center of the front, the spokesman said, the Greeks seized the plateau of Platovouni, "where our men crushed strong enemy resistance."

The capture of some one hundred prisoners in that sector—specifically in the region of the town of Premet—was claimed, and the spokesman said that as the Italians retreated, one of their "choice" companies was decimated and a captain, another officer and "what was left of the company" were made prisoner.

Right Wing Extended

The Greek right wing was declared to have pushed through snow and bad weather generally to extend its line northwest of Moskopolis, and to have dislodged the Italians from the heights in that area.

The Greek high command itself announced the capture of new heights around Pogradetz on the northern front, and the seizure of an unstated number of Italian prisoners and certain heavy arms.

On this front casualties were said to be heavy in fierce fighting during which the Greeks repulsed an enemy counter-attack and advanced across the Devoli river.

Storehouse Bombed

The army's communique added that Greek bombers had successfully attacked storehouses behind the Fascist lines, setting big fires. Two Italian planes were declared shot down to one Greek loss.

Earlier, a general advance into Albania had been claimed for Greek soldiers moving across battlefields wet with snow and rain.

British Flyers Bomb Valona

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service reported today a "successful" raid had been made yesterday by the Royal Air Force on "important military objectives" at Valona, Albania.

One ship in the harbor received a direct hit, the service said, and a stick of bombs fell on the main jetty. Loud explosions followed a fire started in a large portside building, the report said.

One Italian fighting plane was reported shot down. The service said the British lost none.

Reuters, British news agency, attributed tonight to the Athens radio an official Greek statement that 604 persons had been killed and 8,070 injured in Italian air raids on undefended towns and villages in the first month of the Greek-Italian war.

GREEKS RINGING LAST OF ENEMY ON SOUTH FRONT

Athens Says Its Left Wing Has Carried Beyond Key Seaport.

GAINS ARE MADE ELSEWHERE

Mussolini's Men Beaten Back in North and Center—Retire Toward Elbasani.

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Greek left wing, reported to have smashed its way beyond Porto Edda, was said today to be pacing wide new gains all along the battle front and threatening to engulf the last Italian fighting force left in south Albania.

The Greek High Command reported that Greek shock troops won new mountain heights north of Premet, in a thrust into central Albania, and north of Pogradetz, in a drive down the road toward Elbasani, near the Albanian capital, on the right wing; but a Government spokesman described the left wing advance as the most important.

Porto Edda May Be Cut Off.

There, the spokesman said, "the enemy retreated to the heights around Delvino and has passed, in depth, Santi Quaranta." Santi Quaranta is the original name of the port the Italians renamed Porto Edda, after Premier Mussolini's daughter.

The Greeks have apparently not broken the Italian resistance in the section immediately around the port, but they indicated that the Italians there may be cut off.

The High Command declared that the road linking the port with Argyrokastron, fifteen miles to the northeast, had been placed under Greek fire.

Delvino, to which the Italians are reported to have retreated, is five miles northeast of the port on that road.

More Prisoners Taken.

In the central and northern sectors, the High Command reported, more prisoners had been taken and started along the roads back into Greece, already plodded, it was said, by more than 13,000 disarmed Italians. The greatest number of prisoners reported taken was 5,000 yesterday. Their surrender, the Greeks declared, broke the Italian morale and resistance in the center of the fighting front.

"Near Premet," the High Command said, "our sections occupied new positions. . . . On the Ostrovitza Mountains successful attacks by our troops dispersed enemy sections."

A spokesman added: "In the River Aoos region (in the central sector), our troops are fighting with the same courage as that which enabled them to capture Pogradetz, and have captured a summit 2,145 meters (about 7,000 feet) high on Politzani Mountain. There, the Italians were strongly established and had hoped to remain."

He said that the Italians retreated to villages and heights northeast of Premet.

"In the Pogradetz region," the spokesman said, "the enemy tried to cover his retreat by defending himself in the northeastern heights (along Lake Ochrida), but we hope to dislodge the enemy from these heights also."

Meanwhile today the Greek Ministry of Home Security reported considerable damage caused to buildings by an Italian air raid on the island of Corfu, and said that eighteen prominent residents of the Greek frontier town of Philiates were abducted by retreating Italians a week ago.

"Their fate is not known," it added.

Falling Back on Elbasani.

OCHRIDA, Yugoslavia (On the Albanian Frontier)—Dec. 3 A. P.).—Gradual retirement of the Italian northern army toward Elbasani, in central Albania, continued today under constant harassing by Greek forces driving deep into Albania, border advices reported.

After long and bitter fighting, the Greeks were declared last night to have driven plume-hatted Italian bersaglieri out of the village of Mumulishta, north of captured Pogradetz, in an operation apparently designed to mop up remaining Fascist units along the highway which skirts Lake Ochrida and leads to Elbasani.

Casualties were heavy on both sides, these reports said on the front northwest of Moskopolis, where the Greeks repulsed an Italian counter-attack and advanced across the Devoli River.

Greek sources reported the capture of important heights around Argyrokastron, Italian southern base, and predicted successful conclusion of the campaign in that sector within a few days.

Driving on Elbasani.

BELGRADE, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Dispatches from the Albanian frontier today indicated that two Greek columns were driving toward Elbasani, forty-five miles by road from Pogradetz, along the Skumbi and Devol River valleys.

These reports said that the Greeks had reached the upper Skumbi Valley, which twists northwest from Pogradetz to Elbasani, and were moving northward toward Elbasani along the Devol Valley, northwest of Moskopolis.

Rome Admits Fierce Fighting.

ROME, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Fierce fighting along the Albanian battle-front was reported today by the Italian High Command, which said that the Greek attacks were met by Italian counter-attacks on the fronts of the Ninth and Eleventh armies.

Italian bombers were said to have attacked Greek troop positions and communications and to have again raided the Island of Corfu.

British Admiral Reports.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—King George heard a first-hand account of the war in Greece today from Rear Admiral E. E. Turle, British naval attache at Athens.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 3—Reuters tonight attributed to the Athens radio an official statement that 604 persons had been killed and 8,070 injured in Italian air raids on undefended towns and villages in the first month of the Greek-Italian war.

30.24 - 6235

All Crete Now an Armed Camp

British Transforming Greek Isle Into One of Most Powerful Military Bases.

SUDA BAY, Island of Crete, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Great Britain and Greece are forging a powerful base out of this strategic island in the eastern Mediterranean, and the British declare it is already effectively blockading Italy's fortified Dodecanese Islands.

Almost all Crete teems with British and Greek soldiers.

Heavy anti-aircraft guns guard the rim of mountains overlooking the harbor, one of the biggest and deepest in this Mediterranean region.

While transports bring in fresh troops and supplies, some of Great Britain's crack warships stand watch in the bay, ready to meet any sea or air attack.

Greeks, working alongside the British, are throwing up new fortifications.

Whole Island a War Camp.

The Greek inhabitants of this peaceful, brown, hilly island have turned readily from their goat-herding, wine-pressing and vegetable farming, and every able-bodied man is enrolled for army service. It is only a little more than a month since Italy invaded Greece, but this whole island has been turned into a war camp.

The British say their men and materials are making Crete one of the strongest links in Great Britain's blockade of the Dodecanese. Not one Italian supply ship, they say, has passed through Kaso Strait since the British base was established here.

How strong Great Britain's land, sea and air forces are is a secret, but officers say they are more than sufficient to cope with any Italian offensive.

Italian Oil Supply Seems Low.

While the British fleet roves the Mediterranean and Ionian seas attempting to achieve its first aim—the destruction of Italy's naval squadrons—it is said to be constantly pushing forward its second aim—isolation of the Dodecanese.

That only sporadic attempts are made to bomb the British fleet and only small air squadrons are used, the British say, is a sign that resources on Rhodes, Lero and other Dodecanese islands are running low. In addition to dwindling Fascist oil supplies, they say, a food shortage is developing.

Route to Libya Blocked.

This base puts the British 400 miles closer to the scene of action than at Alexandria, Egypt, not only athwart Italy's line to the islands, but also nearer to Italy's routes to her North African empire, increasing the hazard of efforts to get supplies to Libya.

Great Britain's naval commanders say their ships have slowed down, if they have not altogether halted, the efforts to provision and re-enforce Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's long-threatening offensive into Egypt. For weeks now, they say, while the British Mediterranean fleet cruises in small formations close to Italy's coasts—the mainland and her islands—no Italian ship has attempted to reach Libya.

SHREWD MOVES LAID TO PETAIN

Diplomats in Berne See Aim to Extend Control.

FASCIST TINGE IS DENIED

Marshal Reported Enormously Popular in France Now.

BERNE, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain's plan to establish his French Government at historic Versailles was viewed by political observers today as another shrewd step by the Chief of State to extend his authority over all France at a time when his prestige is at a high level.

From Versailles, where the Marshal is expected to use the Trianon Palace, he would be able to take the German-occupied north of France at least partly under his wing, and could co-ordinate with the rest of his Government at Vichy the interests of all France.

Bars Talk at Berlin.

Diplomatic reports from France hinted that Marshal Petain was overriding the advice of his Vice-Premier, Pierre Laval, in arranging to transfer his official residence to the traditional capital of Royal France and shuttle back and forth to Vichy. M. Laval, these reports indicated, advised the Marshal last week to stay in Vichy until he, M. Laval, had discussed arrangements for such a move in Berlin. Marshal Petain was said to have ordered M. Laval to do the arranging in Paris and cancel the trip to Berlin.

Shrewd Plan is Deduced.

This, like Marshal Petain's opposition to the ousting of the French people from Lorraine, caused observers to wonder whether the old Marshal might not be following a shrewd plan to do the most for France, while capitalizing on a belief that he is only a figurehead Chief of State.

Such observers recalled that it was Marshal Petain who let Gen. Maxime Weygand drop out of the Government. Some said, at that time, that M. Laval had "squeezed" Gen. Weygand out; that "old Petain just doesn't know the score."

But today, Gen. Weygand seems far stronger in North Africa than he could have been at Vichy. He commands the loyalty of a well-trained North African army next door to Italian Libya, and his presence there has been considered Vichy's best guaranty of consideration from France's conquerors.

Enormously Popular.

Marshal Petain's recent trip to the provinces has given him a new reputation in Vichy—that of a man who likes to govern and who thinks for himself.

His public prestige, which was great among the people even when most men considered him only a figurehead, is enormous now.

Travelers from the occupied zone almost all report that the phrase they hear most is that "Papa Petain will see us through, if only he lives to finish the job." He is 84 years old.

Those close to Marshal Petain say that he has a clear-cut plan; that he believes France will have no real guaranty until a final settlement has been made with her conquerors; and that he believes no such settlement can be reached until the Axis war with Great Britain is ended.

Fascist Tinge Denied.

Accordingly, they declare, he has placed France's relations with the conquerors in M. Laval's care—after noting that M. Laval, as a man without a party and without wide popular support, appears no threat as a dictator.

Marshal Petain was said by his friends to be particularly anxious to maintain good relations with the United States. On learning of Admiral William Leahy's appointment as Ambassador to France, he was said to have declared: "Good—I hope he speaks French, for we have much to talk about."

One personal friend who talked with the Marshal of Vichy, recently scoffed at reports that he was turning France into a Fascist-type state.

"Do not confuse an old soldier's idea of war with Fascism," this person warned.

Henry-Haye Asked Petain To Make Versailles Move

Mayor and Envoy to U. S. Happy Over Projected Change

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Gaston Henry-Haye, still Mayor of Versailles as well as French Ambassador to the United States, took some of the credit today for the projected move of Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain's headquarters to the famous old city near Paris. Beaming with civic pride, Henry-Haye revealed that he had suggested this to Petain last summer.

"I saw Marshal Petain at Clermont-Ferrand and asked him to establish his government at Versailles," Henry-Haye said. Clermont-Ferrand was a temporary seat of government before the officials moved to Vichy. "Naturally I am happy that he is doing so now."

Petain "will be no prisoner" at Versailles, Henry-Haye emphasized, although the city is in German-occupied France. "If Marshal Petain establishes himself there," he said, "you can be sure he knows he will have freedom of action. Otherwise, he would not go."

Henry-Haye discounted speculation that Gen. Maxime Weygand, now in French Morocco, was acting independently of the Vichy government in his colonial activities. "As a soldier, Gen. Weygand obeys orders of Marshal Petain—make no mistake about that," the ambassador said.

The French Ambassador had his first meeting today with Admiral William D. Leahy, new American Ambassador to France, who also called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull to discuss his new duties as a diplomat.

DE GAULLE BIDS FOR FRENCH AID

Arrival of Any General Welcome, He Says.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, bid today for co-operation of French military followers of the Vichy Government by informing his first press conference that "any French general" would be welcome.

He said, however, that he knew nothing of a report that Gen. Maxime Weygand had eased measures taken by Vichy against De Gaulle followers in Morocco after their futile attempt to capture Dakar in French West Africa with British aid. Nor has he received any indication of what Weygand's intentions are, he said, in view of reports that the former Allied generalissimo had disobeyed a Vichy order to return to France.

"All Frenchmen, whoever they are, who can contribute anything will be welcome," he haid. "There is no exclusion, no exception."

He said that the Free French forces now number 35,000 men under arms, with twenty warships and sixty merchant vessels.

Acknowledges the importance of what remained to Vichy of the French Fleet, he said he was convinced the first aim of the Germans was to use it. He added that the Germans would carry the war into the Mediterranean before the Allies become superior in the air by 1941. He also expressed the opinion that Vichy might one day order an attack on French Equatorial Africa, and that the Germans wanted that to happen.

British War Expenses Touch Record Figure

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Last week's British war expenditures rose to the record figure of £90,133,950 (roughly, $360,536,000). The previous week expenditures were £72,350,000 ($289,400,000).

The total to date for the financial year, starting April 1, is £2,149,918,499 (about $8,600,000,000).

'Deux Gaules' Cry in Paris Causes a de Gaulle Riot

By The Associated Press.

BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 3—Two bamboo fishing poles caused a riot between French students and German soldiers in which two persons were killed and many injured near Paris's Arch of Triumph on Armistice Day, the newspaper Democrate of Delemont reported tonight.

The French for "two poles" is "deux gaules"—which sounds like the name of the "Free French" leader, General Charles de Gaulle. The riot started when the parading students pointed to the poles they carried and shouted "Vive! Vive!"

Tea and Sugar Rations Raised in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Lord Wolton, the Food Minister, announced today that his Christmas gift to the nation would be increased sugar and tea rations for the week of December 16.

They will be twelve ounces of sugar and four ounces of tea, instead of eight and two ounces, respectively, allowed now.

London Bans Hooky

London, *Wednesday*, Dec. 4 (AP)—Authorities decided today to set the truant officer on London's dead-end kids.

They estimated that three-fourths of the 92,000 school children remaining in the city are not going to school, but are spending their nights in air-raid shelters and their days roaming the streets.

Now, along with the growing campaign for compulsory removal of children from the city, school attendance is to be enforced.

Italians Mob British Postoffice At Tangier

Rip Down Bulletins And Photographs And Destroy Equipment, London Hears

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Reuters dispatch from Tangier, Morocco, said today twenty Italians entered the British postoffice there, tore down an official news bulletin and photographs and destroyed office equipment.

Afterward the group did considerable damage to a British business house. No arrests were reported.

Tangier, formerly an international zone, has been occupied by Spanish forces.

Washington Informed Of British-Madrid Deal

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—An authoritative source said today the State Department at Washington had been kept informed of Britain's intentions regarding a financial agreement signed yesterday at Madrid which released Spanish credits in Britain for Spanish purchases there.

The agreement, this source said, was minor and purely technical, and was not a preliminary step to a larger trade pact. Spain's declaration of non-belligerency in the European war was said to have been taken into consideration in releasing the credits.

CHILDREN TO COME HERE

Group Of 37 To Sail On Exporter Friday.

Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 3 (AP)—A group of thirty-seven children, including many war orphans, will leave for the United States Friday on the American Export Lines ship Exporter.

Brought here November 30, they have been living in a school in the outskirts of Lisbon under the care of the Unitarian Service Committee of Boston and the United States Committee for European Children of New York. Including Russians, Germans, Czechs, Hungarians and Australians, most of them had been in school in France.

Pope Asks Christmas Truce

Appeals to Belligerents to Keep War From Drowning Out Angel Chorus of Peace.

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII asked warring Powers today to observe a Christmas truce to keep "the clash of arms from drowning out the angel chorus of peace."

The pontiff called on the belligerents to observe a truce "spontaneously or by mutual accord" in order that "new bloodshed may not disturb or miserably extinguish heavenly joy of that hour."

The appeal was contained in a motu proprio, the name given to certain papal rescripts because of the phrase, motu proprio—"of his own accord"—used in the document.

The pontiff's appeal accompanied permission for Christmas Eve masses in the afternoon instead of midnight where wartime blackouts prevail.

In addition, the Pope freed Catholics in war-stricken regions from obligations to attend mass on Christmas Day itself.

Translation of Appeal.

Following is an unofficial translation of the Latin text of the Pope's appeal:

"Since the present war is bringing ruin and carnage not only to combatant armies but sometimes even to peaceable citizens, we, inspired by the paternal affection which we cherish toward all peoples, are overlooking nothing that can bring at least spiritual comfort to those who are bearing sorrows and distress of all kinds because of war.

"With the approach meanwhile of the solemnities of Christmas Eve, we are preoccupied with the thought that, in many places, those sacred rites cannot be carried out without difficulty and danger which are customarily celebrated at midnight Christmas Eve with such gentle emotion of Christian sentiment. It has been established by law in not a few nations in fact that for fear of reciprocal night air raids, lights must be put out or concealed in order that towns and villages will no longer be exposed to such attacks.

"It is fair to hope and trust that at least on that Holy Night and on that Holy Day all belligerents will declare a truce, either spontaneously or by mutual accord, so that the clash of arms shall not cover the angelic chorus of peace which is repeated in the sacred temples and so that new fraternal bloodshed shall not disturb or miserably extinguish the heavenly joy of that hour.

Because of Blackout Laws.

"In any event, however moved by a desire that, as we said above, the faithful shall not lack heavenly blessings and comforts, after major deliberation, by virtue of our apostolic authority, we decree and establish by 'motu proprio' as follows:

"With the present very sad circumstances continuing, in those regions in which blackout laws are in force, it is permissible for individual ordinaries to concede that in primatical, metropolitan, cathedral, collegiate and parochial mass, which usually is celebrated at Christmas midnight, be celebrated instead the evening of Christmas Eve in such a way, however, that between the end of the sacred rite and the moment in which the above mentioned laws are enforced there remain some intervals of time. Ordinaries may also concede the above provision to other churches and public oratories—not however to semi-public and private oratories—provided they enjoy by custom of centuries since time immemorial or by apostolic indulgence the privilege of having the Eucharistic sacrifice celebrated on Christmas Eve.

Issues Instructions.

"Before the above-mentioned conventual mass is celebrated in the evening, matins may be recited in chorus beginning, if necessary, at noon. Priests who make use of this concession can celebrate only two masses the following day, observing a natural fast from midnight.

"Priests who make use of this privilege must abstain from taking any food or drink whatsoever for four hours before beginning the celebrations of the Holy Mass of Christmas Eve.

"Those who piously take part in the eucharistic sacrifice the evening of Christmas Eve will fulfill the holy day rule for the following day.

"Finally, all faithful who take part in the eucharistic sacrifice the evening of Christmas Eve may, even if they took communion in the morning, approach the holy table provided they are confessed, well disposed and have fasted for four hours. They may not however approach the divine table the following day.

"We will and ordain everything established in this motu proprio shall have force and effect, anything to the contrary notwithstanding."

Italians Silent.

ROME, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Italian authorities withheld comment today on the Pope's proposal for a Christmas truce in the European war, but Italy's compliance is expected in unofficial circles if Great Britain and her allies signify acceptance.

Churchill's 'No' Stands.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Well-informed spokesmen said today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's "No" to a Christmas truce suggestion in Parliament last week also covered the proposal of Pope Pius XII for a Christmas armistice.

T. E. Naylor, Laborite, of Southwark, asked the Prime Minister on November 26 whether he would "invoke the good offices of the Vatican or of some neutral State in furthering a proposal that . . . the belligerent nations should agree to a forty-eight-hour cessation of hostilities on sea, on land and in the air from 12 noon on December 24 until 12 noon on December 26 with or without the cooperation of China and Japan?"

"No, sir," Mr. Churchill replied, to cries of "Hear, Hear."

Germany's Reaction.

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Pope Pius's expression of hope for a Christmas truce was received by authorized German quarters today with the comment that it had never been the practice of the German fighting forces to disturb the quiet of the holy day.

They said, however, that the German attitude toward the forthcoming Christmas would be determined by that of the other side, implying that the Germans were willing to have an undisturbed day if the English were willing to stay at home, but were also willing to fight if their opponents did.

"Nothing definite can be said about Christmas action," a spokesman explained. "If we said we were not going to do anything, it might be accepted as a challenge to the enemy to start something."

Italians Appoint Trade Commissioners

ROME, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Italian Cabinet approved today the appointment of trade commissioners to handle commercial relations with foreign countries. This is part of a plan to revive trade which has suffered from the war.

Premier Mussolini presided.

IRON GUARD'S POLICE FORCE IS ABOLISHED

Leader Also Moves to Expel the Disreputable Element From Green Shirts.

THOUSANDS MAY BE INVOLVED

Undesirables Blamed for Purge —Rumania Quiet as More Nazi Troops Pour In.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Iron Guard chieftain, Horia Sima, abolished today the Iron Guardist police organization which played a leading role in the revenge blood purge of the past two months.

He coupled this move to restore order in the turbulent ranks of the Iron Guard with an order for the dismissal of those "guilty of false heroism." Rumanians interpreted this latter action as meaning that Sima and the Rumanian Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, are determined to oust thousands of disreputable members.

These undesirables have been blamed for the present anarchy in Rumania, which reached a peak last week with the assassination of sixty-four former officials high in the regime of the ousted King Carol.

Germans Streaming In.

Comparative quiet prevailed throughout the country today as German troop re-enforcements streamed in.

In disbanding the Iron Guard police force, Sima ordered them to deposit their arms at headquarters within twenty-four hours, forbade them to walk in groups of more than three each and banned singing on the streets.

State employees were forbidden to wear green shirts, the Iron Guardist regalia, while on duty.

The dissolution order said that the police organization "had accomplished its mission in helping the Iron Guard in an epoch of transition."

The last act of the Guardist police was a raid on a Constanta spinning mill where it uncovered, it said, "the headquarters of a nationwide white slavery ring with hundreds of little girls as well as ladies of good society involved."

How Jorga's Fate Was Decided.

The fate of Nicholas Jorga, seventy-two-year-old former Premier, who was executed last week by Iron Guardists, was decided as he was walked through the streets of Bucharest, Rumanian informants said today.

Jorga, an old friend of ex-King Carol, was seized by seven green-shirted Iron Guardists at Sinaia House and was hurried along by his captors as they talked. He was silent as they argued the question of death or life. For three hours they walked, debating fiercely in undertones. At last they came to a woods. There they voted. Four were for death.

"I expected this," the aged man said wearily.

He was one of the first men, once high in Rumanian affairs under Carol, to be executed in revenge for the death of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, founder of the Iron Guard, who was killed two years ago.

The Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church pledged its loyalty to the Iron Guard State today and called for an end of discord in a statement signed by the Patriarch. The people were urged to pray that the life of King Michael "be a moral one, conforming to Christian precepts."

Gigurtu Reported in Reich.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Authoritative Rumanian informants said today that former Premier Ion Gigurtu and former Foreign Minister Mihael Manoilescu had fled to Germany to escape Iron Guard threats of assassination in Bucharest.

Former Foreign Ministers Gheorghe Tatarescu and Istrate Micescu were said by the same informants to be trying to enter Yugoslavia.

URGES QUIET ARREST

Gandhi Tells Aids to Have Only Police Hear Defiance.

BOMBAY, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Mohandas Gandhi, the Indian nationalist leader, today ordered that members of the All India Congress avoid public demonstrations in their protest against Indian participation in the war.

Gandhi telegraphed Rajendra Prasad, former president of the Congress, that only the police, not the public, should be notified when Congress leaders planned to invite arrest by threatening to make anti-war speeches.

Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari of Madras, former Congress Premier, was jailed for one year today under the defense of India rules.

RUSSIAN GENERAL ASKS BIGGER ARMY

Says World Conditions Call for Soviet Vigilance.

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Ivan V. Toulenev, commander of the Moscow military district, reviewed the international situation and called for a further strengthening of the Red Army in an address to an infantry division today.

"International conditions indicate that enemies of our Socialist country will try again to organize all possible troubles and provocations," he said. "This compels us to be vigilant."

Reviewing army reforms under Marshal Timoshenko, Commissar of Defense, the general said that one aim was "to eliminate all defects in the training of individual fighters and units." Others included the tightening up of discipline and improvement in the education of young officers.

The navy organ, the Red Fleet, in an international review, emphasized the importance of the Dutch East Indies.

"The submission of the Dutch Indies to Japan," it said, "would not only deprive the Netherlands of its richest Far Eastern colony but would also have extremely serious consequences in England and the United States."

NAZI SHIP DUE TO SAIL

Orinoco to Try Again to Run Blockade.

TAMPICO, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The 9,660-ton German steamship Orinoco, whose attempt to run the British blockade was cut short by engine trouble just outside Tampico harbor on November 15, had steam up again today.

She was ready to sail last night, loaded to capacity with fuel, live hogs, meat and other provisions, but lacked clearance papers.

Three other German vessels—the Idarwald, the Rhein and the Phrygia—left with the Orinoco in her unsuccessful dash last month, but when they sighted warships offshore which they identified as British, three returned to the harbor, and the Phrygia's crew scuttled their vessel. The warships were later identified as United States vessels on neutrality patrol.

The Rhein and Idarwald left Tampico again last week, giving Spanish ports as their destination.

BRAZIL ENTERS PROTEST

Lodges Complaints With Britain Over Ship Stoppings

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 3 (AP)—Brazil was reported reliably today to have made separate protests to Britain over the recent halting of three Brazilian ships by British war vessels.

The vessels involved included the Siqueira Campos, which was halted off Portugal and escorted to Gibraltar; the Buarque, halted off Venezuela, and the Itape, which was stopped eighteen miles off Brazil last Sunday for removal of twenty-two passengers, described by the British as Germans.

30,24-6234

30.24—6237

ROOSEVELT SAILS ON CARIBBEAN TRIP

Cruiser Tuscaloosa And Two Warship Escorts Depart From Miami

President Indicates Only General Idea As To Where He Plans To Go

DEC 4-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard U. S. S. Mayrant, En Route to Caribbean, Dec. 3—President Roosevelt shoved off from Miami aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa today and headed for the Caribbean Sea, indicating that he himself had only a general idea of where he will go.

He parried questions about whether he will inspect air and naval sites acquired from England or watch exercises of Atlantic petrol units and marines at Culebra Island, near Puerto Rico.

Thousands lined Miami streets to cheer as the President rode in an open automobile from his special train to the docks to be piped aboard the 10,000-ton light cruiser.

Harbor Craft Salute

Harbor craft whistled a salute. Mr. Roosevelt paused at attention on the gangplank as the band played the National Anthem. He appeared on an upper deck a few minutes later to smile and wave in response to a tremendous cheer.

It was cloudy and Mr. Roosevelt grinned and nodded when a spectator shouted:

"We'll have that sun out for you when you come back."

After tugs nudged the cruiser into the channel, Tuscaloosa cannon boomed a twenty-one-gun Presidential salute. Two escort destroyers, the Mayrant and the Trippe, moved out after the big warship had cleared.

Indicates Serious Purpose

At a press conference aboard the train, Mr. Roosevelt indicated his voyage has a serious purpose and is not a vacation. That fishing stuff is the bunk, he asserted when asked if he will try his luck.

To a question about whether he will inspect the new Caribbean bases, the President replied he had not the faintest idea. Then he added that, of course, he had a general idea, but would keep it to himself.

He said he had talked of four different points to which he might return.

Gun Crews On Watch

Because foreign warcraft have been rumored in the Caribbean, the President's flotilla will take unusual precautions. Gun crews on the Tuscaloosa and the destroyers will stand constant watch, with live shells in their weapons.

Spotlights will play all night on the United States flags. The same measures were used last February when Mr. Roosevelt sailed to Panama and into the Pacific Ocean.

In the President's party were:

HARRY L. HOPKINS, former Secretary of Commerce.

MAJ. GEN. E. M. WATSON.

REAR ADMIRAL ROSS T. McINTYRE, White House physician.

CAPT. DANIEL J. CALLAGHAN.

It is the first time since last summer that Mr. Roosevelt has gone so far from Washington that he cannot reach the Capital by train in twelve hours. When he announced plans for the trip he explained that he was breaking his self-imposed rule only because he could return by plane if necessary.

Recalls Previous Jest

Recalling that when he began a cruise last February that took him to Panama and into the Pacific he had said he was going to islands that were not even on the map—including the fictitious Cheruble Islands—the Chief Executive grinned broadly and said that this time he would not deceive reporters.

"We are going to Chisttmas Island to buy Christmas cards," he went on, "and to Easter Island to buy Easter eggs."

"Will you arrive at Christmas Island on Christmas?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "we'll have to arrive before that to get the cards off."

The newest addition to the White House kennels, a black Scotty pup named Falla, accompanied the President on the cruise.

The naval exercises are not maneuvers, Mr. Roosevelt insisted. Rather there will be what he termed just the usual winter landing parties that take place every year, with a mock night attack and defense of Culebra Island.

The operations, he said, will be chiefly by marines, since the Atlantic patrol squadron will, for the most part, still be on patrol.

SHIP OFF FOR MIAMI

Trans-Atlantic Schooner Sets Sail From Nassau

DEC 4-1940

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Henry B. Clarke started an unscheduled voyage to Miami last night aboard the schooner Marie in which he and a crew of six made a dangerous fifty-eight-day crossing from England.

The yacht moved out of the harbor last night and Clarke announced he would anchor outside. It was revealed today that the vessel left for Miami about 10 P. M.

The schooner should make the trip in from thirty-six to forty hours.

Clarke said he made the long voyage in order that he might spend Christmas with his family in Roslyn, N. Y.

He had difficulties here with the immigration authorities over the status of his crew. He obtained permission, however, to leave for Miami.

WAR IN INDO-CHINA GROWING FIERCER

DEC 4-1940

Thailand Reports 'Atacks' on Border Beaten Off as Hanoi Orders Retaliations

BOMB FRENCH WARSHIPS

Bangkok Airmen Have Raided Two Towns Four Times Each, Vichy Government Says

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Thai Siamese High Command announced today that a French effort to seize the southeastern Thai province of Trad had been beaten off, with damage to one of two French warships, which landed a "considerable number" of troops.

The vessel, it was added, suffered three bomb hits.

The French attempts, the communiqué added, were frustrated by joint action of Thai air and military forces. The action occurred yesterday.

The communiqué said a detachment of French troops landed a few miles from the Thai frontier and penetrated inland a short distance before being repulsed by military and police guards, while Thai aircraft attacked the warships.

The vessel hit was declared to have been struck directly on the turrets and perhaps in the engine room as well. It was said to have retreated.

Another clash was reported on the northeast front near Magor Banom, where a French landing party was declared repulsed with heavy casualties.

Thai aviation, the communiqué said, also carried out retaliatory raids across the frontier, wrecking a French military headquarters at Thanhek.

French Order "Retaliations"

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Fench Colonial Government reported today that "severest French retaliations" were taking place along the entire Mekong River valley along the border where bombings and patrol skirmishes have strained relations between Indo-China and Thailand.

The Mekong valley section was isolated from the rest of Indo-China yesterday, when alleged fifth columnists were said to have severed communications. The French said the entire border between Indo-China and Thailand was closed.

This was taken by some observers as an indication there was increasingly widespread fighting on land, sea and in the air along the frontier strip where Thailand has made territorial demands upon Indo-China.

The belief was expressed in some quarters that the original cause of friction, territorial claims, had been fanned by foreign influences seeking to disturb the status quo in Southeastern Asia.

The first French casualty in the border disorders was reported. A French sailor was listed as killed when a French Mekong River gunboat was machine-gunned below Vientiane, allegedly by Thai gunners. Several sailors were wounded.

French forces were reported taking severe action against 10,000 natives described as insurrectionists in the vicinity of Mytho.

French Deny Capture

Vichy, France, Dec. 3 (AP)—The French Ministry of Colonies said today there was no truth in "tendentious" foreign reports that Thailand (Siam) troops had occupied three districts in the Aranza border region of French Indo-China.

The Ministry also denied reports that Indo-Chinese planes had bombed Thailand towns, or that any had been shot down by Thailand artillery.

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Domei said today in a dispatch from Hanoi, French Indo-China:

"French authorities reported the most severe retaliation was taking place in the entire Mekong river valley, which is regarded by observers as a clear indication of increasingly widespread fighting by land and air along the frontier" (of Thailand).

DEC 4-1940

Siam Works For Order

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 3—The official Bangkok radio announced today the Thailand (Siam) Government had named a high police official to coordinate defense units along the troubled Indo-China border, and Thai officials here interpreted the move as an attempt to maintain order in the frontier zone by civil rather than military means.

The appointment, these officials said, apparently indicated the Bangkok Government still had hopes of a diplomatic settlement of territorial disputes with French authorities.

These quarters said that, with the exception of "retaliatory" operations carried out last week by the Thai air force, only Thai police had been involved in recent border incidents.

They declared regular army units were being held well behind the frontier, and that the Thai navy had been ordered to remain at its bases, or within territorial waters in the Gulf of Siam.

Japanese Bomb Tin Refineries

HONG KONG, Dec. 3 (AP)—Japanese dispatches reported today that large tin refineries in Kokiu, Yunnan Province, had been reduced to ashes by fire and explosions by Japanese aerial bombing yesterday. A communiqué by the Japanese South China Sea Fleet said the raids were the first after several weeks of inactivity because of unfavorable weather. The Central [Chinese] News said one of the bombers crashed against a mountain.

Tokio's Spokesman Going to Madrid

TOKIO, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office announced today the appointment of Yekichiro Suma, its official spokesman and former counselor of the embassy in Washington, as Minister to Spain, and of Yoshio Muto, Consul-General at Tientsin, China, as Consul-General at San Francisco.

Test With U. S. Closer, Asserts Japanese Paper

Latest American Loan To China Brings Comment On Possibility Of Conflict

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, Dec. 4 (AP)—The latest American loan to China brings Japan and the United States closer to "the final test," the Japanese newspaper *Miyako* declared today.

It said Japan did not intend to attack any nation, "but cases may arise where Japan is forced to accept the American challenge."

The paper adde dthat "whether an armed clash comes in the Pacific depends solely on American action."

Chugai, another paper, professed to see increased opposition toward Japan since the United States Presidential election.

DEC 4-1940

RECOGNIZES MANCHUKUO

Rumanian Diplomatic Action Is Announced by Japan

TOKYO (Wednesday) Dec. 4 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office said today that Rumania had recognized Manchukuo with formal notes published at Hsingking.

Manchukuo, set up under Japanese aegis in 1932, previously had been recognized by Japan, Germany, Italy, Hungary, El Salvador and Poland.

BLOCKADED SECTOR IN SHANGHAI GROWS

Japanese Extend Its Limits as Gendarme Dies

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Japanese blockade of Shanghai's Badlands, imposed Saturday to facilitate search for a gunman, was extended today to the western boundary of the International Settlement as a Japanese gendarme wounded by the gunman was reported to have died.

Inside the barbed wire network through which no food supplies have passed since Saturday thousands of Chinese milled about. Many were reported suffering from hunger. Five primary schoolchildren were said to be living without food or heat in their schoolroom.

The Japanese announced partial lifting of blockade restrictions effecting foreigners, however, after Danish Consul-General Scheel made representations to the Japanese consul-general. The Japanese said it still was necessary that they search foreigners, however.

Japanese May Lift Ban On Fur Exports in China

Military Agrees to Receive Foreigners' Applications

TIENTSIN, China, Dec. 3 (AP).—Japanese military authorities agreed today to receive applications from foreign traders for export of all furs purchased in north China prior to Oct. 2, when regulations sharply restricting the export trade were decreed.

The announcement followed two months of negotiations by the fur traders association, which includes many Americans. The latter estimated furs worth $750,000 in American money were awaiting shipment.

Buyers said that even if the shipments were cleared, they would cease further purchases pending clarification of the Japanese attitude toward foreign trade in North China.

DEC 4-1940

Norway Navy's Former Commander Dies In U.S.

Vice-Admiral Christian Sparre, 81, Found Dead In Hotel Room In Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 3 (AP)—Vice Admiral Christian Sparre, former commander of the Norwegian Navy, was found dead in his room at a hotel here today.

Norwegian Consul Emil Slovarp, who took charge of the body, said the consulate at Seattle had been searching for the 81-year-old war refugee, who was to have arrived in Seattle by train from Los Angeles last Saturday.

He evidently became ill on the train and stopped off at Portland without notifying anyone of his connections, Slovarp said. Gideon Snook, coroner's deputy, attributed Sparre's death to natural causes.

Admiral Sparre, who had retired from the Norwegian navy, left his home in Oslo, Norway, last February for a holiday cruise to Buenos Aires. As he prepared to sail for home, the Germans invaded Norway and he never returned. Since then he had visited many countries, including England.

U. S. Court Frees Seaman Who Dared British Zone

First Indicted, He Fears Lawyers More Than U-Boats

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 (AP).—Commenting, "You've got more nerve than I have," Judge George A. Welsh gave Frank McElherron, marine engineer accused of violating the neutrality law by sailing on a vessel which entered the European war zone, a suspended sentence today.

McElherron, fifty-two-year-old resident of New York, was said by government officials to be the first person indicted under the neutrality law provision forbidding Americans to enter combat zones. He was chief engineer of the Greek steamship Nocolaou Virginian, which sailed from Savannah, Ga., to Glasgow, Scotland, last July.

"Did you see any submarines?" asked Judge Welsh.

"No, sir, but we heard them, and, to tell you the truth, I'm more afraid of lawyers than I am of submarines," McElherron replied.

Asserts Reds Taught Pupils That Teachers Were Enemies

Brooklyn Zoologist Says Party Gave Public School Children, 6 To 14, Soviet Slant On Life

[By the Associated Press]

DEC 4-1940

New York, Dec. 3—A story of how a New York grammar-school child is taught to be a Communist—by beating up Boy Scouts and regarding teachers and policemen as enemies—was told today by a Brooklyn zoologist to a joint legislative committee investigating subversive movements in the city school system.

Ralph de Sola, the witness, testified he joined the Communist party and was assigned to the Children's Movement—the Communist training school for children from 6 to 14.

"They were taught the 'Soviet slant' on life," he testified. "They were taught their only friends were the defenders of the Soviet system, and their enemies teachers, policemen and others who did not believe as they did."

Names Faculty Members

Part of this program, he added, consisted of waylaying and beating Boy Scouts, although frequently the tables were turned and "other kids would sock them and beat them up."

De Sola also said Morris U. Schappes, history instructor at the College of The City of New York, and Mrs. Elizabeth Deward and Miss Yetta Feigenbaum, Brooklyn public school teachers, were members of the Communist party.

At the opening session yesterday, Dr. Bernard D. N. Grebanier, assistant professor of English at Brooklyn College, testified that he and eight other faculty members joined the party, using aliases to conceal their identity. Seven of those he named denied any connection with the Communist party and accused him of being "hysterical."

Says Cost Was $500 Yearly

He continued today that it had cost him approximately $500 a year to belong, some for dues, some for support of the Communist publication, *The Daily Worker*, and the rest for "The Red Front Fund."

"I never knew exactly what that front was," he said.

Grebanier said his testimony "might give a false impression of the situation at Brooklyn College today."

"I believe the Communist influence is now at the vanishing point," he said. "The Young Communist League has lost much influence among the students. What influence it has, has been reduced to members of the organization. I believe the same thing is true for the faculty."

Tells Of Student Publication

He told the committee that faculty members at Brooklyn College attempted to promote Communism among the students by publishing a paper known as *The Staff* from May, 1935, through 1939.

He identified a commencement address in a June (1936) issue which he said had been written by Dr. Frederic Ewen, assistant English professor. Grebanier said the article set forth that the Communist party alone held any hope for American youth.

From one issue, Grebanier read to the committee a list of Communist publications which he said were required reading for students of Brooklyn College.

The list as read by Grebanier included *The Daily Worker*, "Why Communism?" "Communist Manifesto," "Life of Karl Marx," "The Foundation of Leninism," by Stalin, and "Communism In the United States," by Earl Browder.

Day's War Communiques

DEC 4-1940

German

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (AP).—The German high command communique:

On Dec. 2, submarines attacked with marked success a convoy bound for England and dispersed it.

Although the convoy was strongly protected by cruisers and destroyers, and notwithstanding the immediate opening of energetic fire, fifteen ships totaling over 110,000 gross registered tons, as well as an auxiliary cruiser of 17,000 tons, which was one of the protecting vessels, were hit and sunk.

It is probable that two other ships belonging to the convoy and totaling 16,000 tons were also sunk.

A submarine under Lieut. Cmdr. Mengerson, which sank five ships totaling 41,000 tons, contributed notably to this success.

In addition to the above successes, another submarine reports sinking two armed enemy merchantmen, totaling 21,247 gross registered tons, one of which was the modern motorship, Victor Ross, of 12,247 tons.

Thus, on Dec. 2, submarines alone sank British shipping totaling over 160,000 tons.

The German air force continued on Sunday the night attacks on Southampton, where already existing fires were extended. Explosions in warehouses in the harbor district were observable across the Channel as far as the French coast. The weakness of the British anti-aircraft defense helped to increase the precision of the German aim.

London, Birmingham and Liverpool were also bombed.

Mining of British ports from the air was continued.

The activity of the air force during the day was limited to reconnoitering. In the course of a reconnaissance flight one cargo ship was bombed and sunk to the southwest of Ireland.

Monday night strong German formations attacked a port on the west coast of England.

The nightly activity of the British air force was confined to some incursions over occupied territory near the coast.

One German airplane is missing.

Greek

AHHENS, Dec. 4 (Wednesday) (AP).—A Greek high command communique:

In the Pogradetz region we captured new heights after fierce fighting. Prisoners were taken, and automatic weapons, howitzers and three guns fell into our hands.

On the remainder of the front, there was fighting, with some progress by our troops.

Our bomber aircraft successfully bombed columns and storehouses behind the enemy line, and large fires were started. Our fighter aircraft in battles with the enemy downed two planes. One of our planes did not return.

A Greek Ministry of Home Security communique:

The enemy carried out the following air raids against the civil population yesterday:

1. Filiatra (Peloponnese), small number of casualties and slight damage.

2. Prevana, small number casualties, slight damage to buildings.

3. Lefkas, small number casualties, slight damage.

The major casualties of yesterday's bombings were women and children. The bombed towns were of no military interest whatsoever.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 3 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

Greek attacks and our counter-attacks took place on the fronts of the 9th and Eleventh Armies.

Our air force, co-operating with ground troops, bombed lines of communication and machine-gunned enemy positions and motor columns.

Our air squadrons bombed a new fort and other military objectives at Corfu.

In the central Mediterranean, our chasers shot down a plane of the Blenheim type in flames.

During the night of Nov. 27, one of our submarines cruising in the Sicilian Channel attacked and torpedoed an enemy cruiser escorted by two destroyers en route from Malta.

In North Africa, an enemy attack, supported by artillery fire, on our post at Elgasala on Auenag Mountain was repulsed by our garrison. Our planes scatter-bombed a British post at Aine el Prinz.

In East Africa, enemy air raids on Adi Ugri and Giula caused extremely slight damage and no casualties. At Metemma, an enemy plane was shot down by our troops.

Enemy planes dropped several bombs at Naples and Augusta, causing unimportant damage and small fires which were soon under control. There were no casualties.

One of our submarines, on return to its base, reported sinking the 5,000-ton British steamer Lillian Moler in the Atlantic on Nov. 18.

The British Admiralty recently announced the loss of the submarines Rainbow and Triad. These submarines operated in the Mediterranean. They therefore must be listed among those destroyed by the Italian Navy, as announced from time to time in previous bulletins.

Characteristics of the sunken units follow: Rainbow—displacement on surface, 1,475 tons; submerged, 2,030 tons; armament, eight torpedo tubes of 533 millimeters, one cannon of 102 millimeters and two anti-aircraft machine-guns. Triad—Displacement on surface, 1,090 tons; submerged, 1,575 tons; armament, ten torpedo tubes of 533 millimeters, one cannon of 102 millimeters, and two anti-aircraft guns.

British

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP).—A communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries:

There have been a few flights over East Anglia and southeast England today by single enemy aircraft. Some of these flew over the London area and dropped bombs on the outskirts. Bombs were also dropped in Sussex and East Anglia. The damage done was slight and the number of casualties was small.

A later Home Security Ministry communique:

According to reports which have now been received, some bombs were also dropped at two places in the west of England during the afternoon. Only slight damage was done, but at one of the places a few people were injured.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night, aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked shipping off the Norwegian coast. One ship sustained a direct hit. A large explosion and a fire followed the bombing of the wharves at Feje Island.

Yesterday, another aircraft of the Coastal Command scored a direct hit on the stern of an enemy supply ship off the Norwegian coast.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command last night attacked the submarine base at Lorient.

In these operations none of our aircraft was lost.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 3 (AP).—A communique of the British African command:

SUDAN: Further details now are available of action in the Kassala area on the night of Nov. 30. In addition to capturing prisoners already reported, our patrols destroyed a lorry and counted eleven enemy dead. Subsequently a party of Italian motorcyclists was ambushed, leaving in our hands three prisoners, seven motorcycles and a quantity of equipment, including machine-guns, rifles and ammunition. In the area east of Gallabat our artillery again is active.

OTHER FRONTS: No change in the situation.

30,24-6239

30.24—6239

In the War Zone

Initiative in Mediterranean Now Has Passed From Italy to Britain

DEC 4-1940

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The initiative in the battle of the Mediterranean—the outcome of which is of such vast importance that it may spell either victory or defeat for Britain in the war—has definitely passed from the Axis Powers to England, at least for the moment.

More fairly, let us say that the initiative has passed to England and her little ally, Greece. For it is the smashing Greek victory that has forged a chain of adverse circumstances about Mussolini's neck.

An indication of the fullness of Britain's determination to knock Italy out of the war was given by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, in a speech yesterday. He said that the offensive will mean a drain on the country's shipping facilities" for the movement of troops overseas.

"We have been much too patient for much too long," he declared, "in submitting to the blustering bounce of the Italian pseudo-dictator. There is every reason to hope that before long we shall find ourselves settling old scores and to that end we have to mobilize the whole resources of the country."

Changed Situation in Spain.

A significant sign was given yesterday in the formal protest made by Egypt against the Italian bombing of Egyptian cities. To my mind this action could only mean that Britain is ready for a showdown with Italy, since relations between England and Egypt are closer than crossed fingers.

Simultaneously, Britain signed a financial agreement with Spain, indicating a betterment of relations, after Hitler and Mussolini have been putting pressure on Franco to join them. One of the Axis aims has been to secure the use of Spanish territory as a base for an assault on Gibraltar.

Because of its importance it is necessary for me to repeat that Britain's acquisition of Greek bases —notably Crete—has completely altered the [illegible] picture in the Mediterranean.

This has given England a superb base right in the heart of essential operations. It has vastly shortened Britain's lines and enable her to strike in every direction.

The British report today that Italy's fortified Dodecanese Islands just east of Crete are now being effectively blockaded.

English planes are bombarding Italian cities which they couldn't reach satisfactorily before.

Italy's lines of communication with Albania are being plastered so vigorously that the Fascists are in danger of losing Albania altogether.

Graziani Force in Danger.

The British blockade is increasing its weight on all Italian communications with Africa. Thus the position of Marshal Graziani, commanding the forces which undertook to invade Egypt from Libya, is rendered increasingly unstable.

The offensive against Egypt has been marking time for reasons which might easily be connected with that fierce blockade. You can't wage war across the blistering sands of a desert without water and other supplies.

Meanwhile the British have been moving troops into Egypt to cope with the numerical superiority of the Italians, which, so far as I am informed, still exists. Warplanes and tanks also have been shipped to Egypt.

Reports continue to pile up of a growing pro-British sentiment in the French colonies of northern Africa. There are French military forces there which could help Britain in a drive against the Italians if they wished. And little Haile Selassie, ex-Emperor of Ethiopia, has been busy in the Sudan getting his people set for revolt.

This accumulation of circumstances has resulted in the British offensive.

LONDON,DEC. 3-(AP)-LORD WOOLTON, FOOD MINISTER, WARNED BRITONS THAT MORE SHIPPING WOULD BE DIVERTED FROM FOOD IMPORTATION TO MILITARY PURPOSES, BUT ANNOUNCED TODAY A CHRISTMAS "GIFT" OF INCREASED SUGAR AND TEA RATIONS FOR THE WEEK OF DEC. 16.

HE SAID THE NATION HAD UNDERTAKEN THE OFFENSIVE TO SETTLE "OLD SCORES" WITH ITALY WHICH WOULD "MEAN A DRAIN OF THE COUNTRY'S SHIPPING FACILITIES."

DEC 4-1940

EXCEPT FOR A LIMITED QUANTITY OF ORANGES, THE FOOD MINISTRY SAID, NO MORE CARGOES OF FRESH OR TINNED FRUIT WILL BE BROUGHT TO BRITAIN FOR THE TIME BEING EXCEPT LOADINGS ALREADY ARRANGED.

THE CHRISTMAS RATION OF SUGAR WILL BE INCREASED FROM EIGHT TO 12 OUNCES AND OF TEA FROM TWO TO FOUR OUNCES.

"WE HAVE TO CARRY OUR FORCES OVERSEAS-- AND OVERSEAS IS THE PROPER PLACE FOR BRITAIN TO BE AT WAR," WOOLTON SAID YESTERDAY IN A SPEECH AT MANCHESTER.

"AS WE ARE GOING TO LOSE A PART OF OUR FOOD SHIPS TO TAKE PART IN THIS OFFENSIVE, I CAN NOT AFFORD TO BRING YOU ANY LONGER THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE NOT ESSENTIAL FOR PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

"DOES THAT MATTER? WE HAVE A STANDARD OF LIFE THAT THE REST OF EUROPE HAS ENVIED, BUT NOW WE ARE GOING INTO THE OFFENSIVE."

HE SAID THE BRITISH HAD "BEEN MUCH TOO PATIENT FOR MUCH TOO LONG EVEN BEFORE THE WAR STARTED IN SUBMITTING TO THE BLUSTERING BOUNCE OF THE ITALIAN PSEUDO-DICTATOR. THERE IS EVERY REASON FOR HOPE THAT BEFORE LONG WE SHALL FIND OURSELVES SETTLING OLD SCORES AND TO THAT END WE HAVE MOBILIZED THE WHOLE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY."

(NO PICKUP).

LONDON,DEC. 3-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTED TODAY A "SUCCESSFUL" RAID HAD BEEN MADE YESTERDAY BY THE RAF ON "IMPORTANT MILITARY OBJECTIVES" AT VALONA, ALBANIA.

DEC 4-1940

ONE SHIP IN THE HARBOR RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT, THE SERVICE SAID, AND A STICK OF BOMBS FELL ON THE MAIN JETTY. LOUD EXPLOSIONS FOLLOWED A FIRE STARTED IN A LARGE PORTSIDE BUILDING, THE REPORT SAID.

ONE ITALIAN FIGHTING PLANE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN. THE SERVICE SAID THE BRITISH LOST NONE.

WD1239PES

BERLIN,DEC 3-(AP)-DNB (OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED FROM BUCHAREST TODAY THAT VICE PREMIER HORIA SIMA, CHIEF OF THE IRON GUARD, HAD DISSOLVED THE ORGANIZATION'S POLICE SINCE "THEY HAVE FULFILLED THEIR DUTY AND HELPED THE REGIME DURING ITS TRANSITION PHASE."

THE IRON GUARD POLICE PLAYED A PROMINENT PART IN THE MASS KILLINGS OF FORMER OFFICIALS OF KING CAROL'S REGIME IN RUMANIA LAST WEEK.

DN736AES

DEC 4-1940

CAIRO,EGYPT,DEC. 3-(AP)-THE BRITISH AFRICAN COMMAND REPORTED TODAY ITS ARTILLERY HAD RESUMED POUNDING OF ITALIAN FORCES DISLODGED FROM GALLABAT, BORDER STATION STRADDLING THE FRONTIER BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

THE BRITISH SAID THEY WERE CONCENTRATING THEIR FIRE ON THE FASCIST LINES ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY EAST OF GALLABAT, WHICH HAS CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES.

AMPLIFYING PREVIOUS REPORTS OF A CLASH THE NIGHT OF NOV. 30 IN THE SUDAN AREA AROUND KASSALA, TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ITALIANS LEFT 11 DEAD. IN A SUBSEQUENT ENGAGEMENT IT REPORTED ITALIAN MOTORCYCLISTS WERE AMBUSHED, RESULTING IN THE CAPTURE OF THREE PRISONERS, SEVEN MOTORCYCLES AND A QUANTITY OF EQUIPMENT INCLUDING MACHINE-GUNS, RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

WD1033AES

DEC 4-1940

GRENOBLE, FRANCE, DEC.3--(AP)--GRENOBLE NEWSPAPERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE REPATRIATION OF ABOUT 30,000 FRENCH SOLDIERS NOW INTERNED IN SWITZERLAND WILL BEGIN DEC.5.

JL247PES

DEC 4-1940

WASHINGTON,DEC 3-(AP)-A TOTAL OF $75,000,000 HAS BEEN ALLOTTED, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, TO START DEVELOPING SITES BEING ACQUIRED FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR NAVAL AND AIR BASES GUARDING THE ATLANTIC APPROACHES TO AMERICA.

ANNOUNCING THAT ARMY ENGINEERS HAD STARTED PRELIMINARY WORK ON DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND BERMUDA AND THAT ADDITIONAL FIELD PARTIES WOULD SAIL "AT EARLY DATES" FOR THE SIX OTHER SITES, THE WAR DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD ALLOTTED $25,000,000 OF EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR INITIAL ARMY EXPENDITURES.

THIS MONEY WILL BE SPENT ON SURVEYS AND CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES FOR ARMY GARRISONS WHICH WILL BE STATIONED AT THE BASES TO PROTECT THEM FROM AIR RAIDS AND HOSTILE LANDING PARTIES.

PREVIOUSLY, SECRETARY KNOX HAD DISCLOSED THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD MADE $50,000,000 OF EMERGENCY FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE NAVY FOR ITS SHARE OF THE WORK--DREDGING HARBORS, BUILDING WHARVES, NAVAL STORE HOUSES, REPAIR SHOPS AND THE LIKE. BOTH SUMS CAME FROM FUNDS PLACED AT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DISPOSAL BY CONGRESS. #

NEW YORK, DEC 3-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. J.E.CHANEY, COMMANDER OF THE NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS, TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY THAT AFTER A 43-DAY SURVEY IN ENGLAND HE WAS "VERY OPTIMISTIC ON THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR FROM THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW."

DESCRIBING THE BRITISH ISLES AS "A FORTRESS," HE SAID "AT THE RATE THEY ARE GOING, THE BRITISH WON'T LOSE THE WAR."

ASKED WHETHER HE MEANT THAT THE BRITISH WOULD WIN THE WAR, HE REPLIED, "THAT IS ANOTHER QUESTION."

DEC 4-1940

IN THE MOST EXTENDED INTERVIEW PERMITTING DIRECT QUOTATION GIVEN BY AN AMERICAN AIR CORPS OFFICER RETURNING FROM ENGLAND, GENERAL CHANEY ASSERTED THE MILITARY INFORMATION THE UNITED STATES IS GLEANING FROM ENGLAND ON BOTH BRITISH AND GERMAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS "IN MONEY WOULD BE WORTH HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS." #

30.24-624

30.24—6241

PORTLAND ORE DEC 3-(AP)-ARCHDUKE FELIX OF AUSTRIA CHARGES TODAY THAT THE "PRUSSIANS HAVE STRIPPED THE PALACES AND MUSEUMS IN VIENNA OF EVERYTHING AND HAVE TAKEN THE STOLEN GOODS INTO GERMANY."

THE 24-YEAR-OLD THIRD SON OF EMPEROR KARL TOLD INTERVIEWERS HE WAS "PERFECTLY SURE OF THE FINAL VICTORY OF THE DEMOCRACIES, WHICH WILL COME THROUGH REVOLUTIONS IN THOSE COUNTRIES RECENTLY TAKEN BY THE NAZIS."

HE SAID AUSTRIAN WORKERS ARE BEING SENT TO GERMANY TO WORK IN THE RUHR, WHERE THEY ARE EXPOSED TO BOMBING RAIDS, WHILE GERMAN WORKERS ARE BEING SENT INTO AUSTRIA.

THE REFUGEE NOBLEMAN IS EN ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

HU714ACS

DEC 4-1940

(NY) JERSEY CITY, N.J., DEC. 3-(AP)-SMARTLY UNIFORMED WOMEN CENSORS, "WHO SEEM TO KNOW THEIR BUSINESS," ARE BOARDING AMERICAN SHIPS AT BERMUDA, CAPT.CARROLL M.MACGOWAN OF THE LINER SIBONEY SAID ON ARRIVAL TODAY.

DEC 4-1940

HE SAID THE LISBON-NEW YORK LINER AND ITS 286 PASSENGERS UNDERWENT A THOROUGH INSPECTION BY THE WOMEN AND THEIR MALE COLLEAGUES. SOME PAPERS CARRIED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE CONFISCATED, HE SAID.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS--WHO INCLUDED 60 AMERICANS--WAS HANS HABE, 29, HUNGARIAN AUTHOR OF "THREE OVER THE FRONTIER" AND "SIXTEEN DAYS." HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE.

HE ESCAPED IN SEPTEMBER FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP WHERE HE HAD BEEN TAKEN IN JUNE AFTER HIS CAPTURE NEAR LUXEMBOURG ALONG WITH 600 OTHERS IN HIS FRENCH REGIMENT.

"THERE WERE 2,400 IN OUR REGIMENT," HE SAID. "EIGHTEEN HUNDRED WERE KILLED AND THE REMAINDER WERE MADE PRISONSERS."

HE WAS SENT TO A CAMP HOUSING 22,000 PRISONERS, MANY OF WHOM HE SAID ATE BOILED GRASS IN LIEU OF THE REGULAR CAMP FARE. HE ESCAPED BY BRIBING A GUARD, DONNING A GERMAN UNIFORM AND HIDING IN AN AMBULANCE WHICH TOOK HIM TO THE SAAR VALLEY.

IN GENEVA AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, HE SAID HE JOINED THE FRENCH ARMY BECAUSE "I THOUGHT THE FRENCH ARMY WAS THE ARMY FOR HUMANITY."

DEC 4-1940

AT BERMUDA THE CENSORS REMOVED 230 OF 393 BAGS OF MAIL LOADED AT LISBON AND GAVE THE SHIP 239 SACKS TAKEN FROM OTHER VESSELS. THE LINER BROUGHT 1,100 TONS OF WINE, OLIVES AND CHESTNUTS AND NO GOLD. USUALLY THE LINE'S SHIPS BRING ABOUT $3,000,000 IN GOLD.

WE1103PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3)

- - -

LITTLE LIECHTENSTEIN
HOPES TO SURVIVE
WAR UNSCATHED

- - -

WEDGED BETWEEN AUSTRIA
AND SWITZERLAND (410)

- - -

DEC 4-1940

(ADVANCE) VADUZ, LIECHTENSTEIN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE TINY PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN, WEDGED IN BETWEEN AUSTRIA

AND SWITZERLAND ON THE UPPER RHINE, IS OPTIMISTIC ENOUGH TO THINK IT CAN SURVIVE THE EUROPEAN HOLOCAUST UNSCATHED AND UNTOUCHED.

LIECHTENSTEIN COMPRISES AN AREA OF 65 SQUARE MILES, HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 11,000. VADUZ, ITS CAPITAL, HAS 1,715 INHABITANTS.

SOMEHOW PRINCE FRANZ JOSEPH, THE RULER, AND HIS PRIME MINISTER, DR. JOSEPH HOOP, ARE CONFIDENT THEIR PRINCIPALITY WILL NOT SHARE THE FATE OF POLAND, NORWAY, DENMARK, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, RUMANIA, AND GREECE AND EITHER BE COMPELLED TO TAKE SIDES IN THE CONFLICT OR AT LEAST TO ENTERTAIN OCCUPATION TROOPS.

THEIR HOPES REST ON THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS:

1. PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PRINCE FRANZ JOSEPH AND LEADING PERSONALITIES OF THE NAZI REGIME ARE CORDIAL.

2. A TRUCE HAS BEEN ARRANGED BETWEEN THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE PRINCIPALITY, THE CIVIC (CONSERVATIVE) PARTY AND THE PATRIOTIC UNION (CAPS), THE LATTER WITH NAZI LEANINGS.

3. GERMAN ANTI-SEMITISM HAS BEEN MET BY LEGISLATION RESTRICTING JEWISH INFLUENCE IN THE PRINCIPALITY.

LIECHTENSTEIN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES ARE EMPHATIC IN INSISTING THAT WHEN PRINCE FRANZ JOSEPH VISITED BERLIN LAST YEAR AS THE NEW RULER AND WAS RECEIVED BY ADOLF HITLER, NO DEMANDS OF ANY KIND WERE MADE UPON HIM. FROM THIS THEY DEDUCE THAT NO DEMANDS WILL BE MADE IN FUTURE.

IN ORDER FURTHER TO BAR TROUBLE, THE GOVERNMENT AT THE BEGINNING OF LAST SUMMER FORBADE ALL POLITICAL MEETINGS OF ANY KIND. AS A CONCESSION TO THE PATRIOTIC UNION, SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THAT PARTY WERE GIVEN POLITICAL BERTHS.

THIS CONCESSION SEEMS TO HAVE SATISFIED THE "UNION" -- ALL THE MORE SO SINCE, IN A PRIVATE POLL WHICH THIS BODY TOOK OF THE CITIZENRY, 95 PER CENT OF THE REGISTERED VOTERS -- 2,492 OUT OF 2,610 -- REJECTED UNION WITH GERMANY AND DEMANDED CONTINUED INDEPENDENCE.

ECONOMICALLY, THE LITTLE COUNTRY HAS BEEN HARD HIT BY THE WAR. BY TREATY IT IS INCORPORATED IN THE SWISS CUSTOMS TERRITORY. HENCE, JUST AS SWITZERLAND IS IN A BAD WAY ECONOMICALLY, SO LIECHTENSTEIN IS BOUND TO BE.

U. S. TO SELL 150 MERCHANT SHIPS TO BRITAIN

Morgenthau To Find Vessels, Their Price And How They Can Be Paid For—Question Of Financial Aid Involved In Transaction

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 4—The Daily Mail, in a page one dispatch under a Washington dateline, declared tonight:

"The United States Government are placing 150 American merchant ships at Britain's disposal immediately."

The dispatch, attributed to unnamed sources "of the highest repute," said "this timely aid, decided on in Government conferences in the past forty-eight hours, is part of a plan to mobilize all available American merchant shipping to meet what officials here (in Washington) believe is Britain's first and most imperative need."

It added, "more destroyers are likely to follow, as well as an increased flow of aircraft," and that it was understood that President Roosevelt "laid down a broad plan for this increased extensive aid to Britain before sailing on his Caribbean cruise."

British Crews Arrive

Men Land in Canada on Way to U. S. to Sail Ships Home

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Dec. 4 (AP).—Hundreds of officers and men of the British merchant marine arrived here today en route to United States ports to man vessels purchased by the British government.

A number of Royal Navy men, to man destroyers exchanged by the United States for defense bases on this side of the Atlantic, also landed.

Veteran Royal Air Force officers, who are to be flying instructors in the dominion, and many young men who are learning to fly also arrived.

COMMONS TOLD TO ASK U. S. FOR CONVOY SHIPS

Commons Hears Suggestion For Appeal For American Warships

Suggests This Country Help Patrol Atlantic Trade Routes

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 4—The House of Commons heard an unofficial suggestion

30.24-6243

today that the Government appeal to the United States for warships to guard Britain's much-attacked Atlantic convoys and for dollar credits to pay for American supplies.

Ian Campbell Hannah, Conservative member of Parliament, and an educator who taught church history between 1915 and 1925 at Oberlin College, Ohio, urged in the question period that the United States "help patrol trade routes of the Atlantic with her own navy." Moreover, he said, Britain should tell Washington candidly, "We want financial help."

"I do not see how this nation can bear the tremendous burdens of carrying on a great war which, after all, if we see it rightly, is just as much to the benefit of America as for our own empire," he said.

Government Avoids Reply

Government spokesmen avoided a direct reply to Hannah, who reflected the nation's concern over U-boat, submarine and raider attacks on Britain's Atlantic shipping, in the face of a deficiency of warship protection for convoys.

R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to another query, made the stock statement that Britain is maintaining close contact with the United States "on all matters of common interest" in the Pacific.

Clement R. Atlee, the deputy leader, reiterated assurances that Britain did not intend to "barter the sovereignty of any British territory" in the Western Hemisphere for American war help.

May Use Compulsory Labor

Commons also heard from Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, that powers of labor compulsion may have to be invoked to rehabilitate bomb-blasted industrial centers; that shipping losses in recent months in American supply lanes had not been "under-estimated" by the Government and that technical naval advisers were doing everything possible to "find an early and effective solution of the grave problem" caused by shipping losses.

The Minister of Economic Warfare, Hugh Dalton, said there had been negotiations with the United States over Britain's desire for "a reservation of United States surpluses for the Allies." Dalton also, on a note of optimism, said the Germans now were using more oil than they could produce because of Royal Air Force bombings of between eighty and ninety per cent. of German refineries and oil plants.

BRITAIN 'GOOD RISK,' SAYS LOAN CHIEF

London Is to Submit a 'Trial Balance'—Financial Expert Arrives Here by Plane

ADMINISTRATION LAYS PLANS

Hull and Jones Indicate Specific Details on Further War Aid Are Being Discussed.

Sir Frederick Philips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury, arrived today on the Dixie Clipper of Pan American Airways, which alighted on Flushing Bay at 4:20 P M.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today that Sir Frederick Philips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury, was scheduled to arrive in the United States today to place the latest available information on British finances before the United States Treasury.

Mr. Morgenthau's statement consisted of only one sentence. It followed by only a few minutes a statement by Secretary of Commerce Jones, speaking as Federal loan administrator, who said that the British Government was a good risk for loans.

U. S. Officers Discuss Project.

It was learned that the mission of Sir Frederick was one of the chief topics of a meeting yesterday of nine important Government officials.

At the State Department Secretary Hull said today that all phases of the shipping question in connection with aid to Britain were being considered by various officials, but that he was not aware that any decisions had been reached on any further specific measures.

He made the comment in response to press conference questions based on the meeting of high officials at the Treasury yesterday.

On the subject of financial assistance to Britain, Mr. Hull said he knew only about public discussion and had not heard of any particular plan being discussed by officials, although that might come at some future time, he added.

Mr. Jones said the British Government was a good risk and that ordinarily he favored lending money to good risks when they need it for a proper purpose."

He declined, at a press conference, to amplify these two remarks further and specifically refused to say that he favored loans to the British for war purposes now or in the future.

He was asked whether the Johnson act prohibiting loans to world war debt defaulters, including Britain, should be repealed. His reply was "Not now."

Needs Not Known.

Saying that he did not know h much money the British have for purchases in this country, Jones declared that they say th need financial aid.

Mr. Jones was one of nine m who met at the Treasury yest day. They were reported authori tively to have surveyed the Brit purchasing and financial situatio All he would say about the me ing was that we discussed gener ly the production of war supplie

He declined to answer a questi on whether war production was discussed in the light of British ability to pay for American materials.

Mr. Jones's statement that Britain was a good risk came after reporters had referred to a reported statement by Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, which Mr. Eccles later denied.

Eccles Denies Proposal.

The New York Herald Tribune said last night that it had learned today Mr. Eccles, speaking in a personal capacity at a closed meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board last week, had proposed that this Government lend $2,500,000,000 to the British Government, taking in return a lien on Empire gold production for the next five years.

At the Jones press conference this bantering by-play. Mr. Jones declined to comment on it. A short time later Mr. Eccles, through a spokesman, denied that he had proposed a $2,500,000,000 loan to the British.

He was quoted by his representative as saying that he was greatly disturbed by the report that he had done so. After a stenographic transcript of his New York speech was ready, the spokesman added, Mr. Eccles would study it and might issue a statement about the situation.

Mr. Eccles also was quoted as denying that he had suggested restrictions on monetary powers of the Treasury which might interfere with his own ideas of credit control.

Food Problem Acute.

The agricultural aspect of British financial assistance was developed in a speech at Chicago yesterday by J. B. Hutson, Deputy Defense Commissioner of Agriculture. Explaining that Great Britain presently obtained as much of her farm imports as possible from empire sources, Mr. Hutson said:

"But if the war drags on and becomes even more intensified, there is the possibility that the reduction of food supplies and other commodities may impel Great Britain to turn to the United States for larger quantities of products not obtainable from empire sources, products such as lard, tobacco, cotton and canned goods.

"In the event this should happen, it is possible that the sale of agricultural commodities to Great Britain might depend on the extension of credit by the United States. This, of course, would call for a revision of our present policy, and would place squarely before farmers the question of whether they would be willing to risk a loss in order to hold the United Kingdom markets."

Imminence of an important new development in the aid-for-Britain program was indicated strongly by the mere fact that yesterday's meeting at the Treasury was held at all.

Ford Would Give Britain All the Money She Wants

Says This Can End War Fast, but Without a Victor

DETROIT, Dec. 3 (AP).—Henry Ford said today that if Great Britain needed money he favored "giving them all they want." "It will end the war in a hurry," he said in a brief interview. "We did it before and we might as well do it again."

Mr. Ford, who twenty-five years ago started a peace expedition to Europe in the Oscar II, asserted that he was convinced neither side would win the present war. "After this war is over," he said, "I see the people turning to the land—the source of all things needed for the peace and prosperity of any nation."

30.24-6243

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 4-(AP)-THE MARITIME FEDERATION OF THE PACIFIC, WHICH SAID IT REPRESENTED 45,000 MARITIME WORKERS, COMPLAINED TONIGHT THAT A PROPOSED TRANSFER OF AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS TO BRITAIN WOULD AGGRAVATE UNEMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN.

JAY SAUERS, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE FEDERATION, ALSO SAID IN TELEGRAMS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE MARITIME COMMISSION THAT "SUCH ACTION WILL SERIOUSLY UNDERMINE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY".

SAUERS ASSERTED THAT "THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN SEAMEN, WITHOUT BENEFIT OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OR RELIEF ARE OUT OF WORK X X DUE TO SHIP TRANSFERS" AND "FUTURE TRANSFERS WILL CREATE AN EVEN MORE DRASTIC UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION".

(IN LONDON, THE DAILY MAIL SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD PLACE 150 MERCHANT SHIPS AT BRITAIN'S DISPOSAL.)

VR1124PCS

NEW YORK, DEC. 4-(AP)-THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND WAS "NEVER STRONGER," SIR FREDERICK PHILLIPS, UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH TREASURY, DECLARED WHEN HE ARRIVED BY CLIPPER TODAY EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

SIR FREDERICK, WHO SAID HE EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU, ASSERTED, "I ANTICIPATE THAT THEY WILL WANT TO KNOW THE GENERAL FACTS OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION, WHICH I SHALL GIVE THEM."

LORD LOTHIAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ON HIS RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY NOV. 23, DECLARED BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM WAS "BECOMING URGENT" AND THAT HIS COUNTRY WAS "BEGINNING TO COME TO THE END OF HER FINANCIAL RESOURCES."

ASKED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WHETHER HIS STATEMENT REGARDING ENGLAND'S NEED OF FINANCE WAS INTENDED TO CONVEY THE IDEA THAT HIS GOVERNMENT MIGHT ASK FOR LOANS, LORD LOTHIAN REPLIED THAT SINCE VIRTUALLY ALL OF BRITAIN'S GOLD AND SECURITIES HAD BEEN EXHAUSTED, THE FINANCIAL FACTOR FIGURED IN DISCUSSIONS OF NEXT YEAR'S WAR EFFORT.

SIR FREDERICK, WHEN ASKED WHETHER HE WAS HERE TO DISCUSS CREDITS, REPLIED, "THAT IS A STAGE FURTHER ON."

AT PRESENT, HE SAID, BRITISH PURCHASES WERE BEING PAID FOR AHEAD OF DELIVERY, BUT "WE CAN'T GO ON BUYING FROM RESERVES FOREVER." HE CITED DAILY SPENDINGS OF $45,000,000 AS PROOF OF THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY WAS ACCOMPANIED BY EDWARD PLAYFAIR, A BRITISH TREASURY OFFICIAL. THEY WERE AMONG 10 PASSENGERS FROM LISBON TO ARRIVE ABOARD THE DIXIE CLIPPER, SECOND TRANS-ATLANTIC PLANE OF THE DAY.

WE916PES

DEC 5 1940

DEC 5 1940

Labor Compulsion Likely, Is Tip in British House

Necessary to Rebuild Bombed Industries, Minister Says—U. S. War Help Debated

LONDON (AP)—The government raised the prospect today that it may be forced to resort to labor compulsion to rehabilitate Britain's Luftwaffe-blasted industrial centers and also disclosed that "constant attention" is being given to means of halting mounting shipping losses.

Reconstruction of the industrial areas was described to the House of Commons by Home Secretary Sir John Anderson as a "most vitally important and urgent task." He said also that shipping losses in recent months in lanes from the United States had "not been underestimated" by the government.

The powers of labor compulsion, Sir John said, "should be applied after consideration of all the facts," the real test being "whether it would give results."

He assured the House that Prime Minister Churchill is "giving constant attention to the question of enemy attack from underseas and from the air upon our ships and convoys."

Sure of Solution

Sir John said that "technical naval advisers were leaving nothing undone to find an early and effective solution of the grave problem." He expressed confidence it would be solved.

Replying to criticism of the government's war effort, he said, "we may reasonably expect to see rapid progress" in the training of labor—a problem which the government is attacking with "vigor, foresight and success."

The shipping situation evoked an appeal from Ian Campbell Hannah, Conservative M. P., that the United States "help patrol trade routes of the Atlantic with her own navy." He said also that Britain should candidly tell the American government "we want financial help."

"I do not see how this nation can bear the tremendous burdens of carrying on a great war, which after all, if we see it rightly, is just as much to the benefit of America as for our own empire," Hannah told the House.

Hannah is a former professor at Oberlin College.

Will Not Barter Land

His statement evoked no government comment, but another apparent rererence to American aid brought from Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, assurances that the government "will not barter the sovereignty of any British territory for war supplies from foreign countries."

R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House that Britain "is maintaining close contact with the United States on all matters of common interest" in the Pacific.

An optimistic note on the war outlook was sounded by Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, who declared the Nazis now were using more oil than they were producing because the R. A. F. had attacked 90 per cent of her refineries and 80 per cent of her oil plants.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Government may have to apply its powers of labor compulsion "in tackling the most vitally important and urgent task of the reconstruction of our industrial centers bombed by the Germans," Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, told Commons today.

These powers, Sir John said, "should be applied after consideration of all the facts," the real test being "whether it would give results."

Sir John said that Great Britain's shipping losses in recent months in the western approaches to Britain had not been underestimated by the Government. He added that "these and connected problems are among the main preoccupations of the defense committee over which the Prime Minister presides."

Won't Barter Territories.

He assured the House that Mr. Churchill is "giving constant attention to the question of enemy attack from underseas and from the air upon our ships and convoys."

Replying to criticism of the Government's war effort, Sir John said, "we may reasonably expect to see rapid progress" in the training of labor—a problem which the Government is attacking with vigor, foresight and success."

Sir John said that "technical naval advisers were leaving nothing undone to find an early and effective solution of the grave problem" caused by shipping losses. -He expressed confidence that it would be solved.

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, assured the House that the Government will not barter the sovereignty of any British territory for war supplies from foreign countries."

This was in reply to a question raised by Oliver E. Simmons, Conservative, with apparent reference to reports that British possessions in the Western Hemisphere might be traded to the United States.

Britain Has Eye on Russia.

R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House that the Government was "always looking for means of getting around difficulties" in relations with Russia. The comment came with the disclosure by Mr. Butler that Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps had been instructed to take up with Moscow that Government's refusal for the first time to remit to London £92,500 sterling due under the Lena gold fields agreement.

Frederick S. Cocks, Laborite member, called for a swift, ruthless and sustained attack on Italy, remarking that "now that we have use of Greek air bases, I see no reason why we should not plaster the Italian peninsula with bombs."

Earl Winterton, Conservative member, argued, however, that the "real offensive must take place in the shipyards and work shops of Britain" in association with the empire and "our great friends in the United States."

30.24-6245

Wave Upon Wave of Bombers Raids Workshop of England

German Air Force Strikes Midlands Again Tonight and London Itself Has Alarm Early in Evening.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The German air force opened another heavy attack on the industrial Midlands tonight.

Reports reaching London, which itself had an early evening alarm, said that wave after wave of bombers had passed over one Midland town, heading south in the face of fierce anti-aircraft fire.

Bombs of various sizes were dropped.

There was little activity over Great Britain during the day.

An east Anglican town was attacked twice by low-flying Junkers bombers during the afternoon, but damage was reported to be negligible.

Dover also was bombed, resulting in a few casualties.

Birmingham, the often bombed heart of the industrial Midlands, shared with London the brunt of last night's flying attacks, but flying conditions were so unfavorable that the raiders headed for home soon after 10 P. M.

Several lives were lost in London, where a convent of the Sisters of Mercy was bombed, but the Government reported that the attacks were nowhere on a large scale and that the number of casualties would not prove large.

Although the Germans began their night attacks on London earlier than usual, the assaults were sporadic, and a communique said that no large fires had been caused, no important objectives hit.

Several Killed at Convent.

Several persons were buried under debris, however, when a bomb struck the convent which was being used as an air raid shelter. Three women drivers of American ambulances were rescued unhurt from the wreckage here by Air Raid Protection workers who tunneled through the debris.

Several other persons were killed, but several nuns who were praying in the convent chapel when the bombs fell, were unhurt.

French and Polish refugee women housed on the top floor of the convent also escaped injury.

A traveling crane was used to lift the debris of the convent and rescue parties, helped by the Army Pioneer Corps, continued this afternoon to search for victims. Some were brought out alive.

Thirteen-year-old Renee Fletcher told this story of escape and tragedy at the convent shelter:

She and her parents had been using the refuge each night. Last night she ran out during the alarm to buy fried fish from a nearby restaurant for the family supper. While she was out the bomb struck. She got back in time to see her father dug out of the wreckage gravely injured. Rescue workers were digging for her mother late this afternoon.

A moving picture theater near this convent was turned into a first aid post.

Seven bombs fell in a row in this district, smashing an apartment house.

Crowded Movie Struck.

Three heavy bombs caused considerable damage in another London sector where a number of homes and stores were wrecked. Four bodies were recovered from ruined buildings there today.

Incendiary bombs also struck a crowded London movie theater, showering the audience with sparks and plaster, but the auditorium was cleared quickly and the flames were extinguished.

The raid on Birmingham was the first heavy assault directed against that city in more than a week. It was of comparatively short duration, however.

The Nazi's dropped fire bombs, high explosives and delayed-action bombs. Nineteen persons were trapped when a high explosive bomb hit two adjoining basement shelters, but all were rescued through an emergency exit.

Five Killed in Southeast.

In one suburban area in the south of England, a low-flying Nazi bomber machine gunned a bus, but the driver had already led the passengers to safety in a nearby field.

Five persons were killed and a number injured by a stick of bombs that fell in another section of southeast England.

One low-flying raider, believed to have been an Italian, dropped three bombs on a beach near a southeast coastal town, smashing shops, a hotel and house windows.

Several fires were started in the Midlands, the Government said, but all were quickly brought under control.

Nazis Report Fires in Birmingham.

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Nazi spokesmen reported today that German air raiders observed twenty-five large fires in Birmingham, in the heart of industrial England, after a large-scale bombing attack last night.

London also was attacked several times during the day and night, they said.

The German High Command said merely that bad weather had hampered night operations over Great Britain, but that sharp attacks had been carried out on vital objectives in central and southern England.

Augmenting the High Command's communique, DNB, the official German news agency, said that the Southern Railway's line between Dover and London was broken by bomb hits near Tunbridge.

An armored troop train heading for middle England was attacked by fliers at low altitude and the last three cars were thrown off the track, DNB said, and also reported that factories near Brighton and Grantham were partly wrecked and set afire and that numerous airdromes and other railways had been bombed.

NAZI RAIDERS AGAIN ATTACK MIDLAND AREAS

One Assault Lasts 4 Hours; Houses And Church Are Struck In One Town

Many Trapped As Homes Collapse—Fires Start, But Are Soon Put Out

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Dec. 5—The German air force smashed at the Midlands—both eastern and western sections—last night with explosive and fire bombs, and ir at least two towns in that area there were casualties.

In a town in the western Midlands a number of houses and a church and police station were damaged, but the raid there was comparatively short.

Fires sprang up early in the raid, but none was serious and all were put out. An undetermined number of people were trapped in basement shelters in the destruction of homes.

Attack One Area 4 Hours

Raiders were reported over the eastern Midlands for nearly four hours, attacking singly and at intervals. They began as usual by scattering incendiaries over the center of a town in that section to light the way for the high explosives that followed.

There was damage to both houses and stores, but in the aggregate it was described as light. Raiders were reported over southwest England and Wales.

London, too, did not escape, although the all clear sounded at midnight. Bombs struck an occupied school in one district of the city. A school for incurable children was destroyed, as were a number of houses.

Steady Anti-Aircraft Fire

Skies on the city's outskirts were luminous with steady anti-aircraf fire, and the guns could be heard over a wide area.

Adverse weather was credited with blunting the effectiveness of afternoon raids. An East Anglian town was attacked twice by low-flying Junkers, but damage was said to be negligible.

The new raids came shortly after Britons had been informed that defender planes had been equipped secretly with cannon to meet the challenge of extra armour placed on German bombers.

Effectiveness of last night's raid on Birmingham was minimized by a Ministry of Home Security communique which said clouds hid key targets.

Berlin Reports New Mass Raid Over England

Berlin, Dec. 4 (AP)—Reports of a new mass air raid over Britain reached Berlin shortly before midnight. London and "a Midlands city" were declared particular targets. Pilots returning from their first forays to French bases were quoted as saying they had dropped loads of bombs on the London harbor sections.

Murky weather slowed up aerial warfare over Britain last night, but high officials and DNB reported these attacks were carried out:

Bombs of all calibers were dropped on port facilities at Bristol. "Numerous observations confirmed well-aimed hits on the targets," a communique said.

Factories near Brighton and Grantham. in southeast England, were damaged and "numerous" airdromes and railways were bombed. Low-flying planes derailed three cars of an armored train heading for middle England.

London was attacked several times during the day and night.

German flyers left twenty-five fires blazing in Birmingham, in the industrial Midlands.

"A few, scattered flights" into Germany were made by British planes, informed sources said, but caused virtually no damage.

"it has been reported," but quoted no authority for the reports.

In the wake of this statement, the Ministry declared that the R. A. F. last night had started explosions and fires in Mannheim and Ludwigshaven, on the upper Rhine.

Berlin Stations Damaged.

"Other targets included a blast furnace at Essen and the port of Dunkirk," the Ministry said.

In daylight operations yesterday airdromes in northern France were bombed, it declared.

The Ministry's new service credited the R. A. F. with having severely damaged some of Berlin's great railway terminal stations, and described railways and oil plants as two of the weakest units in the German military and industrial organization.

Berlin, it continued, "is not being attacked merely because it is the capital of Germany, but because it is, among other things, a very important railway center."

German oil plants are very suitable targets for British bombers, the news service said.

The service stated that hits had been made on Leuno, where one of Germany's largest synthetic plants is situated, and that oil reserves in many other areas had been destroyed.

At Stettin, north of Berlin, it declared, cisterns of aviation gasoline blazed for three days, and while Germany admitted two had been destroyed, "it is now known that many were burned."

Freight traffic in Berlin has been held up for days, the news service said.

Meanwhile Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, said today that Germany now was using more oil than she was producing because Royal Air Force bombers had attacked 90 per cent of her refineries and 80 per cent of her oil plants.

Mr. Dalton said that stocks of oil in axis-dominated territory were smaller now than at the beginning of the war.

"I think the economic pressure which we are exerting is constantly turning the balance in our favor," he said. "It is a slow process and it must be stimulating and assisted by other factors, if we are to end the war in our favor within a reasonable time.

"That it will so end I have never doubted and, since I have been Minister of Economic Warfare, we have constantly imposed new shortages on the enemy to the determent of his war effort."

Berlin Denies Great Damage.

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—British airmen made a few, scattered flights into Germany last night but caused practically no damage, informed Nazi spokesmen declared here today.

The German High Command said: "Scattered British planes last night dropped bombs on western and southwestern Germany, causing only slight damage to buildings. No one was hurt."

Nazi Coal Supply Reported Cut in Half by Ruhr Raids

British Air Ministry Hears Lack of Fuel Has Made Idle Factories in France Needed by Germans for War.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry said today it understood that British raids on communications in the Ruhr Valley had cut off half of Germany's mined coal supply, forcing French factories, which the Germans want to use for the making of war materials, to lie idle for lack of fuel.

The Ruhr region is highly important for its mines and vast industrial establishments.

The Ministry, in speaking of the results of the continuous night attacks of the R. A. F., merely said

ANGLO-TURKISH TRADE ACCORD IS APPROVED

Considerable Increase In Commerce Between Two Nations Forecast

Pact Held Direct Challenge Nazi Economic Domination In Balkans

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 4—The Foreign Office announced tonight conclusion of a financial agreement between the British and Turkish governments "which they hope will bring about a

considerable increase in their trade."

The accord provides that payments between Turkey and nations of the sterling area be made at the existing rate of exchange between the Turkish lire and the pound sterling, the announcement said.

It also stipulates that special accounts be created to facilitate commercial and other payments between Turkey and the British Empire.

Termed Political Stroke

Diplomatic circles here were quick to term the treaty not only an important commercial move, but a political stroke as well.

They said the agreement, coming at a "strategic moment," was a "direct challenge to German economic domination in the Balkins" as represented by the ten-year Rumanian-German treaty announced in Berlin today.

These diplomats added they believed the Turkish pact was concluded when Germany was "ready to tempt the Turks by attractive new commercial propositions."

Had Only 10% Of Trade

It was pointed out that in the past Britain has enjoyed less than ten per cent. of Turkey's foreign trade while Germany has captured about fifty per cent.

The agreement complements a trade and payments pact signed in London February 3. It followed the signing of a new commercial agreement between Britain and Spain earlier this week.

The agreement reflects Britain's intensified diplomacy. It was just two days ago that the Foreign Office under Lord Halifax, for whose scalp the British press has been clamoring, closed the pact with Axis-friendly Spain.

Bid To Bulgaria

Both of these moves were preceded by a British bid last week for Bulgaria's continued neutrality by promising to respect that Balkan kingdom's integrity and independence when peace comes.

Anthony Eden, War Secretary, recently toured the Near East, where he was believed to have presented Britain's diplomatic as well as her military position to Turkey, Egypt and possibly to representatives of territories not yet empire allies.

The Spanish agreement, while in itself a purely technical arrangement for facilitating exchange of payments, was regarded as indicating Spain still desires to remain outside the Axis war orbit.

Recognition Of Bulgarian Claims Hinted In Turkey

Ankara, *Thursday*, Dec. 5 (AP)—In an editorial scheduled for publication in today's issue, the semi-official paper *Ulus* praised recent improvement in Turkish-Bulgarian relations, and added:

"We have always appreciated the fact that there are certain injustices to Bulgaria which should be amended."

Presumably this referred to Bulgarian territorial claims involving Thrace and Macedonia, through which Bulgaria wants an outlet to the Ægean Sea, Macedonia is part of Greece, while the ancient land of Thrace is partly in Greece and partly in Turkey.

"We never have lost the belief that these adjustments could be made by peaceful means and with a spirit of reconciliation," the *Ulus* said.

The fact that *Ulus* is the organ of Turkey's only recognized political party was seen as adding weight to these hints of peaceful adjustment with Bulgaria if that nation does not join the German Axis.

U.S. Planes Helped British Strike Blow at Taranto

London Says Craft Are Proving Worth in Middle East

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—American-built warplanes are being used extensively by the Royal Air Force in the Near East and the Mediterranean, a Ministry of Information communique disclosed tonight.

One of their outstanding performances was declared to have been the making of pictures of aranto Harbor, giving the story of the Fleet Air Arm's recent blow at the Italian fleet.

"The R. A. F. in the Middle East is enthusiastic about the performance of the American aircraft," the communique said. "These have fought their way successfully through many operations.

"The reliability of American engines is no surprise to the R. A. F., who have come to regard with real aection the Lockheed-Hudsons. . . . which are proving such a valuable aid to Britain's Coastal Command and have taken part in hundreds of raids from Norway to the Baay of Biscay."

Cannon Mounted on Spitfires

British Reveal Fighter Planes Are Fitted Now With Armor-piercing Guns.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force fighter planes equipped with cannon are now engaged in the effort to beat back German air raiders, it was disclosed today.

The process of fitting the heavier armament has been under way for some time, informed spokesmen said, but has been kept secret.

In the early stages of the battle of Britain, Hurricanes and Spitfires were armed with eight machine guns each, and these took a heavy toll of Nazi attackers seeking control of the skies.

Then Germany strengthened the armor of her planes to make them less vulnerable, and succeeded in reducing her losses among bombers and their escorts. As a countermeasure, the R. A. F. then decided to equip its fighter craft with cannon to provide them with a longer range and greater destructive power.

The number of cannon being carried remained a military secret, but officers said they were convinced they would be more potent than the machine guns.

Meanwhile today reports here suggested that the American Bell Airacobra fighter may be made available to Great Britain. This is fitted with a 37-millimeter, long-barrel cannon.

Firing trials have been held in Canada.

"Now, in a night, this is all changed. Instead of a tightly packed mass of buildings there are many burnt-out ruins. But like a forest fire, the present evil may bring forth greater riches and beauty."

Sees Coventry Cleared For Richer Things

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—When German raiders reduced Coventry to a heap of ashes last month they may unwittingly have cleared the way for a city center of "greater riches and beauty," D. E. Gibson, the Coventry city architect, told the Royal Society of Arts today.

High land values and legal delays had frustrated his scheme of a year and a half ago for replacing old buildings with a "dignified and fitting city center," he said.

ENGLISH CARDINAL ASSAILS FASCISTS

Lays Bombing of Greece to 'Totalitarian Paganism.'

LONDON, Dec. 4. (A. P.).—Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster and Catholic Primate of England, condemned what he described as Italy's indiscriminate bombing of Greece in a message today to Mgr. Mamos, the Apostolic Prothonotary at Athens.

His message replied to an appeal from Mgr. Mamos that "all Catholics join forces against the barbarism of the Italians who from the outset of the war have used their planes to bombard defenseless towns and villages."

The Cardinal said: "Of course nothing better could be expected of young men trained in the school of totalitarian paganism."

RULING ON PALESTINE

Illegal Immigrants Will Be Sent to British Colony.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—G. H. Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced today that the British Government's decision was that illegal immigrants reaching Palestine would be sent to a British colony for the duration of the war.

The Government decided as "an exceptional act of mercy," he added, to permit survivors from the refugee steamship Patria, which sank in Haifa harbor after an explosion last week, to remain in Palestine.

M. P. Wants U. S. Navy To Patrol the Atlantic

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Ian Campbell Hannah, a Conservative, expressing concern at the sinking of British ships, advocated today a direct appeal to the United States "to help patrol trade routes of the Atlantic with her own navy.

"I do not see how this nation can bear the tremendous burdens of carrying on a great war which after all, if we see it rightly, is just as much to the benefit of America as for our own Empire," Mr. Hannah, a former professor at Oberlin College, told Commons.

He said also that Britain should candidly tell the United States that " We want financial help."

M. P. Who Milked Daily Dies

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—John Morgan, a Laborite member of Parliament who regularly milked his own cows—going every night from London through the blackout to his farm for that chore—died today after an operation for appendicitis. He was forty-eight years old. He was well known as a writer on agricultural affairs.

R. A. F. Harries Italian Forces In East Africa

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 4 (AP).—The R. A. F. African command issued the following communique today:

"In East Africa, Kassala was heavily raided, our bombs falling on the enemy's fortified positions and straddling a motor transport park. At Gur, our aircraft machine-gunned transport and enemy personnel.

"At Adardeb, Rhodesian aircraft bombed an enemy camp, starting a fire.

"Numerous reconnaissances were carried out in enemy territory on all fronts. From all operations our aircraft returned safely."

Seven More Sinkings Reported

Nazis Put Total at 25 Since Monday—Rome Tells of Torpedoing Warships.

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The German High Command today credited a Nazi submarine with sinking six British armed merchant vessels totaling 31,500 tons in a continuation of the stepped-up offensive against Great Britain's ocean supply lines.

At the same time, long-range Nazi bombers were reported to have reached out into the Atlantic 250 miles northwest of Ireland to sink a 4,000-ton British cargo vessel with a direct hit yesterday.

These reports brought to twenty-five the number of British merchant ships the Germans claim to have sunk since Monday. Yesterday the Germans said their submarines had destroyed seventeen merchantmen totaling more than 131,000 tons and a 17,000-ton auxiliary cruiser the day before.

DNB, the German official news agency, said that the bomber attack northwest of Ireland was made against a long convoy protected by numerous destroyers. It headed for the Scottish coast when the bombers were sighted, the agency declared.

Explain Caledonia Report.

In addition to the sinking of one merchantman, others of the convoy were partly damaged, DNB declared.

Meanwhile today authoritative Nazi spokesmen declared that an error in transmission from the front had caused the High Command yesterday to claim the sinking by submarine on Monday of the British liner Caledonia, only to retract the claim later. The vessel actually sunk, they said today, was one 4,000 tons larger than the 17,000-ton Caledonia. They said they could not give her name, however, because of military reasons.

[On June 14 the British Admiralty reported the sinking one day earlier of the former Anchor liner Caledonia which had been renamed the Scotstoun.]

Reports Warships Torpedoed.

ROME, Dec. 4 A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that three British warships had been torpedoed—two cruisers by Italian torpedo-launching planes in Suda Bay, on the island of Crete, and a destroyer by an Italian submarine in the Atlantic.

The communique declared in part:

"Torpedo-launching planes torpedoed two British cruisers in Suda Bay. . .

"One of our submarines torpedoed an enemy destroyer in the Atlantic on December 1."

It failed to say whether any of the ships was sunk, or to give the time of the raid on Suda Bay, where the British have established one of their main Mediterranean bases since going to the aid of Greece.

Yugoslav Seamen Saved.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Twenty-three members of the crew of the 1,937-ton Yugoslav steamship Cetvrti, which was sunk by a Nazi bomber off the coast of Ireland, were landed today at Valentia, Ireland.

30.24-6247

TOLL CLAIMED SINCE MONDAY RISES TO 25

One Declared Victim Of Bomber Attack On Convoy 250 Miles Out

Three English Warships Torpedoed By Italians, Rome Announces

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 4—Germany's accelerated sea warfare against Great Britain was credited by the high command tonight with sinking seven more armed merchant vessels of 36,400 tons.

One submarine scored direct hits on six of the ships, a communique said. A seventh was listed as the victim of a bomber which attacked a convoy in the Atlantic 250 miles off the Irish coast.

DNB said the bomber attack was made against a "long convoy" which headed for the Irish coast when the planes were sighted.

Since Monday the high command has claimed sinking of twenty-five British merchant ships aggregating 285,000 tons.

Credited To New Nazi Tactics

New tactics designed to break up convoys and enable submarines to pick off scattered merchantmen are credited generally by Nazi commentators for the recent impressive successes claimed for German undersea warfare.

Other stated reasons for what is called here the growing effectiveness of submarine raiders were these:

The probable increased number of submarines.

Closer cooperation with an air force which spots convoys hundreds of miles distant.

The alleged weakening of the British navy, and particularly a shortage of British destroyers to protect merchantmen.

The Germans' "daring, imaginative leadership in sea war."

Details of the technique by which submarines are declared by the Germans to be escaping with increasing frequency from the dangers of depth bombs and outwitting convoying vessels were not mentioned.

The Nazi "Mass Attack"

But authorized comments left no doubt that part of this new procedure is the "mass attack"—a phrase employed by DNB in describing "the ever-tightening blockade of the British Isles."

Nothing was disclosed specifically as to submarine construction; the newspapers, however, speak of a record production in the World War construction reached one a day and the capacities of present Germany, it is said here, certainly are not inferior.

Air Force In Sea War

As to the cooperation of the air force, the high command has reported air attacks on ships far west of Britain and virtually in mid-Atlantic. Long-range reconnaissance planes capable of covering equally great distances can report the approach of convoys which still may be several days' sailing distance from England. The submarine commanders thus frequently are able to get set.

The alleged inability of the British navy adequately to protect all ships which must go to England if the island is to be provisioned remains a favorite German theme. It is contended that this weakness daily becomes more apparent and that the war tempo is so accelerated that British construction and the purchase of ships remains behind British needs.

Three British Warships Torpedoed, Italians Claim

Rome, Dec. 4 (AP)—In a daring sequel to the British raid early this month on Taranto, the Italian high command announced today that torpedo-launching Fascist planes slipped over the Greek island of Crete and torpedoed two British cruisers in Suda Bay, Britain's new eastern Mediterranean "Gibraltar."

Coupled with this feat, today's communique said an Italian submarine on the prowl in the Atlantic torpedoed a third British ship—a destroyer—on December 1. It failed to say whether any of the ships were sunk or when the cruisers were hit.

Insisted British "Lied"

The raid on the Crete base, established by the British when they went to the aid of Greece, was similar to the attack by British torpedo planes on Taranto harbor November 11.

Premier Mussolini acknowledged three of his warships were damaged, one of them extensively, at Taranto, and insisted the British lied when they reported the crippling of half of Italy's six battleships and four other war vessels.

Besides the Crete raid, the Italians reported their air force carried the air war to the Greeks, with sorties against Preveza and San Maura, on the island of Levkas.

Nine Poles Sentenced To Death by Germans

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—A special German court at Posen sentenced to death today nine Poles accused of having abducted fifty-two German farmers on the first day of the German-Polish war and murdering nine.

Twenty-six other Poles were sentenced to imprisonment and three were acquitted.

ALBANIAN TOWN IS CAPTURED, GREEKS CLAIM

Fall Of Premet, With Heavy Italian Losses, Reported By Athens

Fascists Also Reported Fleeing Key Bases, Porto Edda, Argirocastro

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, *Thursday*, Dec. 5—The Greek high command announced today the capture of the strategic town of Premet, in south central Albania, with heavy Italian losses, and a Greek spokesman said the Fascist forces also were hastening northward from their vital southern Albanian bases of Porto Edda and Argirocastro.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Remet is north of Argirocas and a deep thrust in that quarter could make a northward Italian movement difficult.]

The official communique said:

"Fierce fighting on the mountain range west of Pogradetz was crowned by considerable success. Stubborn enemy resistance in the sector north of Premet was overcome as the result of strong intervention by our artillery.

Italian Losses Declared Heavy

"In the zones on either side of the highway, the enemy launched attacks with tanks, which failed. We captured Premet. The enemy suffering heavy losses. We captured 500 prisoners, six guns and abundant material.

"Today's activities of our aviation have been very successful. Reconnaissance flights and bombing raids on fixed and moving targets were conducted with successful results. One enemy aircraft was shot down in an air fight. All our planes returned intact."

Counter-Attacks "Repelled"

Italian counter-attacks in some sectors were acknowledged, but the Greek spokesman asserted they were all repelled "in whatever part of the front."

Summing up the situation, he said:

"Despite severe weather and difficult terrain, our troops continue to advance and pursue the retreating enemy. At certain points fierce fighting is taking place, which has continued to our advantage."

The northern Greek wing was reported struggling on through icy mountains toward the Albanian capital of Tirana.

Early in the day the Greeks had declared the fall of Porto Edda and Argirocastro, an important supply center, was momentarily expected.

Answers Italian Claims

The spokesman, saying that Italian claims to have repulsed Greek attacks were "simply figments of the imagination for home consumption," asserted the efforts of the Fascist high command to reorganize its forces "must be considered as having failed and one should even foresee that the position of the Italian army will become more and more difficult."

"There are several important facts," he said.

"The enemy in order to avoid encirclement is retreating. We have been able to observe his movement from Santi Quaranta (Porto Edda) toward Chimara, from Argirocastro toward Tepeleni, from Premet toward Klisoura.

Successes At Premet

"Generally the enemy is retreating from the places where he tried stubbornly to maintain himself. Regarding Premet there are two facts: First, on the Premet front the Italians have abandoned emplacements called the Lousnia and have fled toward the west. The second fact of great importance is that north of Premet we have succeeded in occupying the Frasheri Mountain range.

"This new success is in itself important in view of the fact that the Frasheri position is a junction of mountain chains and passes.

Italian Rout Claimed

"It was necessary to dislodge the Italians, and that was done after a battle which ended in an Italian rout.

"In the Pogradetz area (on the northern front) up to yesterday the enemy defended himself stubbornly on the heights northwest of Pogradetz, but today (Wednesday) they were no longer able to continue resistance, and we drove them out. The enemy sustained heavy losses, leaving many prisoners and war material, including three guns, in our hands."

Resistance Declared Waning

As early as dawn yesterday, the Greeks were officially declared to be in Porto Edda's outskirts and during the day their artillery went into action to cover the road running from that seaport northeast some twenty miles to Argirocastro. Italian resistance, which the Greek command already had officially characterized as failing, was said to have been thus even more nearly broken.

From the center of the front, Greek accounts told a similar story of success. It was said that new mountainous positions in that sector had been occupied and that Greek field pieces had been set up to shell the Italian emplacements.

From the far northern theater, it was declared that Fascist camps in the region of Elbasani had been assaulted by Greek bombers.

Athens Reports Resistance of Italian Troops Is Collapsing.

RETIRE OVER SNOWY RANGES

Evzones Are Pressing Forward on Road to Elbasani and the Capital, Tirana.

ATHENS, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Greek armies were today reported to be pressing hard against the Italian defenses of Porto Edda and Argyrokastron, Albania, where resistance was said to be collapsing, and the capture of both cities was expected at any moment.

A Greek spokesman declared early today that the Fascist forces were falling back fast in the region of Porto Edda, the Italians' southernmost port of entry into Albania, and that the Greek advance units were within a mile and a quarter of the city.

Other Greek forces, at the opposite end of the Albanian battlefront, were said to be driving steadily through snow-blanketed mountains toward Elbasani and the Albanian capital, Tirana.

Greek Guns Raking Road.

In the Argyrokastron area Greek artillery was said to have neutralized the Italian resistance by placing under fire the road running northeast from Porto Edda inland.

North of the Ostrovitza Mountains, in the central sector, new positions were said to have been occupied by the Greeks in their counter-invasion of Albania. An Athens spokesman said that they had set up their field pieces and shelled the Italian emplacements.

Heavy and medium Greek bombers were also reported exceptionally active yesterday, facilitating the ground operations. They were said to have heavily bombed the Italian columns and other Fascist targets in the Berati and Valona areas, despite strong anti-aircraft fire and fighter opposition.

Important Hits Scored.

Other bomber formations attacked Fascist camps near Elbasani and in the valley of the Shkumbi River, which runs past Elbasani to the sea. Hits were described as of great importance, and all Greek aircraft were said to have returned safely to their bases.

The British Royal Air Force said that its toll of Italian planes mounted. An R. A. F. communique declared:

Encircling Argyrokastron.

"Reports received confirm that, in addition to two Italian aircraft destroyed by our bomber and fighter formations on December 2, two other enemy aircraft also were shot down. In the Premeti area our fighters intercepted two reconnaissance aircraft and they were destroyed."

The Athens spokesman also credited the Greeks with new gains in their efforts to encircle Argyrokastron—about twenty miles northeast of Porto Edda—and said that the heights northeast of Libohovo, six miles southeast of Argyrokastron, had been wrested from the Italians.

Reporting on action at the opposite end of the battlefront—in the push toward Elbasani—the Greek High Command said merely: "In the Pogradetz region, we captured new heights after fierce fighting. Prisoners were taken, and automatic weapons, howitzers, and three guns fell into our hands."

The spokesman, describing operations in that sector, declared that the Greek right wing pushed forward despite snow and bad weather northwest of Moskopolis, dislodging the Italians from heights there.

Italian Unit 'Cut to Pieces.'

In the center of the battlefront, near Premet, the Greeks were reported to have cut to pieces one of Italy's picked companies, and then to have captured two officers and "what was left" of the company.

The spokesman said that Greeks on this front also seized the plateau of Platovouni, crushing strong enemy resistance.

Meanwhile today Greek communiques said that civilians were killed in Italian bombing raids on Prevenna, Philiatra and the island of Levkas, and that Greek planes "successfully bombed columns and storehouses behind the enemy lines."

Italians Deny Retreat.

ROME, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command declared today that the Italian forces in Albania held their positions against heavy Greek attacks supported by artillery fire.

In some sectors, the Italians were stated to have counter-attacked.

The communique also said that enemy planes bombed Elbasani, killing four persons.

The communique said that "renewed attacks by numerous enemy formations with considerable artillery preparation and support have been held in check by tenacious resistance on the part" of the Italian troops, "who have even vigorously counter-attacked."

Italian planes were said to have supported the Fascist troops by "concentrating violent bombardments" especially on the sector west of Erseka, in the central fight-

ing front.

Italian planes attacked the Greek ports of Preveza and San Maura, on the island of Levkas, and shot down six Greek planes over Tirana, the communique reported, adding that these latter craft were PZL (Polish) planes being used by the Greek Air Corps.

Three Italian planes failed to return after the air fight, it was admitted.

Closing In on Elbasani.

BELGRADE, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Dispatches from the Albanian frontier today indicated that the Greeks had reached the Devol Valley northwest of Moskopolis, which would put them within forty miles of Elbasani.

Reports from the same quarter last night said that another column had driven Italian Bersaglieri troops from Mumulishta, just north of Pogradetz, which would put this drive within forty-five miles of Elbasani by road.

604 Killed in Raids So Far.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Reuters, the British news agency, in a dispatch from Athens today quoted the Athens radio as saying that 604 persons had been killed and 8,070 wounded in Italian air raids on undefended towns and villages in the first month of the Graeco-Italian conflict.

Indian Strategy Helps Greeks Take Fortified Enemy Position

Two Wounded Sergeants Tell How They Used Mountain Mist As "Secret Weapon" Against Italians

[By the Associated Press]

Salonika, Greece, Dec. 4—Two Greek army sergeants who never saw an American Indian told today how they copied the classic tactics of the redskins to capture a fortified mountain peak from surprised Italian artillery companies.

One sergeant, a 21-year-old Salonika clerk, chuckled in his hospital bed despite a throbbing wound as he told of the capture of the peak in the Koritza-Pogradetz sector with a force of forty men which faked a heavily armed numerically superior force.

"They had us under range of their machine guns," he said, "and it would have been suicide to attack when they could see us and know where to fire.

Mist Their "Secret Weapon"

"We waited until the mist swirled up around the Italian positions. Then we hid in the mist—we used it as a secret weapon, like your American Indians we've heard about.

"When we charged the last few feet with our bayonets, the Italians raised their hands. We took a number of prisoners and, of course, their guns.

"This wound I got was nothing. I want to go back to the front again."

The other sergeant, a 25-year-old Peleponnesian fisherman, was equally cheerful but his fighting days are over. Surgeon had to amputate his left foot because of wounds.

Picked Them Off, One By One

"I took thirty men up the peak near the Morova Mountain and we literally crawled through scrubby pinewoods in order to approach the Italian guns," he related.

"The enemy sent out scouting parties and from behind tree trunks we picked them off one by one.

"They laid down a barrage but we kept edging forward. I divided my men and we came on guns from two sides.

"There were not many of us left when the fight was over and then one hundred Italians rushed over from nearby positions. I was wounded, and they took me prisoner but I crawled away from their camp during the night.

"The next two days I lay under cover of brush in a ravine. Then our forces completely routed the enemy and I was found and brought to the hospital.

"The Italian privates are afraid of our bayonets and our determination. Only Italian officers resist hard."

Italy Calls 200,000 More Men to Colors

ROME, Dec. 4. (A. P.).—Italians born in 1921 were called today for service in the army for the regular two-year conscription period, adding 200,000 more men to the 1,000,000 already under arms.

Big-Gun Trains Back Up Italian Navy with Land Fire

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Dec. 4.—To Italy's naval strength, add an unspecified number of trains especially equipped for fighting off attacks from the sea.

Active use of these trains was disclosed during the four-day war with France. A communique announced the posthumous award of a gold medal to a senior lieutenant killed commanding one at Mentone.

One of Il Lavoro Fascista's war correspondents was allowed to witness the operation of such a train, manned entirely by regular sailors.

Two locomotives, he said, were kept with steam up constantly, ready to haul the train at high speed at the first sign of a bombardment from the sea.

At the signal, all civilian traffic was sidetracked to allow the fighting train to rush through to the danger point. The train described carried one car of munitions right behind the engine, several cars of long-range guns and their equipment, and one car on which were mounted anti-aircraft artillery and special machine guns for fighting off enemy planes.

Arriving at the designated spot, the two engines pulled away a short distance, leaving the gun carriages alone. Heavy braces were dropped to the ground to help absorb the firing shocks and keep the tracks from being jolted out of alignment.

Meanwhile, sailors ran up a signaling mast and quickly strung a telephone line to wires along the right of way, setting up communication between the various units of the train.

Within a minute and a half of the train's arrival on the spot, all this had been done and the guns were in firing position, the correspondent reported. A small torpedo boat at sea signaled the proximity of the shots to the target.

LITTLE NATIONS TOLD THEY FACE DRAFT BY AXIS

Nazis Expect Them To Aid In Spring Drive, Says Bucharest Paper

Rumania Expropriates Oil Properties—Signs New Pact With Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Dec. 4—The statement that Germany expects smaller European nations to lend their armies, their territory and their transport facilities to the Axis for a spring offensive was made today by *Curentul*, the newspaper which frequently is called the Nazi mouthpiece in Rumania.

Rumanians in particular were exhorted to look seriously upon their promise of military assistance to the Axis—made, along with those of Hungary and Slovakia, in recent adherence to the "all for one and one for all" alliance among Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. Nazi troops already are in Rumania.

Preparing "Huge Coalition"

"Axis diplomacy," said the newspaper, "is preparing a huge coalition of all European states which will involve participation of their armies and the free use of their territories and transport facilities."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The newspaper did not say which direction the offensive was to take, but the implication seemed clear that it referred to the German drive which is expected to descend through Bulgaria or Yugoslavia into Greece, Turkey and the Middle East—aimed eventually at Suez; possibly to be coordinated with a German thrust through Spain at Gibraltar.]

Curentul also forecast an Axis league of nations at Vienna—in which the Axis would make and pursue its own decisions without referring them to satellite states.

Oil Properties Expropriated

Meantime, increased railroad, highway and pipeline construction to speed up delivery of oil to Germany was foreseen in informed circles as the immediate result of the signing of the Rumanian-German trade treaty in Berlin today.

The announcement of the treaty coincided with Rumania's expropriation of all oil pipelines, reservoirs, pumping stations and the land on which they are situated in a decree that would include the Romano Americano properties owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The chief bottleneck in deliveries of oil to Germany—deliveries on which she has depended heavily to carry on her war with Britain—has been the lack of adequate transportation facilities.

Applies To "Jewish" Ship Lines

In recent months the production of Rumanian oil has been curtailed twenty per cent. by the capping of wells because surpluses could not be shipped to Germany, Italy or Rumania's Balkan neighbors.

The importance placed on transport was emphasized further by the expropriation decree which embraced all Danube barges, tugs, tankers and seagoing ships owned and used by companies having Jewish stockholders.

Since both the American and British companies have Jewish stockholders, this enables the Government to seize all their properties.

The companies would be reimbursed by twenty-five-year bonds bearing three per cent. interest.

Adjunct To Nazi Machine

The development of Rumania as an agricultural adjunct to Germany's industrial machine also was foreseen in diplomatic circles.

They pointed out that Germany could supply virtually every manufactured need of Rumania, while the latter's grain and other agricultural and mineral raw products are vital to Germany's industrial plant.

Economically, these diplomats concluded, the treaty binds Rumania as tightly as her adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis does politically.

No Official Notification Received By Standard Oil

In New York a spokesman for Standard Oil of New Jersey said the company had received no official notification of the Rumanian action or details of the properties involved.

Romano Americano produces petroleum from the Rumanian fields, has refining facilities and likewise buys Rumanian crude for refining. The subsidiary has fifteen American employes.

The Rumanian properties, informed quarters said, represent only a minor part of the world-wide interests of Standard of New Jersey.

Germany And Rumania Sign Economic Alliance

Berlin, Dec. 4 (AP)—Germany and Rumania signed today a broad, ten-year trade and economic agreement placing a large portion of Rumanian resources at Germany's disposition.

Rumania, with the help of German experts, created a ten-year economic development plan of her own and committed herself to deliver large quantities of materials to the Reich.

The agreement, covering agriculture, trade, finance, transport and industry, was officially described as taking into account "the new political relations between the two states."

Nazi Capital And Technicians

German capital and German technicians are to be employed in Rumania.

To insure delivery of products, a large-scale development of Rumanian transportation facilities is an essential part of the ten-year plan.

With an eye to war needs, Germany stipulated specifically that petroleum lines be built and extended.

The sums to be employed over the ten-year period and the specific nature of developments contemplated were not disclosed, but obviously large amounts are involved.

Another "German Triumph"

Germans stressed the importance of the agreement, declaring, "Rumania now takes its ordered place in the economic scheme of the new Europe," and, "the struggle with Britain for access to Balkan products ends in another German triumph."

The Germans maintained, however, that the significance of the step transcended the needs of war, saying that the basis for post-war trade thus was being established.

The German-Rumania protocol was concluded here in Berlin—after weeks of negotiations, it was stated—and the protocol announcing its terms showed that Rumania's part of the bargain was to improve markets within its border for German products.

What Rumania Is Promised

The Nazis, on their part, promised:

To extend credits for the ten-year period, provide machines and technical aid to increase the production of Rumanian farms and to drain Rumanian swamps.

To give both financial and technical help for developing Rumanian industries; to cooperate in improving Rumania's transport systems, including railways, highways and pipe lines.

To give financial credits to private Rumanian banks so that they might participate in the program; to send both agricultural and industrial experts to Rumania.

To sustain permanent and dependable markets for Rumanian products and to protect those markets from "the vagaries of economic crises."

"Both governments," said the official statement, "announce with satisfaction that German-Rumanian cooperation in all contemplated phases already has begun. They are determined to continue this cooperation in the interest of both peoples."

Hungarian And Yugoslav Missions Off For Moscow

Budapest, Dec. 4 (AP)—Hungarian and Yugoslav trade delegations headed for Moscow today to place big orders with the Soviets.

The Yugoslavs expect to negotiate the purchase of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 worth of wool. Hungary has a trade agreement with Russia envisaging a turnover of at least $3,700,000 annually.

Russia has placed orders for eight Danube river boats, several thousand railway car undercarriages and more than 2,000 Diesel engines with Hungary.

Csaky May Visit Belgrade Soon

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 4 (AP)—Informed sources said today that Count Stephan Csaky, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, may visit Belgrade within the near future. There was some suggestion that a non-aggression pact between Hungary and Yugoslavia might be contemplated.

30.24-6249

BERLIN-DEC. 4

(FOR WEEKS LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMAN TROOPS--SOME ESTIMATES PUTTING IT AS HIGH AS 500,000 MEN--HAVE BEEN QUARTERED IN RUMANIA, KEEPING GUARD, AMONG OTHER THINGS, ON RUMANIAN OIL PRODUCTION.

(CONDITIONS APPROACHING ANARCHY HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF RUMANIA IN RECENT DAYS BECAUSE OF THE REVENGE-TAKING BY THE NATIVE FASCIST GROUP KNOWN AS THE IRON GUARD UPON POLITICIANS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REGIME OF THE DEPOSED KING CAROL.)

N427PES

"POST-ARMISTICE" PARLEY IMPENDS

DEC 5-1940

Ribbentrop, Ciano And Laval Expected To Meet Soon To Smooth Out Friction

Italy, Due To Reverses In Greece, Seen Ready To Modify Demands On France

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 4—A conference between Foreign Ministers of the Rome-Berlin Axis and France to seek a "post-armistice, but pre-peace" settlement was reported imminent in diplomatic quarters here tonight.

Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of France, was expected to meet both Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy this week or early next week, possibly in Munich, to smooth out points of friction.

Rome Reverses Reported Factor

Italian reverses in the war with Greece were reported to be one of the main reasons for the conference at this time. Italian demands on the French Empire have been one of the main barriers to closer cooperation between the Vichy Government and the Axis, while German attempts to persuade Italy to lower those demands were unsuccessful until the Greek war began, editors in Berlin and Rome were informed.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Berlin sources were evasive regarding recurring inquiries about Laval's reported visit but said: "There is no question that German-French talks will continue, but no dates have been fixed."]

Informed French sources described Germany as willing to let France retain the greater part of her African empire except the former German colonies and small areas like Jibuti, with a possible joint Italian-French protectorate over Tunisia.

Believed Weakening On Tunisia

Until the Greek war started, however, Italy was adamant on its demand for all Tunisia and on other points of territorial cession.

Now, both Germans and French believe Italians might be inclined to lower their demands upon France and look to the British African empire and Egypt as their main field for territorial gains.

Unofficial reports from Vichy declared that Laval's proposed trip to Berlin last week was postponed on Premier Henri Philippe Petain's expressed order.

Today, however, news reached Switzerland that Petain gave an interview in a Paris weekly newspaper in which he was quoted as saying Laval would "soon" go to Germany to continue efforts toward closer collaboration.

DEC 5-1940

SWISS RAID REDS

Police Seize Propaganda in Underground Units.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government announced today Federal police had raided various underground units of the Swiss communists and the totalitarian Swiss national movement, which were ordered dissolved.

At the office of the communist newspaper, Freiheit, they seized large quantities of propaganda, the police said.

They also raided the offices of totalitarian organizations in Zurich, Lucerne, Bienne and Geneva where, the communique said, they found documents indicating the national movement had 2,000 regular members with a youth movement of only 129 members.

Vigilante Legion Formed To Help Police France

VICHY, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Civilians who wore armbands and assisted police in maintaining order at Marseilles yesterday during the reception for Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain were members of a vigilante legion being formed in France, it was reported here today.

Legion committees, known as "protection groups," were said to have been organized in various towns of the unoccupied zone of France, but the occasion at Marseilles was their first public appearance.

REVOLTS REPORTED IN COCHIN CHINA

20 Native Policemen Killed, Leaders Of New Uprisings Seized, Hanoi Hears

French To Send Gunboats As Strength Demonstration. Lull On Thai Front

[By the Associated Press]

Hanoi, French Indo-China, *Thursday*, Dec. 5—Twenty native police were killed, nine others are missing and twenty-one were wounded in new native uprisings in western Cochin China, the southern tip of French Indo-China, it was reported today.

French authorities arrested numerous leaders in the revolts and prepared to send gunboats to that sector in a demonstration of strength.

Reprisals On Thailand Halted

The revolts came while there was a lull in the fighting on the Indo-China-Thai (Siam) border. The French announced that "reprisals for Siamese attacks" had been halted "to permit diplomats every opportunity to effect a settlement," but there was no word here on progress of the negotiations.

The border situation seemed definitely improved. The only incident reported yesterday was the flight of three Thai warplanes over Poipet, which was not bombed.

A Japanese plane inaugurating weekly commercial service from Tokyo hopped off for Bangkok via Saigon.

French Gunboat Reported Sunk

Bangkok, Thailand, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Thai (Siamese) high command reported tonight that a Thai anti-tank gun had sunk a French gunboat in the Mekong river Monday night, killing or wounding several soldiers and officers.

A clash between French and Thai patrol boats on the upper river also was reported here. Unofficial advances said the French attacked a Buddhist shrine at Nagorn Panom, but fell back in the face of a vigorous defense.

DEC 5-1940

Chinese Raid Canton Police

Hongkong, *Thursday*, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Central News report said today that Chinese mobile units had raided the Japanese gendarmerie headquarters in Canton the night of November 29, inflicted scores of casualties and retired successfully.

LARGE-SCALE VICTORY REPORTED BY CHINESE

Attempted Japanese Drive in Hupeh Said to Be Smashed

HONG KONG, Dec. 4 (AP)—Chinese dispatches portrayed today as one of the major victories of the Chinese-Japanese conflict the reported Chinese successes in Central and Northern Hupeh Province, where a Japanese offensive was claimed to have been smashed last week.

Central News, in a dispatch from Chungking, said Chinese authorities officially announced that about 20,000 Japanese were killed in action in Hupeh, and that large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed General Li Tsung-jen, commander in chief of the Chinese forces in Hupeh, commending him for his "wise direction of operations which led to the Japanese débâcle."

Reports reaching Shanghai said a steady stream of Japanese wounded had been moving down the Yangtze River in the last two weeks in transports and hospital ships.

They were said to have included 11,400 men alone from the region of Hankow, capital of Hupeh.

Russia Informs Japan It Keeps Policy on China

Notes Treaty With Wang, and Asserts Its Attitude to Chiang Is Unchanged

MOSCOW, Dec. 5. (Thursday) (AP).—Tass, official Russian news agency, reported today the Russian government had informed Tokio that its "policy with regard to China" remained unchanged by Japanese recognition of the Chinese regime at Nanking headed by Wang Ching-wei.

Tass said Russian Ambassador Constantin Smetanin had called at the Japanese Foreign Office yesterday and delivered the following statement on behalf of his government:

"The Soviet government notes the statement of the Japanese government to the effect that an article of agreement has been concluded between Japan and Wang Ching-wei not directed in any way against the U. S. S. R., and that it will not affect Japan's desire to adjust her relations with the U. S. S. R.

"On its part, the Soviet government desires to state that the policy of the Soviet Union with regard to China remains without change."

The Japanese statement referred to by Smetanin, Tass said, was delivered to the Russian Ambassador last Sunday by Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chuichi Ohashi.

Ohashi explained, the agency added: "Article Three in this agreement concerning the struggle against Communism was not directed in any way against the U. S. S. R., and said article follows from purely internal conditions."

Nazi Ships Reported North Atlantic Bound

German Sources At Tampico Say Two Freighters Eluded U. S. Neutrality Patrol

Tampico, Mexico, Dec. 4 (AP)—German sources said today the German freighters Rhein and Idarwald, which sailed from Tampico November 29, after an earlier unsuccessful start, were apparently heading into the North Atlantic, where Nazi warcraft are believed to be operating.

These sources said they had received word from the two freighters that they had eluded shadowing vessels of the United States neutrality patrol. The Idarwald and Rhein cleared for Spanish ports.

A third ship, the Orinoco, was believed getting ready to sail.

The three ships and a fourth, the Phrygia, started from Tampico November 15. Three of them turned back and the crew of the Phygia scuttled their ship in the belief British or Canadian warships were close at hand.

Message Indicates Safe Arrival Of Nazi Ship

Helgoland Was Reported Sunk By British Warships In Caribbean

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 4 (AP)—A message indicating that the 2,927-ton German freighter Helgoland, which sailed from Puerto Colombia October 29 without bothering about the formality of clearance papers, had arrived safely in Hamburg, Germany, was received here today.

The message was from a German radio operator, formerly employed by Scadta, German air line in South America, who left here aboard the Helgoland. He merely reported to his wife here his arrival in Hamburg.

New York shipping circles received reports November 15 that the Helgoland was sunk by British warships in the Caribbean.

Franco's 48th Birthday Today.

MADRID, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's forty-eighth birthday was marked in the Spanish capital today by articles in the press reviewing his life and renewing expressions of faith in his leadership.

BRITAIN TO RECEIVE REMINDER OF DEBT

DEC 5 1940

Washington To Tell England She Still Owes About Billion And Half

U. S. Has No Hope Of Collecting Anything, But Will Send Notices

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 4—A reminder will go to Great Britain in a day or two that an item of about a billion and a half dollars of unpaid World

War debt complicates the current problem of financial assistance from the United States.

With no hope of collecting anything, the State Department is preparing the semi-annual notices to Britain and other war debtors of the amounts due this Government on December 15.

The regrets that have come back from Britain in the last several years stand as a barrier now to any private loans in the United States.

Reason Is Johnson Act

The reason is the Johnson Act, a measure sponsored in Congress in 1934 by Hiram Johnson, the veteran Republican Senator of California, who declared today he was resting up for a fight at the next session against expected moves to repeal it.

Enacted in the days before Adolf Hitler's war machine really began to take shape, and even before Benito Mussolini started his campaign against Ethiopia, the Johnson Act makes it a criminal offense for any person in the United States to make a loan to a government which is in default on any debt to this country.

But the act specifically exempts from the ban "a public corporation created by or pursuant to special authorization of Congress, or a corporation in which the Government of the United States has or exercises a controlling interest through stock ownership or otherwise."

Similar Prohibition

The Neutrality Act contains a similar prohibition against loans, and credits as well, by any person to any belligerent nation named in a Presidential proclamation on the existence of a state of war.

The President has never proclaimed the existence of a state of war between Japan and China, but all the European belligerents have been named in proclamations.

The act says that the term person includes a partnership, company, association or corporation, as well as a natural person. It does not mention the Government in connection with this definition.

To Consult Congress

Despite these apparent legal "loopholes" permitting governmental financial assistance to Britain, however, indications have come from official quarters that Congress would be consulted on any such move.

Secretary Hull, answering a question whether there were ways of extending financial aid without changing the Johnson Act, said he would not undertake to say it was possible without action by Congress in some approving manner.

Roosevelt, off Cuba, Sees Neutrality Patrol Planes

President Enjoys Smooth Sea on Caribbean Cruise

ABOARD U. S. S. MAYRANT AT SEA, Dec. 4 (AP by Radio).—President Roosevelt cruised along the Cuban coast today on the first stage of a trip into the Caribbean Sea, where he was expected to inspect some of the bases recently acquired by the United States from Great Britain.

The sea was smooth, the weather was sunny and the temperature was in the 80s. The only ships sighted were several American freighters, one Honduran and one British.

Two of the United States neutrality patrol seaplanes from the Guantanamo Naval Base dipped over the cruiser Tuscaloosa, on which the President was enjoying the sunshine and salt air after a good sleep.

The Tuscaloosa, escorted by the destroyers Mayrant and Trippe, averaged thirty knots during the night.

The President's destination remained a secret. When he left Miami, Fla., yesterday he announced he would sail into the Caribbean and that there would not be much fishing.

Knox in Key West

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 4 (AP).—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, rested here tonight after a flight by land and seaplane from Washington on the way to inspect defense bases in Panama and the Caribbean.

Included on his eight-day itinerary was a visit to the Navy's exercises at the uninhabited island of Culebra, near Puerto Rico. President Roosevelt had said he might see the maneuvers there, but Mr. Knox asserted there was no prearrangement for him to meet the President.

SEES U. S. DOOMED TO GET INTO WAR

Senator Johnson Asserts "Only A Miracle" Can Keep Us Out

Charges That Those In Command Are "Mad" To Enter Conflict

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 4—Senator Hiram W. Johnson told interviewers today "only a miracle can keep us out" of participation in Europe's war.

"There is no doubt that the United States will go to war," he asserted. "Those in command are perfectly mad to be 'in the game.'"

Johnson came home for the Christmas holidays and to visit his grandson, Phillip B. Johnson, seriously ill in a hospital here.

He predicted Congress soon would see a drive for repeal of the Johnson Act, his own measure which prohibits loans to nations in default of previous debts.

Promises A Fight

Without predicting outcome of the drive, Johnson said, "I hope to make a few of these mad hatters realize they have to fight."

He would not predict when he believed the United States would enter the war but said it could happen any time.

"We will probably lend money to England after this country gets into the war, regardless of the little act bearing my name.

"The sad part of it is that requests for money are not coming so much from England as from the American foreign legion—the group of Americans living in this country who do anything and everything foreign countries want.

Charges Hidden Designs

"If the United States really wants to get into the war, there is a mode prescribed by the Constitution that permits it. What I object to is us being eased in by groups who are deliberately hiding their designs."

The Senator expressed belief most Americans wanted England to win, but said he saw no reason why "we have to dig and give them all the money they want.

"If we make loans to the British and it succeeds in saving them, it's a dead cinch we'll be at loggerheads over these loans once the curtain is down."

Britain Holds Down War Risk Insurance

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Marine underwriters disclosed today the British Government had prevented a sharp increase in commercial war risk insurance rates despite current heavy English shipping losses.

The British War Risk Office insures all cargoes between United States Atlantic Coast ports and the West Coast of the United Kingdom for a flat 2½ per cent.

Commercial interests in the United States and England charge 10 per cent., which has been in effect for months.

A few exporters and importers pay the higher rate, insurance men said, because they fear delay in payment of British policies because of Government technicalities and prefer dealing with United States firms with which they are familiar.

In addition, some are afraid England might be subjected to quick defeat, it was said.

Domestic underwriters claimed they were not doing enough business on Europe-bound cargoes to keep in postage stamps, largely because of the British rate. Most insurance business now comes from Far Eastern and South American shipping, they said.

Says U. S. Should Seize Island Of Martinique

Admiral Stirling Calls It Threat To Security Under Control Of Vichy, "Partner Of Hitler"

Cleveland, Dec. 4 (AP)—Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr. (U. S. N. retired), declared today that the United States should seize Martinique from France for unpaid debts.

Admiral Stirling described the West Indian island as a threat to American security as long as it is controlled by the Vichy Government, which he described as a virtual partner of Hitler.

Addressing the Cleveland Advertising Club, Admiral Stirling said "the only thing to do" with German diplomatic officials in the United States "is to give them their passports and get rid of them."

Red Cross To Transport Food To War Prisoners

Plans To Ship 5,000 Packages To European Captives Before New Year

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Red Cross will inaugurate a regular package service to prisoners of war in Europe by shipping 5,000 packages of food before the new year, the organization announced today.

An American vessel will transport the first shipment to Lisbon, whence it will be taken to Geneva. The international committee of the Red Cross guarantees safe delivery of the packages to individual prisoners.

Greeks Strike On Ship Bearing Iron To Japan

20 At Honolulu Ask Insurance And Bonus — Captain Doesn't Think Nippon Has 'Bad Intentions'

Honolulu, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Greek freighter Point Judith, loaded with scrap iron for Japan, remained at her pier today with twenty seamen striking for $500 war-risk insurance for each man and a bonus of $200 for entering Japanese waters.

"I don't know what the men want," commented Capt. Theodoros Caracalas. "I do not think Japan has any bad intentions."

The ship was due to sail yesterday.

War Communiques

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (Thursday) (AP).—A Greek general headquarters communique:

Fierce fighting on the mountain range west of Pogradetz was crowned by considerable success.

Stubborn enemy resistance in the sector north of Premet was overcome as the result of strong intervention by our artillery. In the zones on either side of the highway, the enemy launched attacks with tanks, which failed. We captured more than 500 prisoners, six guns and abundant material.

Today's activities of our aviation have been very successful. Reconnaissance flights and bombing raids on fixed and moving targets were conducted with successful results. One enemy aircraft was shot down in an air fight. All our planes returned intact.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (AP).—The German high command communique:

German submarines scored additional successes in the merchant warfare against England. One U-boat sank six armed enemy merchant vessels totaling 31,500 tons. This submarine, commanded by Comdr. Viktor Schuetze, has sunk a total of 94,500 tons of enemy merchant shipping space.

As already reported, strong fighting plane units the night of Dec. 2-3 attacked port facilities at Bristol with bombs of all calibers. Because of generally bad weather, the planes partly broke through the lowest clouds, attacking their ordered objectives with ground visibility. Numerous observations confirmed well-aimed hits on the targets.

The same night Southampton was bombed again.

During the course of the day light and heavy combat planes raided airports, camps, traffic points and armament plants. Thus London and the armament plant at Grantham were bombed. In an attack on Shoreham, airport hangars were struck and several planes were destroyed on the ground.

A long-distance bomber attacked a large protected convoy of 400 kilometers (250 miles) northwest of Ireland, sinking a 4,900-ton merchant ship with a direct hit.

Despite bad weather last night, raids were carried out on various war-vital objectives in central and southern England.

Scattered British planes last night dropped bombs on western and southwestern Germany, causing only slight damage to buildings. No one was hurt.

Maj. Wick, commodore of the Richthofen Squadron, failed to return from a flight against the enemy after his fifty-sixth air victory. The German air force thus lost one of its most audacious and most successful pursuit pilots. Maj. Wick, who for his heroism in the fight for the future of the German people was decorated with oak leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, will live on as an example among German people and German youth.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, renewed attacks by numerous enemy formations with considerable artillery preparation and support have been held in check by the tenacious resistence of our troops, who have even vigorously counter-attacked.

Our air formations supported the action of our troops, concentrating violent bombardment especially in the zone west of Erseka. The ports of Prevesa and San Maura were attacked successfully by our bombers.

A formation of our planes, meeting a group of PZL's (Polish planes used by the Greeks), shot down six in flames over Tirana. Three of our planes failed to return.

Enemy planes dropped bombs at Elbasani, killing two women, a child and a workman, without causing any damage.

Our torpedo-launching planes torpedoed two British cruisers in Suda Bay (Crete).

In East Africa, an enemy cruiser opened fire on works at Alula Nov. 29, causing some damage but no casualties.

One of our submarines torpedoed an enemy destroyer in the Atlantic Dec. 1.

British

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Enemy activity over this country today has been very slight.

Shortly after mid-day bombs were dropped in Dover, doing some damage and causing a few casualties.

One enemy bomber was shot down over the Dutch coast by our fighters without loss to themselves.

An earlier Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Last night the enemy attacked London and the Midlands, and bombs were also dropped at various scattered points between these areas and the coast. The attacks were not on a large scale, nor of long duration, and ceased soon after 10 p. m. The total number of killed and injured should not prove to be large.

In the midlands a number of fires which were soon brought under control were caused, but no large fires are reported in the London area, nor were any important objectives damaged there.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 4 (AP).—A communique issued by the Royal Air Force African command:

In East Africa Kassala was heavily raided, our bombs falling off the enemy's fortified positions and straddling a motor transport park. At Gur our aircraft machine-gunned transport and enemy personnel. At Adardeb Rhodesian aircraft bombed an enemy camp, starting a fire.

Numerous reconnaissances were carried out in enemy territory on all fronts. From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

30.24—625

30.24-6251

In the War Zone

Despite British Shipping Losses, Her Position Is Declared Not Desperate

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

DEC 6-1940

The heavy sinkings of British and allied shipping by U-boats and bombers is in all conscience a serious matter, but lest we be misled in our estimates it's wise to record that Britain's position on the sea is by no means desperate.

The torpedoing business, like most other enterprises, has its good days and its bad ones—as witness the proud claim by Berlin that on Monday U-boats sank eighteen ships with a tonnage of 148,000, and probably got two more, making a total of over 160,000 tons. Such a sensational report of wholesale slaughter of good ships sounds like the end of all things.

However, no longer ago than November 26, Cross, the British Minister of Shipping, stated that the Germans were averaging 60,000 tons a week. Yesterday London announced that for the four weeks ending November 24 the Axis had done away with 323,157 tons—a considerable increase over the average.

If we use this larger figure of 323,157, as a basis for calculation, it would take Hitler some six years to put the present British and Allied merchant marine out of business.

Actually, of course, this has little value as a long-range calculation. I cite the estimate, not to detract from the gravity of the Nazi assault, but with the idea of helping us keep our prospective.

Losses of Cargoes Serious.

But while Britain can lose a lot more shipping and still keep herself afloat, the losses of the cargoes must be a matter of deep concern for the Government. The British Isles are terribly vulnerable in that they are dependent on sea-borne imports for the bulk of their foodstuffs and raw material.

Those cargoes which are going to the bottom in such large numbers, represent not only food but materials for the manufacture of warplanes and other necessities. Britain can stand the loss of ships, but she can't afford to lose their freight.

Britain must replace, so far as possible, the ships sunk, increase her naval policing of submarine infested waters, and provide more adequate naval protection for convoys.

Britain's shipyards aren't able to build fast enough to meet the losses. She therefore is turning to America, and Minister Cross said yesterday that orders for sixty new ships had been placed here. American steamers already available also will be purchased.

Britain's greatest effort to counter the drain, however, is her new offensive against Mussolini in an attempt to knock Italy out of the war. Could this be achieved, it would release warships from the Mediterranean to combat the submarine menace.

London estimates that Britain has on hand about 23,000,000 tons. She started the war with 19,284,000 tons in vessels of over 1,000 tonnage, acquired some 8,000,000 tons from allies, and 3,800,000 tons are said to have been sunk up to November 10.

Thus it is apparent that Britain actually has more tonnage than when the war started.

New Shanghai Ruler Reported Assassinated

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The local Japanese newspapers published unconfirmed reports today that Chen Kung-po, the newly appointed head of the Japanese-sponsored Shanghai administration, had been assassinated.

The Settlement police said they had no information on the reports.

Chen succeeded Fu Siao-en, who was killed in his home by an unidentified hatchet man.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 5-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-RESPONSIBLE QUARTERS SAID TODAY THEY HAD FAILED TO FIND ANY SUBSTANTIATION OF REPORTS IN LOCAL JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS YESTERDAY THAT CHEN KUNG-PO, NEWLY APPOINTED HEAD OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSOREDADMINISTRATION IN SHANGHAI, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED.

SETTLTMENT POLICE X X X (PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH PVS)

N404PES

DEC 5-1940

Dies Proposes U. S. Should Bar Nazi Propaganda From Mails

Asks Postoffice How Much Alien Literature It Distributes Under Treaty and Says It Should Stop Unless Dictatorships Reciprocate

DEC 5-1940

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Chairman Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, said today that the House Committee on Un-American Activities would seek to ascertain "how much it is costing the American taxpayers" for the Post Office Department to distribute German propaganda under the terms of an international treaty.

"We are calling on the Post Office Department to furnish the committee with an estimate of the tonnage and the number of pieces of literature received from Germany and disseminated by our own postal authorities," Mr. Dies said.

"Of course, we will also seek the same figures on other countries, such as Italy, Russia, Japan and England."

He said that as he understood the treaty, the United States was "forced" to provide postal facilities for "disseminating this propaganda without receiving anything in return."

Representative Dies exhibited envelopes which he said contained German propaganda sent from Germany through Siberia. In one case, an aid explained, the packages were landed at Seattle, and the Post Office Department had to assume responsibility for delivery to persons as far east as New York.

"Either we must discontinue dissemination of this German propaganda or else we must find some method for dissemination of democratic propaganda in totalitarian countries," Mr. Dies asserted.

He said that Germans in their home country as well as those in the United States supplied names for the German Propaganda Ministry mailing lists and that the committee had run across a list in Chicago containing 220,000 names.

Mr. Dies said, too, that the committee would like to find out exactly how much money was being sent from persons and organizations in the United States to "totalitarian governments to help finance the war."

"I think that the facts will disclose that the United States has done a lot to help finance these countries and that in the case of Italy it's going to be an astonishing figure."

The chairman disclosed that both these matters would be the subject of another committee "paper" which he hoped would be ready for publication in ten days.

Mr. Dies, who returned to Washington Friday for a conference with President Roosevelt, left today on a ten-day speaking trip which will take him to Tennessee, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri before he goes to his Texas home for Christmas. He said he would remain away from Washington until Jan. 3, the day the new Congress convenes.

"I plan to make investigations at almost every place I stop," he said.

BY H.TAYLOR HENRY

DEC 5-1940

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, DEC. 4-(AP)-EMERGENCY WORKERS ASSISTED TODAY IN RESTORING BRISTOL'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN ORDER TO KEEP INDUSTRIES OPERATING DESPITE THE DOUBLE DOSE OF FIRE AND HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS SUFFERED BY THIS WESTERN PORT AND MANUFACTURING CITY.

BY THIS MORNING, THE WORST OF THE TRANSPORT DAMAGE FROM LAST MONDAY NIGHT'S RAID BY 300 GERMAN BOMBERS HAD BEEN REPAIRED. SUBURBAN TRAINS AND BUSES WERE RUNNING ON ALMOST NORMAL SCHEDULES.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE ARE DIRECTING TRAFFIC AND HELPING TO CLEAR WAY DEBRIS.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE YET TO GET EVEN A SEMI-OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE

DAMAGE, EXCEPT THE COMMENT THAT IT IS CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED "AS MANY OF THE PLANTS HIT WERE SMALL."

ASIDE FROM ONE BATTERED SECTION OF THE CITY, BRISTOL'S MAIN PROBLEM IS GETTING WORKMEN TO THE FACTORIES AND REESTABLISHING TELEPHONES, ELECTRICITY AND SIMILAR SERVICES.

ALONGSIDE THE WHARVES TODAY, SHIPS APPEARED TO BE LOADING AND UNLOADING WITHOUT DIFFICULTY.

FROM A HILL OVERLOOKING THE VALLEY OF THE AVON, WHERE IT FLOWS INTO BRISTOL CHANNEL, I SAW SMOKE POURING FROM HUNDREDS OF FACTORIES STILL OPERATING.

(BESIDES BEING AN IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING CENTER, BRISTOL IS A PORT THROUGH WHICH BRITAIN RECEIVES MANY OF ITS VITAL SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES).

OUT OF A POPULATION OF 420,000, NONE OF WHOM HAS BEEN EVACUATED FROM THE CITY, ONLY 5,000 ODD REMAIN HOMELESS AS A RESULT OF RECENT RAIDS.

AND BRISTOL HAS ENOUGH HOMES STILL STANDING TO BILLET ITS BOMBED OUT RESIDENTS WITHOUT CALLING UPON SUBURBAN FACILITIES.

SECTIONS HIT HARDEST BY THE RECENT RAIDS WERE POPULAR SHOPPING DISTRICTS NEAR THE RESIDENTIAL AREAS AND TWO CLUM SECTIONS. ONE OF EACH OF THESE WAS DEVASTATED TO A GREATER EXTENT THAN EITHER CONVENTRY OR SOUTHAMPTON.

OTHERWISE, BRISTOL PRESENTS A PICTURE SIMILAR TO THAT OF LONDON, WITH INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS WRECKED AND MANY BOMB-POCKED STRUCTURES SURROUNDING THEM.

THE FOOD SITUATION PRESENTS SOMEWHAT OF AN ANOMALY. THERE IS PLENTY TO EAT BUT NO PLACE TO EAT, SO MANY RESTAURANTS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

THOSE WHO DON'T TAKE THEIR LUNCH LOAD UP AT BREAKFAST AND SUPPERTIME.

FROM 3,000 TO 4,000 WHO HAVE REPORTED BEING BOMBED OUT OF THEIR JOBS, ARE EXPECTED TO BE TRANSFERRED TO WAR INDUSTRIES ELSEWHERE.

TA835PES

LONDON, DEC. 5-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-FOREIGN OFFICE CONTROL OF NEWS BROADCASTS ABROAD WERE AMONG BIG BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION CHANGES HINTED AT TODAY IN THE BRITISH PRESS.

THERE HAS BEEN STRONG CRITICISM RECENTLY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF BRITISH PROPAGANDA AND IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT A SHUFFLING OF HIGH OFFICIALS MIGHT IMPROVE IT.

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM HAS BEEN HOW TO GIVE LONGER TIME TO THE SERVICE AND IMPROVE RADIO FACILITIES WITHOUT INCREASING THE DANGER OF AXIS AIRCRAFT PICKING UP THE SIGNALS FOR GUIDANCE.

FH1123PES

LONDON, DEC. 5-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL E.J.G.MACKINNON, 60, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, DIED WHILE ON ACTIVE SERVICE "THROUGH THE VARIOUS HAZARDS OF WAR NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY PARTICULAR OPERATION OR SHIP," IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

DURING THE WORLD WAR MACKINNON COMMANDED DESTROYERS. HIS POST-WAR SERVICE INCLUDED COMMAND OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER HERMES IN CHINA. HE WAS MADE A REAR ADMIRAL AND PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN 1933, RETURNING TO SERVICE IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT.

JH120AES

30.24-6253

LONDON, DEC 4-(AP)-THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL A.F.D.GASCOIGNE, HAS MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO SPANISH AUTHORITIES THERE AS A RESULT OF AN INCIDENT IN WHICH 20 ITALIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PULLED DOWN OFFICIAL NEWS BULLETINS AND PHOTOGRAPHS AT THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY.

CERTAIN ASSURANCES HAD BEEN ASKED AND RECEIVED, THE SOURCE SAID. HE DECLARED NOBODY WAS INJURED, AND THE NOTICES AND PICTURES WERE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY.

BZ727AES

DEC 5-1941 at Tangier, Morocco

LONDON, DEC 4-(AP)-EDGAR GRANVILLE, LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, GAVE NOTICE TODAY OF A QUESTION TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SUGGESTING THAT A MEMBER OF THE WAR CABINET VISIT WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METHODS OF ACQUIRING AND DELIVERING WAR SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN.

LABORITE JOHN PARKER PLANNED TO ASK THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, HUGH DALTON, "WHETHER HE WAS AWARE THERE WAS A FOOD SHORTAGE IN NORTHEAST SPAIN AND WHETHER HE WAS SATISFIED THAT SUPPLIES TO BE ALLOWED UNDER A RECENT PACT WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INDIRECTLY ASSIST" GERMANY.

BZ829AES

DEC 5-1941

LONDON, DEC 4-(AP)-KING GEORGE APPROVED A SPECIAL BADGE FOR MEMBERS OF THE TIME BOMB DISPOSAL SQUADS TODAY.

THE BADGE IS SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN A HALF DOLLAR AND SHOWS AN ORANGE BOMB ON A RED BACKGROUND. IT WILL BE WORN ON THE LEFT SLEEVE BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND WRIST.

ME944AES

BUCHAREST, DEC.4-AP-THIS IS THE MODERN VERSION OF THE STORY OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

RUMANIAN CUSTOMS OFFICIALS BECAME SUSPICIOUS OF BOOOD ON A A FLOCK OF SHEEP SOME BULGARIAN PEASANTS W WERE TAKING OUT OF RUMANIA INTO DOBRUJA, NOW PART OF BULGARIA.

INVESTIGATION SHOWED HIDES HAD BEEN CUT, GOLD RAMMED UNDER THE SKIN, AND THE CUTS SEWED UP. SOME SHEEP WORE SOLID GOLD ~~&XVX~~ BELLS AROUND THEIR NECKS. OTHERS HAD GOLD PIECES HIDDEN BY LONG WOOL.

THE BULGARIANS WERE ARRESTED. THE SHEEP CONFISCATED. ---

SHANGHAI, DEC. 5 (THURSDAY)-AP-CHINESE NEWSPAPERS REPORTED TODAY THE RELEASE OF PERCY CHU, ONE OF CHINA'S FOREMOST BANKERS WHO WAS REPORTED KIDNAPED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT LAST FRIDAY.

CHU'S ASSOCIATES, HOWEVER, PROFESSED NO KNOWLEDGE OF A RELEASE.

MOTIVE OF THE KIDNAPING WAS THE SUBJECT OF SPECULATION WITH THE BELIEF BEING HELD WIDELY THAT THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED REGIME AT NANKING WAS ATTEMPTING TO INDUCE CHU TO HEAD ITS PROPOSED NEW CENTRAL BANK.

CHU HAS STUDIED IN THE UNITED STATES AT COLUMBIA AND NEW YORK UNIVERSITIES. ---

MOSCOW, DEC.4-(AP)-THE RED STAR, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOVIET ARMY, COMMENTED TODAY THAT OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT HAD NEW POSSIBILITIES BUT WERE "FAR FROM THE CONCEPTION OF BLITZKRIEG," AND ADDED THAT "THE QUESTION OF FINAL VICTORY FOR ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER IS NOT YET DECIDED."

"A VERY RAPID END OF THE WAR IN AN EPOCH OF IMPERIALISM IS POSSIBLE ONLY IN CASE THE FORCES OF THE TWO SIDES ARE VERY UNEQUAL AND THE CLASH IS PURELY LOCAL IN CHARACTER," THE ARTICLE REMARKED.

THE RED ARMY HAS BEGUN WINTER DISTRICT MANEUVERS IN LINE WITH THE HIGH COMMAND'S INTENSIFICATION OF TRAINING, IT WAS DISCLOSED

DURING THE DAY.

A BULLETIN FROM THE FAR-EASTERN TRANSBAIKAL MILITARY DISTRICT PUBBLISHED IN THE RED STAR SAID EXERCISES STARTED THERE WITH AN ARTILLERY BATTERY MARCHING 12 MILES, INSTALLING ITS GUNS AND OPENING FIRE SUCCESSFULLY DESPITE A VIOLENT SNOWSTORM.

EXTENSIVE SKI TRAINING ALSO WAS REPORTED WITH SOME ARMY DETACHMENTS COVERING 50 MILES DAILY.

FH1140PES

DEC 5-1940

MADRID, DEC. 4-(AP)-THE BRITISH EMBASSY INFORMED THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN A NOTE TODAY THAT THE RECENT FRENCH PROTEST OVER THE BOMBING OF MARSEILLE WAS BEING STUDIED. THE FRENCH CHARGED THAT THE BOMBING, WHICH CAUSED SEVERAL DEATHS LAST MONTH, WAS THE WORK OF BRITISH PLANES.

DEC 5-1940

N93AES

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC. 4-(AP)-MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN, FRANCE'S CHIEF OF STATE VISITED THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP STRASBOURG, WHICH ESCAPED FROM THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE BATTLE OF ORAN, AS THE HIGH POINT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE NAVAL BASE AT TOULON TODAY.

ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP THE 84-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL LUNCHED AT THE OFFICERS' MESS AFTER CONFERRING WITH ADMIRAL DELABORDE, COMMANDER OF THE HIGH SEAS FLEET, AND ADMIRAL COLINET, WHO TOOK PART IN THE ONE-SIDED ORAN FIGHT.

EJ317PES

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, DEC. 4-(AP)-GOVERNOR SIR HUBERT YOUNG LEFT TRINIDAD TODAY FOR WASHINGTON TO SEE LORD LOTHIAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE PURPOSE OF THE TALKS WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

TRINIDAD IS ONE OF THE COLONIES IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA WHERE BRITAIN HAS PLACED DEFENCE BASE FACILITIES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEC 5-1940

RQ854PES

WASHINGTON,DEC. 4-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ATTACKED THE PROBLEM OF GETTING ENOUGH MACHINE TOOLS FOR DEFENSE INDUSTRIES ON TWO FRONTS TODAY, ANNOUNCING THAT ITS CONTROL OVER MACHINE TOOL EXPORTS WOULD BE EXPANDED SHORTLY AND APPEALING FOR A "POOLING" OF EXISTING FACILITIES IN COUNTLESS COMMUNITIES.

DEC 5-1940

COLONEL RUSSELL L.MAXWELL, ADMINISTRATOR OF EXPORT CONTROL, ANNOUNCED THAT THE EXPORT LICENSING SYSTEM WOULD BE EXTENDED AFTER DECEMBER 10 TO A LONG LIST OF MACHINE TOOLS "HITHERTO EXEMPTED IN OUR DESIRE TO MINIMIZE RESTRICTIONS ON NORMAL EXPORT BUSINESS." HE SAID THIS STEP WAS REQUIRED BY "THE INCREASED PACE OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM."

PLACING AN ARTICLE UNDER THE EXPORT LICENSING SYSTEM MAKES IT NECESSARY TO OBTAIN A GOVERNMENT LICENSE IN ORDER TO SHIP THE ARTICLE ABROAD. THE LICENSE MAY BE REFUSED, AND THE SHIPMENT THUS EMBARGOED, IF OFFICIALS DECIDE THAT THE NATIONAL DEFENSE REQUIRES IT.

WELL INFORMED PERSONS SAID THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND COUNTRIES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY BE GIVEN FIRST CONSIDERATION IN THE LICENSING OF ANY MACHINE TOOL EXPORTS THAT UNITED STATES DEFENSE

30.24-6255

NEEDS WOULD PERMIT. THE UNITED KINGDOM IS NOW THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTER OF UNITED STATES MACHINE TOOLS, HAVING TAKEN $19,903,000 WORTH FOR ARMAMENT PRODUCTION AND OTHER PURPOSES IN OCTOBER THIS YEAR. CANADA, RUSSIA, JAPAN AND LATIN AMERICA HAVE BEEN OTHER PRINCIPAL TAKERS. MACHINE TOOL EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES IN OCTOBER TOTALLED $25,607,000.

THE APPEAL FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN ARRANGING TO "POOL" IDLE MANUFACTURING FACILITIES SO THAT THEY WOULD BE SUFFICIENT, IN EACH LOCALITY, TO CARRY OUT A PHASE OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION WAS MADE AT A PRESS CONFERENCE BY MORRIS L.COOKE, A CONSULTANT TO SIDNEY HILLMAN, LABOR MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION.

COOKE, A CONSULTING ENGINEER IN THE LABOR FIELD AND FORMER ADMINISTRATOR OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION, VOICED THE APPEAL IN URGING THAT IDLE FACILITIES IN "GHOST TOWNS," "GHOST AREAS" OF CITIES AND OTHER COMMUNITIES BE USED TO PERMIT FURTHER "FARMING OUT" OF DEFENSE MANUFACTURING ORDERS.

IN SOME COMMUNITIES, HE SAID, A NUMBER OF PLANTS HAD IDLE FACILITIES, WHICH INDIVIDUALLY WERE NOT SUFFICIENT TO HANDLE ANY PART OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION. BUT IF THESE FACILITIES WERE COMBINED, HE ADDED, THEY COULD TAKE OVER A SHARE OF THE ARMAMENT-BUILDING BURDEN IN MANY INSTANCES.

WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK, COOKE CONTINUED, HE EXPECTED TO SEND TO COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DRAWINGS OR BLUE PRINTS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF MATERIALS NEEDED BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF WHAT WORK MIGHT BE PERFORMED IN THIS MANNER.

THE NEED FOR SUCH POOLING OF FACILITIES, HE SAID, WAS THE DEMAND---GREATLY EXCEEDING SUPPLY---FOR MACHINE TOOLS.

"WHAT'S HAPPENING IS THAT MANUFACTURERS ARE OFFERING TWO AND THREE PRICES FOR THE TOOL THEY NEED," COOKE TOLD NEWSMEN.

MACHINE TOOL MANUFACTURERS HAD ORDERS WHICH LOADED THEM UP TO THE END OF 1942, HE SAID, AND THE DEMAND EXTENDED TO TOOLS IN USE FOR MANY YEARS.

DEC 5 1940

COOKE'S DISCUSSION DEALT WITH A METHOD OF SUBCONTRACTING, OTHER THAN THAT NORMALLY USED, IN WHICH SMALL PLANTS MIGHT FABRICATE COMPLETE PARTS OR PERFORM ONLY ONE OR TWO OPERATIONS IN THE FABRICATION.

"FARMING OUT" OF DEFENSE WORK HAD BEEN HIGHLY DEVELOPED IN ENGLAND, IT WAS SAID, UNDER THE NAME OF "BITS AND PIECES."

DEC 5-1940

THIS METHOD WOULD MAKE PLANNING MORE DIFFICULT AND ADD TO THE COST OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM, COOKE SAID, BUT "NATIONALLY, IT'S THE ONLY WAY TO SPEED UP PRODUCTION."

NEW YORK, DEC 4-(AP)-ONE OF AMERICA'S CHIEF AIR STRATEGISTS BELIEVES LAST SUMMER'S "BATTLE OF BRITAIN" WILL GO DOWN BESIDE MARATHON AND WATERLOO AS A TURNING POINT IN WORLD HISTORY.

DEC 5-1940

MAJOR GEN.JAMES E.CHANEY, COMMANDING THE NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS, IN AN INTERVIEW AT LAGUARDIA FIELD YESTERDAY AFTER A 43-DAY STAY IN ENGLAND, SAID "AT THE RATE THEY ARE GOING, THE BRITISH WON'T LOSE THE WAR."

"I BELIEVE THAT IN THE AIR BATTLE OVER ENGLAND IN AUGUST AND

SEPTEMBER," HE ADDED, "HISTORIANS WILL FIND MATERIAL TO RECORD IT AS ONE OF THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WAR, EQUALLY DECISIVE AS THE EIGHT TO 12 BATTLES FROM MARATHON TO WATERLOO.

DEC 5 - 1940

"MY OBSERVATIONS ABROAD HAVE LED ME TO THE BELIEF THAT ENGLAND CAN'T LOSE THIS WAR, UNLESS SHE BECOMES OVER-CONFIDENT OR CARELESS."

HE EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT GERMANY'S NUMERICAL WARPLANE SUPERIORITY OVER THE BRITISH WAS AS LARGE AS HAS BEEN THOUGHT, BUT SAID THE NAZI PLANES WERE OF HIGH QUALITY AND THEIR FUEL UNIFORMLY GOOD.

HE SAID ONE OF THE BIGGEST FACTORS IN BRITAIN'S SUCCESS SO FAR IN HOLDING OFF THE AIR INVADERS WAS ITS EXTENSIVE GROUND OBSERVATION NETWORK. WITH IT, HE DECLARED, 100 PLANES COULD DO THE WORK OF MANY TIMES THAT NUMBER BY REMAINING GROUNDED UNTIL JUST THE RIGHT MOMENT FOR COUNTER-ATTACK.

HE LISTED AMONG CURRENT CRITICAL POINTS THE LOSS OF SOME BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING AND DESTROYERS, AND SAID ENGLAND NEEDS 100 MORE DESTROYERS, SEVERAL THOUSAND PLANES, PORTS IN IRELAND, MERCANTILE SHIPS AND FINANCIAL CREDIT IN THE UNITED STATES.

HE ADVISED AMERICA TO CONSIDER FOUR IMPORTANT FACTORS AS A RESULT OF THE WAR ABROAD: THE PROBLEM OF COMBATTING NIGHT BOMBARDMENTS; IMPROVEMENT OF PLANE-TO-GROUND RADIO SETS; BUILDING OF MORE OFFENSIVE POWER INTO FIGHTER PLANES AND DEFENSIVE POWER INTO BOMBERS; AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WITH A RANGE UP TO 40,000 FEET.

BZ559AES

ATLANTIC CITY,N.J., DEC.4-(AP)-THE METHODIST CHURCH HAS HAD PROPERTY VALUED AT $1,200,000 DESTROYED BY BOMBING RAIDS IN ENGLAND, THE CHURCH'S OVERSEAS RELIEF COMMITTEE REPORTED LAST NIGHT TO THE COUNCIL OF BISHOPS.

DEC 5 - 1940

U742AESNM

HOBOKEN, N.J., DEC. 4-(AP)-THE CRIPPLED PORTUGESE LINER NYASSA REACHED PORT UNDER TOW TODAY WITH 458 PASSENGERS, AMONG THEM A REFUGEE GERMAN PHYSICIAN WHO TOLD A GRUESOME TALE OF IMPRISONMENT IN THREE FRENCH CONCENTRATION CAMPS RIDDEN WITH CHOLERA, TYPHOID AND DEATH.

DR.RENE HARTOGS, FORMERLY A PRACTITIONER IN FRANKFORT AND AFTER HITLER'S RISE, A PROFESSOR IN A BRUSSELS COLLEGE, SAID 900 OF THE 1,500 PRISONERS DIED AS A WAVE OF CHOLERA SWEPT ONE CAMP.

DEC 5 - 1940

THE HAGARD, 40-YEAR-OLD PHYSICIAN SAID CONDITIONS IN THE CAMPS WERE "INDESCRIBABLE." FLEEING FROM BELGIUM BEFORE THE INVADING GERMAN ARMIES IN MAY, DR.HARTOGS SAID, HE WAS JAILED BY THE FRENCH AS A GERMAN AND WAS PACKED WITH 50 OTHER PRISONERS IN A CATTLE CAR WHERE, HE DECLARED, THEY WENT THREE DAYS WITHOUT WATER OR FOOD ON THE WAY TO ST.CYPRIEN CAMP.

"FIVE MEN COMMITTED SUICIDE IN THE CATTLE CAR BY SLASHING THEIR WRISTS AND SLOWLY BLEEDING TO DEATH," HE SAID. "WE HAD TO RIDE FOR DAYS WITH THE BODIES IN THE CAR."

WHEN CHOLERA STRUCK THE CAMP, HE CONTINUED, AND 500 MEN DIED, THERE WERE NO SHOVELS OR COFFINS AND "WE HAD TO DIG GRAVES WITH OUR HANDS." THERE WERE NO MEDICAL SUPPLIES, BUT A DENTIST HELPED HIM FASHION SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OUT OF BARBED WIRES, HE

30.24-6257

CONTINUED.

THERE WAS TYPHOID ALSO, HE SAID, WHILE DIEBTICS SUFFERED GREATLY BECAUSE OF THE ABSENCE OF INSULIN.

SENT TO TWO OTHER CAMPS BEFORE RELEASED IN OCTOBER, DR.HARTOGS SAID HE WALKED FOR SEVERAL DAYS TO THE SPANISH BORDER AND THEN REACHED LISBON WHERE HIS WIFE, NELLIE, WAITED.

THE 34-YEAR-OLD, 8,960-TON LINER NYASSA, MAKING ITS FIRST TRIP TO NEW YORK, LIMPED INTO THE HARBOR FLYING THE NAUTICAL SIGNAL IT WAS "NOT UNDER CONTROL."

CAPTAIN ANTONIO BENTTANCOURT SAID THE CRAFT'S STEERING GEAR WAS FROZEN TWO DAYS OUT OF NEW YORK AND THE BOAT HAD TO BE GUIDED BY HAND CONTROL FROM THE EXPOSED POOP DECK. THE VESSEL FORMERLY WAS THE GERMAN BOAT BULOW.

DEC 5 - 1941

SA251PES

PORTLAND,ORE.,DEC.4-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL CHRISTIAN SPARRE, 81, ONE-TIME COMMANDER OF THE NORWEGIAN NAVY, OBSCURED BY THE TIMES AND EXILED BY WAR, LAY DEAD IN A HOTEL ROOM HERE TWO DAYS BEFORE BEING FOUND.

THE RETIRED NAVY COMMANDER DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES ABOUT SIX HOURS AFTER REGISTERING AT THE HOTEL SATURDAY AFTERNOON, CORONER'S DEPUTY GIDEON SNOOK REPORTED. IT WAS NOT UNTIL MONDAY THAT THE BODY WAS DISCOVERED BY HOTEL EMPLOYES.

EMIL SLOVARP, NORWEGIAN CONSUL, WAS NOTIFIED THREE HOURS AFTER HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FOR SPARRE, WHO HAD BEEN DUE IN SEATTLE SATURDAY NIGHT.

SLOVARP SAID SPARRE APPARENTLY BECAME ILL ON THE TRAIN, STOPPED HERE AND REGISTERED AT TH. HOTEL WITHOUT NOTIFYING LOCAL ACQUAINTANCES.

THE AGED VICE ADMIRAL HAD BEEN SAILING FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY SINCE FEBRUARY, WHEN HE LEFT HIS HOME IN OSLO FOR A VACATION CRUISE TO BUENOS AIRES.

HE WAS EN ROUTE HOME LAST MAY WHEN HIS SHIP WAS INFORMED OF NORWAY'S INVASION BY GERMANY. THE SHIP THEN JOINED A BRITISH CONVOY.

O.L.EJDE, SCANDANAVIAN NEWSPAPER EDITOR IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, SAID SPARRE COMMANDED THE NORWEGIAN NAVY FOR A BRIEF TIME, RETIRING SHORTLY BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR IN 1914.

DEC 5 - 1941

THE EDITOR ADDED THAT HE BELIEVED SPARRE WAS MINISTER OF DEFENSE AT ONE TIME EARLY IN THE CENTURY.

IT ALSO WAS REPORTED THAT THE VICE ADMIRAL HAD BEEN INTERESTED IN THE FRED OLSEN SHIPPING LINE SINCE HIS RETIREMENT.

SLOVARP SAID THE BODY WOULD BE CREMATED AFTER FUNERAL SERVICES TOMORROW, AND THE ASHES SENT EAST.

FJ656ACS

NEW YORK, DEC. 4-(AP)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM TOKYO THAT FORMER PREMIER BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA, LEADER OF STRONG NATIONALIST ELEMENTS, HAD BEEN ADDED TO THE CABINET OF PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE AS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

DEC

DOMEI SAID THE APPOINTMENT OF HIRANUMA, WHO WAS PREMIER FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST, 1939, SHOWED KONOYE'S INTENTION TO STRENGTHEN

HIS CABINET "IN VIEW OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SITUATION."

N1111AES

FLEEING ITALIANS FIRE BASES; RUHR AREA RAIDED 12 HOURS; COMMONS BARS PEACE, 341-4

Porto Edda, Argirocastro Ablaze—Former Already Declared Taken

1,500 Fascists Claimed Captured In Hellenic Advance In North

DEC 6—1940

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, *Friday*, Dec. 6—Large fires in Porto Edda and Argirocastro were reported today as the Greek army pressed into the ouskirts of those two key Italian military bases in southern Albania.

It was presumed that the Italians, who have been reported abandoning the towns, had fired all stores and materials they were unable to cart away.

Firing of the two cities, Greeks said, was designed to prevent their troops from adding to an estimated $8,000,000 worth of war materials already seized from retreating Italians.

500 Machine Guns Taken

More than 500 machi. guns were said to be among the prizes.

A general headquarters communique reported general progress over the entire Albanian front, "especially in the central and southern sectors despite strong reaction from enemy aviation."

Italian planes bombed Corfu again, the commnique continued, but there were no casualties and only slight damage resulted.

On the northern sector, in the region of Koritza and Pogradetz, a Greek spokesman declared, the last Italians in that lofty area had been dislodged.

Losses "Quite Heavy"

He said Italian losses for the day were "quite heavy" and that more than 500 Italian prisoners were taken.

The Greeks marching beyond Premet, he asserted, were "received enthusiastically by a population liberated from Fascist servitude."

Reports from the front said the Greek air force had dive-bombed mechanized Italian units, virtually destroying some of them, and had attacked barracks which later became enveloped in black smoke. Italian trenches also were reported bombed.

Entry Of Greek Troops Into Porto Edda Claimed

DEC 6—1940

Ochrida, Yugoslavia, Dec. 5 (AP)—Greek forces, gathering speed in their counter-invasion of Italian-held Albania, were declared by Greek sources tonight to have entered the southern port of Porto Edda and to have captured 1,500 Italians in the thrust toward Elbasani in central Albania.

Greek informants said their troops were expected to seize the Italian southern base of Argirocastro by tomorrow, while on the central front the Italians were withdrawing down the Viosa river valley toward Tepeleni.

Neutral observers reported, however, that elements of three new Italian divisions had just arrived in Albania,

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Confirmation of the Porto Edda entrance is lacking from any other quarter, either from Athens or Rome. Advices on the Greek side have pictured merely the impending occupation of Porto Edda and Argirocastro.]

At the opposite end of the mountain-broken battle front, near the Yugoslav border, Greek troops, fighting in snow and fog, were said to have cleared their foe from the last positions on Kamia and Mokra mountains, forcing a continued Italian withdrawal toward Elbasani, on the road to Tirana, Albania's capital.

Albanians May Revolt

Meanwhile, Albanian refugees arriving in Yugoslavia declared that Italy faced a general uprising in her Albanian protectorate unless she could deliver food and supplies. They asserted that hundreds of Albanian deserters from the Italian army were hiding out in mountains and forests.

Heavy fighting was reported in southern and central sectors of the Albanian front with Italian aviation attempting to stem the Greek advances. The British Royal Air Force, according to Athens reports, also was taking a strong hand in the Greek offensive.

R. A. F. Bombards Italians

An R. A. F. communique reported raking bombardment of Italian troops and the communications vital to their withdrawal from the southwestern corner of Albania, two direct hits which left an Italian destroyer "listing heavily" off Porto Edda and apparent destruction of ten Italian planes in an air battle yesterday.

The fates of Porto Edda and Argirocastro were closely linked to that of Premet, a town fifteen miles within Albania, which the Greek high command announced today had been taken.

Capture of Premet, in the upper valley of the Viosa river, opened the way for a Greek advance twenty miles farther down the valley road to Tepelini, where the Viosa is joined by its tributary, the Dryno. Argirocastro lies in the Dryno valley, about twenty miles upriver from Tepelini.

Only Escape Left

The only escape from Argirocastro left by the mountain artillery of the Greeks was northward toward Tepelini. The Greek advance toward Tepelini threatened to bottle up the Argirocastro forces and thus, coupled with the frontal pressure on Argirocastro istelf, was reported forcing withdrawal.

The main inland route from Porto Edda into northern Albania passes through Argirocastro. Italians at Porto Edda could not use it. They were reported to be withdrawing along the twisting coastal road to Chimara, twenty-five miles northwest of the port.

Virtual Collapse Seen

The reported new successes in the Greek campaign would mean virtual collapse of the Italians' southern operations.

Thirty-nine days ago, when this Balkan war started Italian forces of invasion in the southern sector were aimed at capture of Ioannina, in northern Greece, and eventually Athens, the Greek capital, itself.

At the other end of the Albanian front other Fascist columns attempted to drive east onto Phlorina, Greece, en route to Salonika. This northern drive was squelched by Greek assaults which brought capture of the Italians' base, Koritza, and later Pogradetz.

Now, if the reports on Porto Edda and Argirocastro are to be credited, Italy has lost the principal sea gateway into southern Albania and stands to lose her last remaining base in the frontier region for conquest of Greece.

Italian Flyers Report Premet-Perati Road Cut

DEC 6 1940

Rome, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Italian high command's communique today reported Fascist aerial action on the Albanian front had cut the Premet-Perati highway at several points.

The objective appeared to be to halt a Greek advance beyond Premet—an advance which, if carried some twenty miles, would cut off the Italian forces at the southern base of Agirocastro.

Aside from this the Italians were declared to have bombed a series of objectives—military works, columns of troops, supply trucks.

The submarine Delfino was credited with having sunk a Greek destroyer in the Aegean November 29.

Without mentioning the date, *Il Giornale d'Italia* reported that a British cruiser of the Neptune type had been sunk by Italian torpedo boats.

ATHENS FORCES ARE OCCUPYING ALBANIAN PORT

Belgrade Reports They Will Enter Argyrokastron Tomorrow.

Italians Continue Retreat Toward Elbasani, Giving Up Last Positions on North Wing.

DEC 6 1940

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Greek sources said that Greek troops entered Porto Edda today and were expected to occupy Argyrokastron tomorrow.

The Greeks here said these successes spelled virtual collapse of the Italian campaign on the southern front, which the Fascists had aimed originally at Athens.

In southern and central sectors, continued heavy fighting was reported, however, with Italian aviation attempting to stem the Greek advance.

Albanian Uprising Predicted.

Despite snow and fog, the Greeks were declared to have cleared the Italians from their last remaining positions in the Kamia and Mokra mountains on the northern wing of the battlefront. The Fascist retirement toward Elbasani, in central Albania, was reported continuing from this area.

Losses on both sides continued heavy, border advices said.

Albanian refugees reaching Yugoslavia predicted a general uprising among their fellow nationals unless the Italians promptly fulfill their promises to deliver badly needed food supplies. Hundreds of Albanian deserters from the Fascist ranks were declared lurking in the mountains and forests.

Greek Guns Control Road.

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The main road from Porto Edda, Albania, was said to be under Greek control today as forces launched dawn attacks on both Porto Edda and Argyrokastron.

Greek reports from the front telling of control of the Porto Edda highway stated that there was still left open a tortuous coastal route, less improved than the main road, running through Argyrokastron.

One report, however, said that Porto Edda was completely cut off from communication with the rest of Albania. Porto Edda, formerly called Santi Quaranta (forty saints), was renamed for Premier Mussolini's daughter, wife of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano.

A dispatch from the Argyrokastron area said:

"Our troops have made further considerable advances and occupied additional important positions."

Another said that the Argyrokastron radio station had been silent since last night.

Premet Is Captured.

Also today the Greek Army announced the capture of Premet, thereby threatening the entrapment of the Italian forces at Argyrokastron and northward in the valley of the Dryno River if the Greeks could push twenty miles on from Premet and take Tepelini.

A road paralleling the Viosa River lay before the Greek forces at Premet for an advance on Tepelini, a river port at the junction of the Viosa and Dryno rivers.

British Flyers Attack.

The weather was said to favor cooperation of the air force with land forces.

The British Royal Air Force, operating with the Greeks, reported that Fascist troops retreating hurriedly in the Tepelini-Kelsyre area were "successfully attacked by R. A. F. bomber and fighter formations."

"The Italians, despite desperate resistance, will not be able to hold.

"Much material was captured, including guns, machine-guns, howitzers, hand grenades and cartridges.

"The machine-guns and howitzers were immediately turned against the Italians.

"The situation of the enemy forces in the southern sector is already becoming very difficult and any further resistance on their part will be exceedingly dangerous for them.

"The pressure on Argyrokastron continues hard."

British Flyers Attack.

DEC 6 1940

The weather was said to favor cooperation of the air force with land forces.

The British Royal Air Force, operating with the Greeks, reported that Fascist troops retreating hurriedly in the Tepelini-Kelsyre area were "successfully attacked by R. A. F. bomber and fighter formations."

One formation bombed a road junction and troop concentrations at Kelsyre and also scored direct hits on roads between Tepelini and Berati, north of Tepelini, the R. A. F. communique said:

A fierce battle over the Italian lines yesterday resulted in the shooting down of "a large number" of Italian planes, the R. A. F. reported.

Greek spokesmen were quoted as saying that the number of planes downed was believed to be ten.

The R. A. F. also covered the sea front, scoring two direct hits on an Italian destroyer near Porto Edda, the communique said. The destroyer was said to be listing heavily when the attackers left the scene. The British said they lost no planes yesterday.

British Leader Tells His Story.

The leader of an R. A. F. formation which bombed Italian concentration centers in the Tepelini area said:

"Over the frontier on a snow-covered mountain we saw groups of Greek troops. We met no enemy fighters, probably because ours were operating in the area at the time, but we ran into anti-aircraft fire.

"We dived on the town and saw clouds of dust and stones arise from around a bridge as our bombs dropped. We also hit a road and

30.24-6259

30.24-6259

some buildings around which were gathered a lot of motor transports.

"Seeing the convoy on the road, we dropped a stick of bombs plumb in the center of it. Later I saw two Italian bombers apparently attacking a road in the Greek lines, but their bombs burst on the mountainsides, doing no damage as far as I could see. I later saw what appeared to be a hot engagement going on between our fighters and the enemy."

Dives Through Narrow Valley.

The leader of another day bombing formation said:

"We went after enemy troop concentrations on the road at Kelsyre. Weather conditions were perfect as we went into action, although it was tricky work getting on the target.

"It meant diving down a narrow valley and swinging up again over a hill, but we managed it and dropped sticks on the road close to the junction. On the way back I saw a couple of Italian fighters, but they made no attempt to chase us."

500 Italians Surrender.

The fall of Premet followed fierce fighting in the course of which the Italians suffered heavy casualties and the loss of considerable equipment, the Greek High Command reported. More than 500 Fascist troops were stated to have surrendered.

Premet was captured, the Greeks said, after they had driven the Italians from strong positions in the Frasheri mountain range, north of the town, from which they were able to dominate strategic passes.

The Italians also were reported to be retreating on the northern flank of the 100-mile battle front, where the Greeks said their forces captured important mountain positions northwest of Pogradetz in a drive toward Elbasani and the Albanian capital, Tirana. The exact point reached by the spearhead of the Greek advance in this sector was not disclosed.

Arms Industries of Turin Also Bombed Heavily by the British.

ROYAL ARSENAL MAIN TARGET

14 Axis Planes Are Shot Down in Daylight Raids on England—Coast Guns in Action.

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The longest Royal Air Force assault on record—nearly twelve hours of blasting at Duesseldorf and her industrial environs in Germany's vital Rhineland—was reported today by the Air Ministry.

And while one formation battled "filthy" weather to sow its bombs on the German city last night, another at Italy's principal northern center of war industry, Turin. "Selected" targets were hit there, the Ministry said.

Bomber crews, the Ministry said, observed considerable damage at Turin.

Other bomb targets included the ports of Antwerp, in German occupied Belgium; Calais, on the occupied French coast, and several enemy airdromes.

One plane was reported missing.

The British bombers flew through what one pilot called absolutely filthy weather to make the twelve-hour attack on Duesseldorf, the Air Ministry news service reported.

Squadrons of British bombers were used to attack Dusseldorf and continued to raid the city at intervals from shortly after 6 P. M. until nearly 6 A. M., the Air Ministry said.

First pilots dropped incendiary and high explosive bombs which started a dozen fires, it reported. A second wave pilot said his crew counted about fifteen fires among buildings and a third pilot reported "fifteen to twenty good fires" in and around the Derendorf yards.

"Flare of fires striking up through cloud banks told of crippling damage," the Ministry news service bulletin said.

"A big fire," believed to be a building ablaze, was reported at Dortmund and "heavy bursts" were seen among docks and shipping at Antwerp, Ostend and Calais.

Reports Turin Arms Plants Hit.

The news service said Turin's armament works underwent a "formidable assault" which was a "further and impressive step in our double attack on Italy from our bases in this country and in the Mediterranean."

The chief objective was the Royal Arsenal, it was said, and "much was done to reduce its output of guns, gun carriages, shell cases and tanks."

British planes were over the Royal Arsenal nearly two hours, the news service said. One pilot reported a building was "completely on fire with heavy black smoke" coming from it.

"There were so many fires and explosions," said another pilot, "that you couldn't distinguish the effect of our bombs falling among them."

Two sticks of bombs burst directly on the main buildings of the Fiat works, where airplane engines are made, and a subsidiary factory and "a glow was seen which developed into an internal fire," the Air Ministry said.

Convoy Shelled in Channel.

German guns on the French coast and responsive British bombers started fireworks after dark on the English Channel shores tonight.

The Nazis first turned their guns on a convoy of twenty-eight ships passing down the channel and then switched to the coastline, while the R. A. F. was doing a brisk business of blasting Boulogne and other French ports. From this side their bombs could be seen bursting for miles along the French shore amid will-o'-the-wisp specks of anti-aircraft fire.

The main objectives there were railway yards in the Derendorf district, north of the city, the big Mannesmann Rohrenwerke armament works, quays and dockyards along the Rhine and the Duesseldorf coal and gas plants.

14 Planes Felled Over Britain.

In the most successful defense of Britain for some time in terms of aerial invaders destroyed, the Air Ministry announced tonight, fourteen Axis planes were shot down today against the loss of two British craft.

Thirteen were declared destroyed in air fights and by anti-aircraft fire over the southeast—an old battle area—and a single bomber off the southwest coast.

The islands did not go free of bombs, however; the most serious incident was a hit on a mental institution in a southeastern town. The number of casualties was not announced.

London's first warning of the day came in the early afternoon and was over shortly. Late in the day, however, the familiar sound of anti-aircraft fire rose again in the city.

Bristol Factories Still Carry On.

Meanwhile, today an Associated Press correspondent reported smoke pouring from hundreds of factories still operating in the port and manufacturing city of Bristol, which was hard hit by 300 hammering German bombers on Monday night. He added that ships appeared to be loading and unloading at the wharves without difficulty.

Officially, it was announced that with the help of emergency workers Bristol had restored its transportation system to something approaching normal. Shopping districts and slum areas were reported hardest hit by the raids, and the city's chief problem was said to be that of getting workmen to the factories and restoring telephone, electricity and similar services.

Rome Admits Turin Damage.

ROME, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command declared today that British planes last night bombed Turin, in the north of Italy, killing one person and injuring three, and starting several fires in dye works and textile and carpet factories, but causing no damage to military objectives.

The British were reported to have come by way of Switzerland.

Bombs Fall in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that several British planes dropped bombs last night in western Germany and damaged a number of houses.

The communique also said that two British planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire yesterday. It did not say where.

DNB, official news agency, reported today that a British torpedo plane attempting to sink a German outpost boat in the North Sea was shot down before it could launch its torpedo.

DNB said that German air raiders in numerous waves attacked London and Birmingham last night and also made scattered attacks in the Midlands and the south of England.

The High Command announced that in addition to attacks on southern England during the night the German air force also mined British ports.

German aerial activity over England yesterday was said to have been limited to reconnaissance flights.

The communique added:

"Three enemy planes were downed yesterday, including two shot down by anti-aircraft fire. Three of our own planes are missing."

Alarm Sounded in Geneva.

GENEVA, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Geneva had a forty-eight-minute air-raid alarm before midnight last night.

Alarms in Switzerland usually mean that British raiders are on their way to attack points in the north of Italy.

NAZI RAIDERS BLAST TOWN IN SOUTH ENGLAND

Public Institution Hit. Adjoining Nurses' Home Is Set Ablaze.

Many Casualties Feared London Has 2 Alarms, But No Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Friday, Dec. 6—London as well as a harbor on the southeast English coast and a number of other important military objectives were subjected to heavy aerial bombardments last night, an informed source said today. No further details were given.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 5—Nazi warplanes rained incendiaries and high explosives on a south coast town tonight after a day of attacks which cost the Axis fourteen planes, but in which the British lost only two.

Bombs fell all over the town, it was said, and it was feared there were many casualties. A public institution, which was not identified, was reported to be one of the most seriously hit. An adjoining nurses' home was set on fire by incendiary bombs.

There was considerable damage in three streets and several fires were started. They were soon extinguished, however.

A dozen bombs struck an east Anglian town early in the evening, and gunfire was heard in several London districts.

Weather Bad For Raiders

The weather was unfavorable for the invaders but a second alarm sent people back into air-raid shelters not long after the first all-clear signal had sounded. But the all-clear sounded at midnight without bombs or guns being heard.

Thirteen of the Axis planes brought down today were reported destroyed in air fights and by anti-aircraft fire over the southeast coast, and the fourteenth, a bomber, off the southwest coast.

The most serious happening of the daylight hours was a hit on a mental institution in a southeastern town. The number of casualties was not announced.

Duesseldorf Attacked

Meanwhile, the R. A. F. announced that Duesseldorf, inland German port and one of the chief cities of the industrial Ruhr, had been pounded for almost twelve hours last night in the longest attack of the British campaign to smash the power of the Nazi war machine at its source.

Wave after wave of bombers, the ministry's news service reported, braved dirty weather to roar over the Rhineland city from a little after 6 P. M. last night until almost 6 A. M. today, raining incendiaries and high explosives on the railway yards of the Derendorf district to the north, the Mannesmann Rohrenwerke armament works, the coal gas plants and the quays and dockyards.

Pilots counted fifteen or twenty fires in and around the Derendorf yards, the Air Ministry said, the light of the flames quivering upward through cloudbanks.

Other Ports Assaulted

The R. A. F. also attacked Dortmund, Antwerp, Ostend and Calais and reported gigantic bursts among the docks and shipping of the ports.

British bombers were working in the coastal area again tonight and long-range British and German guns duelled from cross-channel emplacements. Shells were exchanged for more than an hour.

The Nazi artillery attack was first directed against a convoy of twenty-eight ships pssing down the channel. British guns accepted the challenge. British bombs could be seen bursting for miles along the French mainland.

Other British planes were busy at the other end of the Axis last night, attacking Turin, one of Italy's main manufacturing cities. A British pilot who followed the first waves said there were so many fires and explosions that "you couldn't distinguish the effect of our bombs falling among them."

These units operated from England and a Mediterranean base.

The Royal arsenal at Turin was bombed for two hours, the Ministry said, adding that "much was done to reduce its output of guns, gun carriages, shell cases and tanks."

Bombs burst on the roof of the Fiat works, the Ministry said, starting a large fire inside which burned so fiercely that a British pilot, homeward bound to his base by way of the Alps, found his way lighted as he approached the towering peaks.

Midlands' Industrial Damage From Bombs Declared Slight

Area Termed So Vast That Germans Have Hard Time Knocking Out Even One Section

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

DEC 6-1940

Birmingham, Dec. 5—Bombing damage to Britain's industrial west Midlands as a whole apparently has been almost negligible.

The area is so vast and so teeming with blast furnaces, factories and plants of all sorts that even if the Germans completely knocked down one of the industrial sections of Birmingham itself, the damage still would be slight.

Birmingham proper has been hit—and hit hard—but except for its satellite neighbor, Coventry, eighteen miles away, none of the rest of the Midlands industries has even been threatened, so far as I could see today.

Worse Than Coventry

Birmingham, Neville Chamberlain's home town, possibly has suffered even worse than Coventry from waves of night raiders.

A big church has been blasted, hotels blown out and great stores, including some of the best in England, damaged.

But on the surface it is less apparent, for Birmingham is big and sprawling and modern.

While the heart of middle-aged Coventry and eighteenth century Bristol burned out, Birmingham's modern buildings stood.

Some of her big buildings are reduced to shells, however, others have been sheered half away, rows of houses and small shops have been blasted.

At a rough estimate, the city has 10,000 to 15,000 homeless and an equal number whose jobs have been destroyed. This is from a population of well over 1,000,000.

Transportation rapidly is being restored to normal.

There is no scarcity of food. In front of the bombed and burned central market today I saw meat, fish and fresh vegetables going begging on hucksters' carts.

Workers' District Hit

Night raiders have concentrated on the business and shopping districts. In workers' homes which surround these sections the heaviest casualties have occurred.

People are going about their work as normally as possible under the conditions.

During my tour of the town today raiders were reported in the area.

Nowhere did I see a rush for shelters, although the sound of guns could be heard in the distance.

A normal pall of smoke hung over the city from its many industries. Worker's bicycle racks and parking lots at most factories in the area surrounding the city were full.

British Hail Pact as Victory

Deal With Turkey Called Challenge to Axis and Bitter Blow to Hitler.

DEC 6-1940

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Britons today described a new financial agreement with Turkey, second step in Great Britain's recently intensified diplomatic activity, as a wedge against German efforts to draw the guardian of the Dardanelles into the economic orbit of the Axis.

The Financial Times said that the agreement, signed yesterday, was an "especially bitter blow to Hitler because there is reason to believe the Germans were about to put forward tempting proposals to the Turks."

Diplomats viewed the treaty as an important commercial move and a vigorous political stroke as well, and declared it to be a direct challenge to German economic domination in the Balkans, as represented by yesterday's signing of a ten-year Rumanian-German trade and economic pact.

Called Challenge to Nazis.

Details of the Anglo-Turkish agreement, which followed closely upon a commercial accord with Spain, were not made public but it was generally understood that the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, set up last April, would play a big part in arranging sales and purchases.

At the same time, experts expected that purchases under the agreement would run into the millions of pounds sterling, with Turkey sending Britain mainly agricultural products in exchange for woolens, cotton, locomotives, freight cars and munitions.

"Under the new arrangement," the London Times declared, "Turkey will be free to develop her economy in co-operation with the British Empire. On our side we now effectively challenge the great German share of the Turkish market."

Complements Earlier Pact.

The Foreign Office announced that both governments hoped the accord would "bring about a considerable increase in their trade." The pact provides that payments between Turkey and nations of the sterling area be made at the existing rate of exchange between the Turkish lire and the pound sterling.

It complements a trade and payments pact signed between the same two Powers on February 3 last, and also stipulates that special accounts be created to facilitate commercial and other payments between Turkey and the British Empire.

DEC 6-1940

Offers Pledge to Bulgaria.

ANKARA, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—In an editorial today the semi-official newspaper Ulus praised a recent improvement in Turco-Bulgarian relations and added: "We have always appreciated the fact that there are certain injustices to Bulgaria which should be amended."

Presumably this referred to Bulgarian territorial claims involving Thrace and Macedonia, through which Bulgaria demands an outlet to the Ægean. Macedonia is part of Greece, while Thrace is partly in Greece and partly in Turkey.

"We have never lost the belief that these adjustments could be made by peaceful means and in a spirit of reconciliation," the Ulus editorial continued, adding that although Turkey was preparing against "threats and blows, our preparations are in no way directed toward Bulgaria, our friend and neighbor. Let us continue to work in peace." The war that may come to the Balkans could not profit the peninsular countries."

Sees Italy Being Abandoned.

The fact that Ulus is the organ of Turkey's only recognized political party was seen as adding weight to these hints of adjustment with Bulgaria if that nation does not join the German Axis.

The Ankara radio, while recording indications that there would be "peace in the Balkans for the time being," commented: "We must remain on guard during the period of diplomatic calm . . . because we know that German statesmen work unceasingly."

The announcer also remarked: "Italy has lost her prestige entirely. France, on the other hand, although defeated, still holds her navy and her colonies. It may be that Germany has abandoned Italy and is trying to create a Franco-German Axis."

Nominated for Seat Held by Chamberlain

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Peter F. Bennett, Birmingham industrialist, was nominated today for the House of Commons seat held by the late Neville Chamberlain.

The nomination came at a meeting of the executive committee of the Edgbaston division of the Unionist Association.

DEC 6-1940

Morrison Praises Valor Of Greeks in Allied Cause

Likens 'Upsetting of Bully' to David's Victory Over Goliath

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—A tribute to the "extraordinary valor" of the Greeks in giving to the Allied cause its "first major land victory" was paid at Southampton today by Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary.

"The example of Greece," he said, "gives us a timely reminder that courage, brains and inflexible determination can upset the calculations of a bully as swiftly, as unexpectedly and as thoroughly as David, with his sling, overthrew the clanking champion of the Philistines."

While the overthrow of Italy was not completed, Morrison said, the Greeks, "supported by our own arms, have shown the world that spirit that not only will achieve it but bring still greater triumphs."

Liverpool Buries Its Dead

Unidentified Victims of Air Raid Placed in Common Grave

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Unidentified victims of last Thursday's air raid on Liverpool were buried in a common grave today as thousands looked on.

DEC 6-1940

The Bishop of Liverpool officiated, terming them "unknown to any but God." The coffins were draped with British Union Jacks.

British Lose Five Ships On Mine Sweeping Patrol

Freighter With Food From Brazil Reported Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight the loss of four trawlers and one drifter, all of which had been engaged in mine sweeping.

The vessels were the trawlers Ethel Taylor, Amethyst, Elk and Elverton and the drifter Christmas Rose.

DEC 6-1940

Food Ship Is Bombed

The 5,298-ton British freighter Biela, believed to be en route from Rio de Janeiro to England with a food cargo, was bombed in the Atlantic Ocean about 350 miles west of Ireland last week, shipping circles said yesterday, according to The Associated Press.

The 4,943-ton Greek freighter San Gabriel and the 4,555-ton British freighter Maryln have been torpedoed and sunk on their regular South Atlantic runs, "The New York Maritime Register" said.

IRISH BOAT IN RESCUE ROLE

Tows To Port Yugoslav Steamer Attacked By Nazi Bomber

Valentia, Eire, Dec. 5 (AP)—An Eire (Irish) patrol boat towed to port today the 1,937-ton Yugoslav steamer Cetvrti, which was attacked by a German bomber Sunday.

DEC 6-1940

The Yugoslav captain and crew of twenty-two, who took to the lifeboats when attacked, landed here yesterday.

KING SEES DESTROYERS

Wishes Britain Had More Former U. S. Ships.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—King George today visited a number of the destroyers acquired by Britain from the United States and, as a veteran of service aboard such type of war vessel, asked officers and men many questions about the ships' performance.

He was told that they were good ships in every way.

"The only pity of it is that we haven't got more of them," observed one sailor.

"I agree with you," rejoined the King.

Before coming to Portsmouth, the King, who was wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the fleet, visited Southampton and inspected the damage inflicted by Nazi bombers over the past week end.

Dockyard workers and the homeless cheered him. An old woman ran forward and cried: "We're all right and you're all right, too."

"Now let Berlin have it," called out another woman, standing by her wrecked home.

DEC 6-1940

French India Ready To Fight For Britain, Governor Declares

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—Reuters reported from Bombay today that Gov. Louis Bonvin, opening the French India Legislature at Pondicherry, said the possession "is ready to go to the limit of its resources in fighting side by side with the noble British."

A special delegate representing Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the "free French" forces in London, was present at the ceremony.

French India, in the southeast part of India proper, consists of five separate colonies with a total area of about 196 square miles. The chief colony is Pondicherry, where the Governor of all the colonies resides.

Commons Rejects Peace Move

Defeats, 341 to 4, Left Wing Attempt to Stop War by Compromising With Hitler.

DEC 6-1940

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—A silent, disapproving House of Commons rejected by an overwhelming vote of 341 to 4 a motion by three members of the Independent Labor party today that Britain state her war aims and seek peace immediately, "if necessary in a spirit of compromise," because they said "there is no certainty of a great military victory."

The vote followed quickly the presentation of the motion by J. McGovern, Campbell Stephen and James Maxton, all from Glasgow.

Supporting the trio, Samuel Silverman, Liverpool Laborite, declared that the moment defined by Prime Minister Churchill as the time for the statement of peace aims—"when we have convinced the world of our capacity to survive"—had now arrived.

The authors of the motion are members of the extreme leftist wing of Britain's labor movement.

The four members voting for the motion were Maxton, Dr. Alfred Salter, Laborite, William Gallacher, the only communist member of Parliament, and David Kirkwood, another Laborite. Mr. McGovern and Mr. Stephen were named tellers, hence could not vote.

Attlee's Reply Brings Cheers.

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, replying to the motion for the Government, was interrupted by frequent cheers as he delivered an impassioned denunciation of "the fundamental fallacy" of the suggestion "that on one side was this terrible war and on the other side all the beauties of peace."

"The alternative is not war and peace; it is war and what kind of peace!" shouted Mr. Attlee, who is a leader of the main Labor party which is included in the Churchill Government.

"Probably this debate is one which would not be tolerated in any other country at war," he continued. "No doubt use will be made of it. But I believe it will show our strength."

Frequently assailing Mr. Maxton, who is leader of the Independent Labor party, Mr. Attlee cried:

"If it comes to a conference and if Hitler refuses to listen to what is called the voice of reason and says he prefers his scheme and rejects the honorable member's idea of liberty and social justice, will the honorable member fight or give way?"

For a 'Peace of Free Peoples.'

Mr. Maxton's retort that the question was "hypothetical" was greeted with laughter.

"Our aim is to try to establish a world of peace of free peoples," Mr. Attlee concluded. "We cannot

30.24-6261

30.24-6261

lay down the law to the rest of the world and we do not want to. We can only say 'Here is our way of life.'

"The best way in which we can advocate our principles is by striving to live more and more in accordance with the principles of social justice and liberty and by setting an example to the rest of the world."

Mr. McGovern presented his motion in the form of an amendment to a reply to the King's address opening the new Parliament and, since the three Independent Laborites represent the only nominal opposition, the Government had to accede to a request for debate on war aims.

Fears Intensified Bombings.

Declaring that peace efforts are "not discreditable," Mr. McGovern asserted:

"If tht war goes on—as it is likely to do if the forces in operation today have their way without any attempt to end it—until February of next year, I expect that there will be intensive bombing from this country, and if that is so the large reserves which Germany has been piling up will be utilized for the purpose of subjecting every industrial city in this country to a Coventry raid."

Mr. Churchill was absent as the three independent Laborites demanded that Britain's war aims be stated and called for "restoration of freedom in each country, the establishment of a new social order which would mean the end of German, British and other imperialism and provide a decent home and standard of life for each family in every country of the world."

"No opportunity should be lost to end the war," contended Mr. McGovern, "if necessary in a spirit of compromise."

Before the debate began Mr. Attlee assured the House that "progress has been made and is being made in solving the problem of night interception (of German bombers), but it is a matter of some complexity and can only be dealt with gradually."

His statement was made in reply to a demand from Capt. Alec Strat-

ford Cunningham-Reid, a Conservative, that Mr. Churchill forbid "optimistic pronouncements concerning methods to frustrate night raiders until practical results are achieved."

Mr. McGovern, a member of Parliament since 1930, told the House:

"We backed a policy of appeasement because we believed that anything was better than what would happen in war."

He got the only cheers evoked by his statement when he asserted he believed the late Neville Chamberlain, who led Britain into the war after discarding his appeasement policy, "will have a much bigger place in history than he has at the moment."

Not Sure It's Democracy.

"Do not let us be misled by statements about fighting for freedom, fighting for democracy, the kind of democracy that refuses to allow Sir Hugh Robertson, who is a pacifist, to sing on the wireless; the kind of democracy that denies what you say you want for Czechs, Greeks, Poles or other nations," Mr. McGovern asserted.

He concluded that a sympathetic statement of war aims would evoke "response over the heads of politicians from the people of Germany."

Mr. Attlee, replying to a suggestion that a War Cabinet member be sent to the United States to discuss methods of acquiring and delivering war supplies said the Government would "continue to maintain a close contact with the American administration through the Ambassador and British Purchasing Commission."

Arthur Greenwood, Laborite minister without portfolio, told Edgar Louis Granville, Liberal National, that he would not ask Canada and the United States to set up a joint board for organization for war production because of "close relations" already existing.

Mr. Stephen, seconding Mr. McGovern's statement, said that "if peace is to be based on justice and equity the time for a conference is now, because the military situation is one in which the parties are fairly evenly balanced."

"It may be said," he continued, "that Germany is occupying a position of military superiority, but it would appear to be counter-balanced by the tremendous potential resources of the British Empire, along with the promised material assistance of the United States.

Stephen's Two-point Peace Plan.

"The time has come when Britain should make a great moral gesture to the world and offer peace to the other side on a basis of justice to all people."

Mr. Stephen proposed a two-fold basis for a peace conference:

1. "Acceptance by the contending parties of the restoration of freedom in all countries.

2. "Both parties to put all their material resources which they are willing to devote to war into a common pool to bring about a new civilization in the world."

James Griffiths, Laborite, said every one would welcome a real peace, but, he said, "the choice is not peace or war but capitulation or survival."

Mr. Griffiths and Sir Percy Harris, Liberal, agreed that the Government should "take the first opportunity of stating its aims not because we are defeated or defeatists but because we are winning for Britain a new place in the world."

Model Warplanes Favorite British Toys

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The toys most in demand by London Christmas shoppers are model airplanes.

The most popular models are those of British Hurricane and Spitfire fighters.

The demand for German Heinkels, Messerschmitts and Junkers is mainly for the full-size craft grounded by the Royal Air Force.

PEACE MOVE DEFEATED BY 341-TO-4 VOTE

Advocates Fear Every Industrial City Will Be "A Coventry" By Spring

A[illegible]ee Cheered As He De[illegible]ces "Fundamental [illegible]lacy" Of Bill

LONDON

By the Associated Press

[illegible] Dec. 5—The formal de[illegible]nd Britain move to end this fifteen-month-old war by compromise was beaten down in the House of Commons today by 341 votes to 4.

Actually it was supported by six men in a debate which the Government interpreted as "a sign of our strength."

Its principal adherent made it clear that behind the peace move was the fear that every one of Britain's industrial cities would become "a Coventry" by spring, battered to the ground by German bombs.

Motion Smothered

But the motion, combined with a request for a specific statement of British war aims which drew somewhat wider adherence, was smothered after Clement R. Attlee, deputy Government leader and head of the official Labor party, declared:

"The alternative is not war and peace. . . . It is war and what kind of a peace?"

A motion by the Independent Labor party, a pacifist section of Parliament which has three members in the House of Commons and is now the only actual opposition, set off the debate. These three demanded that Britain not only state her specific war aims but seek an immediate peace because "there is no certainty of a great military victory."

Advocates Of Peace Move

When the vote was taken the ayes were from:

James Maxton, Labor, a former Scottish schoolteacher.

Dr. Alfred Salter, a Laborite from London's East Side.

David Kirkwood, Independent Labor, a long-time Clydeside trades union leader.

William Gallagher, the only Communist member of the House.

J. McGovern, Independent Labor, and Campbell Stephen, Independent Labor, were named tellers and could not vote.

"No opportunity should be lost to end the war, if necessary, in a spirit of compromise," declared McGovern.

Expects More Bombing

If the war lasts until next February, he argued, "I expect that there will be intensive bombing from this country, and, if that is so, the large reserves of planes and ammunition which Germany has been piling up will be utilized for the purpose of subjecting every industrial city in this country to a Coventry raid."

McGovern's only cheers came when he explained that his group backed appeasement because it believed anything was better than war and that the late Neville Chamberlain, the author of appeasement, "will have a much bigger place in history than he has at the moment."

"Don't let us be misled by statements about fighting for freedom, for democracy," cried McGovern.

Expresses Confidence

He expressed confidence that a peace appeal from Britain would evoke a response from the German people, "over the heads of their politicians."

Stephen proposed a twofold basis for a peace conference: "Acceptance by the contending parties of the restoration of freedom in all countries; both parties to put all their material resources which they are willing to devote to the war into a common pool to bring about a new civilization in the world."

This is the time for a peace move, he said, because the military situation of Britain and Germany is "fairly evenly balanced."

Maxton echoed his views.

Back War-Aims Move

Two regular Laborites, James Griffiths and Samuel Silverman, and the Liberal leader, Sir Percy Harris, supported the move for a statement of war aims, but Griffiths declared: "The choice is not peace or war but capitulation or survival."

The Conservative Henry Brooke bitterly declared that McGovern "would advocate for the whole Western World surrender to slavery and devils," and said: "The war must go on to victory."

Cheers rolled through the House as Attlee, speaking in Prime Minister Churchill's absence, denounced "the fundamental fallacy" of the idea that "on the one side is this terrible war and on the other side all the beauties of peace."

Lansbury "Got Nothing"

"George Lansbury, an apostle of peace if ever there was one, went around to see and plead with Hitler and Mussolini. He got nothing from them. . . . It is no good being blind to the mentality of the people with whom you are dealing."

He turned to Maxton and asked him if he would "fight or give way," in case Hitler refused to listen to the "voice of reason."

Maxton said the question was "hypothetical."

The House laughed.

Attlee observed that "probably this debate would not be tolerated in any other country at war. . . . But I believe it will show our strength."

On war aims, he continued:

"Our aim is to try to establish a world of free peoples. We cannot lay down the law to the rest of the world and we do not want to. We can only say: 'Here is our way of life.'"

DEC 6-1940

LONDON, DEC 5-(AP)-J.MC GOVERN, THE INDEPENDENT LABORITE WHO INTRODUCED TODAY'S PEACE MOVE, DENOUNCED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS "THE KIND OF DEMOCRACY THAT REFUSES TO ALLOW SIR HUGH ROBERTON (CORRECT) WHO IS A PACIFIST, TO SING ON THE WIRELESS" -- AND SUGGESTED THAT THIS "KIND OF DEMOCRACY" WAS NOT WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

THE REFERENCE WAS TO THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY'S CANCELLATION OF A BROADCAST THIS WEEK BY THE GLASGOW ORPHEUS CHOIR, FOUNDED AND CONDUCTED BY THE 66-YEAR-OLD SIR HUGH. A B.B.C. STATEMENT SAID: "THE B.B.C. DOES NOT IN TIME OF WAR INVITE TO THE MICROPHONE ANYONE PUBLICLY KNOWN TO BE OPPOSED TO THE NATIONAL

WAR EFFORT."

SIR HUGH, A FRIEND OF THE LATE RAMSAY MACDONALD, HAS GIVEN ROYAL COMMAND PERFORMANCES AND HAS TOURED THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

DEC 6-1940

SN1055PES

Lady Astor Warns America Its Turn Is Coming Next

Tells U. S. Volunteers With R. A. F. It Is Right They Should Be in This War and Hopes Thousands More Will Join.

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—In a fighting speech to the Eagle Squadron of American volunteers in the Royal Air Force, American-born Lady Astor declared today that the "British Empire, backed by the United States, cannot fail."

She predicted that the same thirty American volunteers now training for active service alongside British flyers would be followed by "thousands of others."

"America should know that this is really the greatest hour of trial in the history of the English speaking people," said Lady Astor, a native of Virginia, her eyes flashing. "They may not know it, but it's their turn next."

Turning to the young Americans, organized into a volunteer air force by Col. Charles Sweeny, Lady Astor exclaimed:

"I knew they would come. Thousands of young Americans are longing to get into this war. It is right that they should.

"As Sherman said, war is hell," she continued, "but it is more terrible that the civilization we think is based on Christianity should fail."

Lady Astor said the British would never submit under aerial bombardment.

Praises Generosity of America.

"The most extraordinary thing is the stupidity of the German mentality," she said. "You can kill us, but you can never scare us."

She declared that the British people "enormously appreciate" the help coming from America through the Red Cross, the ambulance units and other relief organizations.

"I don't suppose there ever has been a country in the world more generous than America has been to Great Britain."

She expressed the belief that world peace could be maintained after this war by the collaboration of Britain and the United States.

Just as the American civil war brought about federation of the New World, she said, it is quite likely that this "great war will bring about federation of these two great empires."

Capt. Balfour Speaks.

Capt. H. H. Balfour, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air, also spoke to the volunteers at a luncheon, saying, "We hope your squadron will be followed by the formation of other squadrons impelled by the same motives and imbued with the same ideals."

He told the flyers they could be "ambassadors as well as airmen" by spreading throughout the United States a first hand picture of what Britain was doing and feeling about the war with Germany.

Turning to the battle of Britain, Capt. Balfour said:

"We are facing a new phase of the war in the concentrated attacks night after night on munition and industrial centers. . . . We must face the fact that front line war for the factory is here. We must and do accept the challenge which is entailed.

More Confident Than Ever.

"The enemy will damage, destroy and kill, but just as his indiscriminate bombing raids failed, so will the effects from this present form of attack be countered."

Capt. Balfour added that "while in the air we work for measures to oppose the night raider, in the factory we will mend, patch, replace and rebuild.

"Please tell your fellow countrymen in the United States, which is giving such invaluable and increasing help to our cause, that there is no limit to what we can face and accept. Tell them that we accept the dark passages of war, as well as the successful, and that today we are more determined and more certain of victory than ever we have been in the past."

Italy Promises To Supply More Food to Nazis

DEC 6-1940

Accord Hints Italians May Buy Produce Abroad to Augment Own Production

ROME, Dec. 5 (AP).—An Italian-German agreement to increase Italy's not yet satisfactory flow of food supplies to Germany by intensifying farm production here and giving aid to growers was disclosed today by Stefani, the official Italian news agency.

The agency said Italian farm production did not yet meet German need and therefore Giuseppe Tassinari, Italian Minister of Agriculture, and Walther R. Darre, German Agriculture Minister, had recently reached an agreement to intensify the Axis farm collaboration.

To do this it was found necessary to assure Italian growers of good prices "stabilized as much as possible" by "elimination of the speculative influence on the world market," Stefani said.

The Italian news agency did not explain whether the price-stabilization arrangement meant that the Italian government would intervene directly as a buyer of produce, selling in turn to Germany, but something of that sort seemed to foreign observers to be indicated.

The agreement also included side problems such as collaboration in plant experimentation to fight against pests, feeding of live stock, breeding, canning, irrigation and colonization.

Italy May Extend Rationing

A United States Department of Agriculture study, prepared by Dr. N. William Hazen on the basis of secret diplomatic reports and released in Washington last Friday, said an extension of food rationing in Italy was to be expected this winter.

The British blockade, the report said, had disorganized the Italian economic structure, since normally about 84 per cent of all Italian imports arrive by sea. The poorer classes in great numbers were said to be suffering from malnutrition.

All Italian imports of coffee and meats, 95 per cent of Italian purchases of fats and oils and about 70 per cent of normal imports of cereals had been cut off by the blockade, the report declared.

AXIS POWERS BID FOR ARAB SUPPORT

DEC 6-1940

Italy and Germany Stress Their Friendship.

ROME, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Italy promised the Arabic countries today the sympathy of the Axis Powers in their "fight for independence."

An Italian Government statement, broadcast in Arabic, responded, the announcer said, to British charges that Italy and Germany intended to occupy and dominate the Arabic countries.

"The Italian Government confirms," the statement said, "that it always has been animated by sentiments of friendship for the Arabs, whom it wants to see prosper and occupy a place among the peoples of the earth corresponding to their natural and historic importance, that it has constantly followed their fight for independence with interest and for the achievement of this aim the Arabic countries also can count in the future on the full sympathy of Italy."

An almost identical statement was made in a German radio broadcast picked up in New York last night by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The German radio said that the statement had been broadcast in Arabic and was made in full accord with Germany's Axis partner, indicating that the two Powers were making a joint bid for support among the Arabic peoples. A further German broadcast today said that an Arab economic missive had just arrived in Berlin.

1,410,000 Prisoners In 120 Nazi Camps, Foreign Press Told

DEC 6-1940

Berlin, Dec. 5 (AP)—The German Prison Camp Administration told foreign correspondents today Germany has 1,410,000 war prisoners, mostly French, British and Belgian, who were captured in the West, in 120 camps.

Of this number, the administration said, eighty-seven per cent are working and receiving wages equal to those German workmen receive after their taxes and contributions are made.

Most Polish prisoners have been released, the administration said, but several hundred thousand remain in civil employment.

QUISLING LEAVES OSLO

Reports of Norse Disorders Denied by Nazis.

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (A.P.).—In informed German quarters it was stated today that Major Vidkun Quisling, political chief of the Nazi-model commission State in Norway, had left Oslo, but the informants would neither confirm nor deny reports that he was coming to Berlin.

They denied vigorously, however, reports of disorders in Norway, occupied by the German army.

DEC 6-1940

SWEDISH SHIPS HELD

Five Ordered Confiscated by German Prize Court.

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—A German prize court at Hamburg ordered confiscation today of five Swedish ships with their cargoes. They were seized by German forces in the Norweigian campaign while headed for British and French ports. The cargoes were held to be contraband.

The court identified the ships as the Brita, 1,345 tons; Dahlia, 1,077; Balticia, 1,966; Edda, 5,100 and Indus, 720 tons. Two English yachts seized in harbors of the Netherlands also were taken over by the Reich.

BULGARIANS CLOSE BORDER ALONG RUMANIA

Turks Hint At Nazi Promise To Return Territory To Bucharest

DEC 6-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Dec. 5—The Bulgarians have closed their frontier with Rumania, it was learned in official circles here tonight.

The explanation given here was that Bulgaria had decided that the entire quota of emigres set by the Craiova agreement already had crossed into southern Dobruja (Bulgaria).

This was the agreement by which southern Dobruja was returned to Bulgaria from Rumania.

More Reserves Called

Meanwhile, new concentrations of Rumanian reservists were called up.

Earlier the Ministry of Interior had ordered all foreigners in Rumania to deposit their passports and identification papers with the police by December 20.

Failure to comply will result in expulsion, the order said. No explanation was given.

Nazi Promise Hinted

Ankara, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Turkish radio said tonight that "it is indicated" Germany has promised to return to Rumania some of the territory she has lost recently.

The comment was not expanded, but it appeared the radio was warning Bulgaria she might lose southern Dobruja.

Army And Iron Guard Seen Headed For Clash

Maros Vasarhely, Hungary, At The Rumanian Border, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Rumanian army and the Iron Guard apparently are headed for a clash, Rumanian refugees declared tonight as they swarmed across the border into Hungary.

They said there were heavy troop concentrations at strategic Rumanian cities.

DEC 6 1940

Refugees expressed belief the Rumanian chief of state, Gen. Ion Antonescu, unable to reconcile the warring factions of the Iron Guard and unable even to restore order by appeals to them, had determined that the army must take over the rule of Rumania.

Antonescu Backed By Nazis

It was understood here that Antonescu was backed up by the German army, whose troops already stationed in Rumanian oil fields are reported being swelled by four new divisions (about 60,000 men) moving across Slovakia and Hungary.

Refugees reaching here told of continuing anarchy in Rumania and declared that hundreds of persons had fled by boats bound for Turkey.

Among persons reported on the Rumanian side of the frontier awaiting permission to enter Hungary were the Peasant party leaders and former Premiers Juliu Maniu and Alexander Vaida-Voevod.

MORE EXPROPRIATION

Rumania Authorizes Seizure of Sea and River Craft.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government decreed today that the Marine Secretary may expropriate any river or oceangoing craft "to satisfy the obligations of international economics."

DEC 6 1940

The decree followed closely upon the signing of a German-Rumanian ten-year-economic agreement and a decree of Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu expropriating all oil pipelines, pumping stations, reservoirs and real estate on which they are situated.

Premier Antonescu also decreed today that Jews are exempt from army service, but are subject to enforced labor and those from 18 to 50 years old must pay a special military tax.

30.24-6263

30.24-6263

Stray British Balloon Shot Down Over Vienna

VIENNA, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—A stray British barrage balloon drifted over Vienna, more than 1,000 miles from home, today and was shot down by German anti-aircraft gunners near the banks of the Danube.

Freight Trains Wrecked Near Hungarian Junction

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The head-on collision of two freight trains, with a third train piling into the wreck, at an important junction near Zakany, Hungary, was blamed on sabotage today by Yugoslav police.

Two persons were killed and several injured. Traffic between Hungary and Italy passes through Zakany.

CHINA POLICY FIRM, SOVIET TELLS JAPAN

Informs Tokyo in a Written Statement That Moscow Recognizes Chungking

RUSSIA DISPLAYS NEWS

Red Organ Paper Publishes Fact That U. S. and Britain Are Friendly to Chiang

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia has advised Tokyo that her "policy with regard to China" remains unchanged by Japanese recognition of Wang Ching-wei's Nanking regime as the Chinese "National Government," Tass, official news agency, reported today.

[Russia maintains diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government at Chungking and generally is regarded as an important source of supply for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies.]

Moscow's attitude was made clear, Tass said, in a statement handed to the Japanese Foreign Office yesterday by Russian Ambassador Constantin Smetanin. News of Japan's recognition of the Nanking regime previously had been published in the Soviet press without comment.

Mr. Smetanin's statement, Tass declared, was delivered after receipt of a note from Japanese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Chuichi Ohashi, explaining that an article in the Nanking-Tokyo accord provided for joint defense against communistic elements was "not directed in any way against the U. S. S. R."

Mr. Ohashi was quoted as saying that the article dealt solely with "internal conditions" and "does not affect Japan's desire to adjust her relations with the U. S. S. R."

Mr. Smetanin advised Mr. Ohashi, Tass added, that the Soviet Government had taken note of the Japanese statement.

"On its part," Mr. Smetanin added, "the Soviet Government desires to state that the policy of the Soviet Union with regard to China remains without change."

Red Star, official organ of the Soviet Army, published the terms of the Wang Ching-wei government's treaty with Japan as well as United States and British reaction, including statements that the two western powers recognized only the Chungking government. The paper said discontent was rising in Japan as a result of Premier Fumimaro Konoye's policies.

"The internal political atmosphere is getting red hot," Red Star said.

Soviet Now Doubtful Who Will Win War

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The Red Star, official organ of the Soviet Army, commented yesterday that offensive operations on the western front had new possibilities but were "far from the conception of blitzkrieg."

It added: "The question of final victory for one side or the other is not yet decided."

Swiss-Alsatian Frontier Closed

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 5 (AP)—German authorities closed the Swiss frontier with Alsace today after giving Alsatians in Switzerland and Swiss with farms in Alsace a "fifth and last" chance to return to Alsace.

In five times the border was opened, 978 persons returned to the German-occupied province.

Nazis Slate Stahmer As Envoy To Tokyo

Negotiator In Japanese-German Alliance Expected To Become Ambassador

Tokyo, *Friday*, Dec. 6 (AP)—Diplomatic circles heard today that Heinrich Georg Stahmer, the German negotiator who was given the major credit for bringing Japan into the Axis, soon will succeed Gen. Eugen Ott as German Ambassador to Tokyo.

Ott himself declined comment except to say, "interesting."

Stahmer is regarded as Adolf Hitler's personal emissary, and observers believe his appointment as Ambassador would presage some closer form of cooperation between Japan and Germany.

Stahmer also is credited here with great influence in Soviet Russia, and informed quarters considered it possible he might be stationed in Tokyo to assist a Russian - Japanese rapprochement.

De Ludre Called Bullet Victim

ORLEANS, France, Dec. 5 (AP).—Officials exhumed today the body of Thierry de Ludre, who disappeared in June while under arrest for pro-German activity, and said he died as the result of a revolver shot. "Gringoire," a Rightist newspaper, has charged that De Ludre was shot by the mobile guard while being transported from a prison in Paris during the German advance. Two other bodies, both unidentified, were exhumed at the same time.

Vichy Reports Weygand Is Back in Algiers

VICHY, France, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Gen. Maxime Weygand, supreme commander in French North Africa, was reported to have returned today to his Algiers headquarters after a prolonged inspection tour of Morocco.

Ex-Editor From U. S. Released in France

VICHY, France, Dec. 5 (A .P.).—Varian Fry, of the American Aid Center, and a member of his staff, who had been held by police at Marseilles since December 1, were released today. The charges against them were not announced.

Mr. Fry, a resident of New York city, formerly was editor of the magazine, The Living Age.

TAKES 300 EXILES

Portugal Gives Asylum to Anti-Nazi Group.

LISBON, Dec. 5 A. P.).—Portugal has given asylum to a group of some 300 "men without a country."

They are Jews, Austrians and Germans who, fleeing before Adolf Hitler's armies, reached Spain, where they were detained. The Reich asked Spain some time ago to hand some of them over, but the Spaniards declined, consenting, however, to expel them.

Portugal permitted their entry this week and found them temporary residences at Bussaco, Coimbra and other provincial cities. Some are seeking permission to go to American countries.

It was reported on good authority that one prime purpose of a recent visit of Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Nazi secret police, to Madrid was to discuss handling of anti-Nazis who have come to Spain.

EGYPT SPURS TRADE HERE

Anis Azer Named to Commercial Post at Washington

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 5 (AP)—The government announced today the appointment of Anis Azer to the newly created post of commercial counselor of the Egyptian Legation at Washington.

The position was established to alleviate Egypt's difficulty in getting certain supplies formerly obtainable in Europe and also in disposing of some exports formerly taken by European countries.

Several Egyptian ships recently carried goods from North and South American ports to the Suez Canal by way of the Red Sea, and it is hoped to develop this traffic.

In addition to his normal duties as commercial counselor, Mr. Azer will have wide powers to buy in behalf of the Egyptian Government. He was Egyptian consul in New York from 1928 to 1934, then secretary of the Egyptian Legation in Washington in 1936-37.

Finance Minister Hassan Sadek Bey has been transferred to the Defense Ministry, to be succeeded in the finance post by Abdel Hamid Badawy Pasha.

Indian Leftist Leader Is Released From Jail

Subhas Chandra Bose Taken Home in Ambulance After Hunger Strike Against Defense Plan

Calcutta, Dec. 5 (AP) — The Indian Leftist leader, Subhas Chandra Bose has been released from jail where he has been on a hunger strike against the defense of India regulations under which he was arrested last July.

Bose was taken home in an ambulance. Two charges of making objectionable speeches and writing objectionable articles still are pending against him.

The British House of Commons was told last month that one of the causes of Bose's arrest was a plot to raze the "Black Hole" memorial at Calcutta.

Christmas Feast for Fleet

British Mediterranean Crews to Have Turkey Dinners

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 5 (AP).—Officers and crews of the British Mediterranean Fleet will eat turkey with "all the trimmings" at their Christmas dinner.

On Christmas Day each warship will have its tree and the officers will visit all the mess decks to exchange greetings with the men and distribute small gifts. Chaplains will give special communion.

War No Barrier To Romance

Arlon, Belgium, Dec. 5 (AP)—War, food rationing and nightly blackouts failed to stop the celebration today of the annual Arlon Lovers' Festival.

Amid matrimonial haggling of parents and whisperings of middlemen, called "hellechmaenner," plump rosy girls of one community exchanged glances with rustic farm youths from over the hill.

The fete—which dates back to days before the country was ruled by Roman legions—is held the first Thursday in December to provide an opportunity for youths and maidens in isolated regions to meet, look each other over and find a life companion.

French Ship Reaches Brazil

SANTOS, Brazil, Dec. 5 (AP).—The 3,891-ton French freight and passenger ship Katiola arrived here unexpectedly today with eighty-five passengers, among them forty-one French volunteers returning to homes in South America. The Katiola, which left Bordeaux Nov. 1, came via Casablanca and Dakar.

The United States took two actions which Thailand has considered support for the French position. The State Department reiterated its stand against any alteration of the *status quo* by threat of or resort to force, and United States officials at Manila confiscated ten warplanes—purchased by the Thai air force—on the ground they were needed for United States rearmament.

Simultaneously, an American oil company canceled a contract for aviation gasoline placed by Thailand and another American concern informed Bangkok it would be unable to fill an order for gun cotton.

These actions aroused resentment in Bangkok. Thai officials asserted they were given to understand the United States stand was based on the belief Thailand was working with Japan to dismember Indo-China.

Thai Leaders Fear Independence Loss

[By the Associated Press]

Bangkok, Thailand, Dec. 5—Leaders of Thailand (Siam) are torn today between the necessity of providing territorial satisfaction for the Nationalistic aspirations they have drilled into their people and growing fear that insistence upon their claims against French Indo-China will force them into an alignment with Japan, which might cost Thailand her independence.

(There has been sporadic border fighting between troops of Thailand and French Indo-China, but the French in Hanoi announced yesterday that "reprisals for Siamese attacks" had been halted "to permit diplomats every opportunity to effect a settlement."

Wants Land Returned

(In the past fighting, for which each side has accused the other of being responsible, there have been clashes between land units, air bombings of border towns and fights between planes and warships in the Gulf of Siam and on the Mekong river.)

Twice—September 6 and October 2—Bangkok formally asked Vichy to return two small areas in Laos, westernmost Indo-China State which France took from Siam by threat of force in 1893.

Inhabitants are of the Thai (Siamese) race, the Government maintained, and the areas are west of the Mekong river, the natural and historic boundary between French Indo-China and Thailand. Bangkok also requested the cession to Thailand of the States of Laos and Cambodia if and when France relinquished her sovereignty over Indo-China.

U. S. Seen Pro-French

Vichy rejected Bangkok's demands on both occasions and declared Indo-China would resist with force any Thai attempt to regain the territories by armed force.

Disclaim Threat Of Force

Thai spokesmen insisted that their requests to Vichy contained no threat of force, that they were not acting with Japan and that they had merely concluded a non-aggression pact with Tokyo.

The Thai Government maintains that when it signed a non-aggression pact with France in June—before the French collapse in Europe—it did so on the understanding the pact would pave the way for a general readjustment of the Thailand-Indo-China frontier.

The Thailand Foreign Office says only that the matter has reached a "diplomatic impasse."

But the peacetime defense force of about 40,000 has been doubled and the greater part of the army is deployed along the Indo-China frontier.

French Base In Indo-China

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Dec. 5—Domei (Japanese news agency) today quoted a Japanese traveler arriving in Hanoi, French Indo-China, as reporting that the French are converting Pnom-Penh, capital of Cambodia, into a base from which trucks, motor boats and junks loaded with troops have been streaming toward the Thailand (Siamese) border.

Pnom-Penh is filled with Annamite (native) troops and Foreign Legionnaires, and hotels are crowded with French women who accompanied their husbands, Domei quoted the traveler as saying.

Ranged along the river banks, the report continued, were United States trucks originally consigned to China but requisitioned by the French since the Thailand-Indo-China border crisis arose.

The Kremlin: Soviet Temple Of Silence

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 5—The masters of the Kremlin, ruling the neutral Soviet sixth of the world, are wearing their most inscrutable mask in the grim game of power politics being played as a side attraction of the war.

Never known for talkativeness, the Kremlin men now have become as uncommunicative as the sodden, gray clouds of winter over the golden Byzantine domes of their citadel.

Stalin Is Mum

Joseph Stalin, chief of them all, has not spoken since the March, 1939, Congress of the Communist party, of which he is secretary-general.

Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Premier, Foreign Commissar and general right-hand man, who usually does the talking for Stalin, has not spoken publicly since the Supreme Soviet session last August 1.

Parliamentary debate, public statements and press conferences,—all the normal channels through which a government usually informs its people of what it is doing—have been closed.

Press Running Dry

The Soviet press remains virtually the only source of information in Russia, and even that is running dry. Most war news is given in official communiques from Berlin and London. Diplomatic new usually comes in New York dispatches, quoting American newspapers about what is happening in Europe and the Far East.

Only in events of extreme importance, like conclusion of the German-Italian-Japanese pact, is there any editorial reaction.

Then *Pravda*, Communist party organ, lays down the law; *Izvestia*, Government organ, echoes it the next day, and the rest of the newspapers repeat their comment for days afterward.

Still Friendly

Denials published by Tass, official Soviet news agency, also give some clues to the trend of Kremlin opinion.

The silence does not mean unfriendliness. The foreign press department of the Foreign Office gives correspondents a cordial reception, even though "No" may be the answer to most requests.

Diplomats also enjoy warm relations with government officials. When United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt returned from a four-month visit to America last summer, Molotoff received him at the Kremlin by slapping him on the back, putting both hands on his shoulders and expressing pleasure at seeing him again.

Don't Mention Reich

One curious note detected by European diplomats in these talks is that Soviet officials do not mention Germany in speaking of the entry of German forces in Rumania and passage through Finland. They speak simply of the presence of "troops" in those countries.

The reason for the cautious silence is easy to find. Soviet policy throughout the war has been one of neutrality and friendship with neighboring powers to keep Russia out of the conflict, while driving ahead on a campaign of internal reinforcement.

If a shift in the balance of power should make a change of policy advisable, surprise would play a large part in the effect.

Says Japanese Study Coast Line Of Alaska

Witness Declares Fishermen Know It Better Than United States Navy Itself.

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, Dec. 5—Testimony that some Japanese fishermen know the Alaskan coast "better than the American navy itself" has been added to the records of a United States Tariff Commission hearing.

It was offered yesterday by William Hecker, secretary of the Alaska Fishermen's Union, CIO affiliate. The commission is investigating whether the present fifteen per cent. duty on imported crab meat should be increased.

Hecker said Japanese vessels obtained crab, as well as salmon, in Alaska waters and declared that "excessive" canned crab imports injured American producers and brought unemployment for American fishermen.

Exploits Of Disguised Nazi Raider Disclosed By Victim

Prowler Flying Greek Flag Sinks Ships, Lays Mines And Refuels In Mid-Pacific

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 5—The story of a German sea raider, disguised as a Greek ship, destroying enemy vessels in the South Pacific, laying mines in Australian and African waters and refueling from a Nazi tanker in mid-ocean, is related in the log of the British freighter Haxby, a victim.

The 5,207-ton Haxby left Greenock last April 8 for Corpus Christi, Texas, the log, published by the New York *Maritime Register* and *London Journal of Commerce*, relates.

Seven days after leaving her convoy a steamer carrying Greek colors crossed her bow. A moment later the Nazi ensign went up and incendiary and high-explosive shells from four concealed six-inch guns burst from the vessel.

In thirty minutes the Haxby was afire, her lifeboats riddled, gaping holes torn in her sides, and sixteen men dead.

"I decided to abandon ship," Captain Arundell wrote in his log. "When the frigate captain saw us in the water . . . with only lifebelts, he put out boats and picked up survivors.

"We were taken aboard the raider and each of us were issued with the following articles: One shirt (wood pulp), one set underwear (wood pulp), one pair socks (wood pulp), one canvas suit, one pair canvas shoes (soles *ersatz* leather), toothbrush, toothpaste and one glass."

Raider Lays Mines

Later he noted in the log:

". . . raider proceeded in southeasterly direction when on May 2 she laid mines off West Africa. . . .

"May 7, 8 and 9—Raider oiled from German tanker Winnetou (a 5,113-ton vessel out of Hamburg)."

The raider then rounded Cape Horn and on June 12 laid about 230 mines near the New Zealand coast.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—On November 8 the American freighter City of Rayville, 5,883 tons, only American ship sunk in the war to date, struck a mine off Cape Ottway, Victorio, Australia, sinking almost immediately with death to one man.]

Captures Norse Ship

On June 18 the raider intercepted the Norwegian freighter Tropic Sea, loaded with wheat for England. After her capture the Winnetou came alongside to refuel the raider.

The raider placed the British sailors aboard the Tropic Sea and with a prize crew dared the British blockade in an attempt to reach Bordeaux in occupied France.

The vessel was 400 miles off Gibraltar when the British submarine Truant appeared, causing the Germans to scuttle the Tropic Sea, after they had staged a premature celebration in the belief that the sub was a German U-boat.

Captain Arundell, his crew, the Norwegian skipper and his wife were landed at Gibraltar by the submarine and a ship was sent to pick up the Germans and Norwegians.

HITLER SEES EXPLORER

Führer Receives Swede At Berlin Chancellery

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—The German radio said today that Adolf Hitler had received Sir Sven Anders Hedin, the Swedish explorer, at his Berlin chancellery today.

Hedin was awarded a high German decoration by Hitler last February. A little while later he was reported to have had something to do with the Swedish moves which contributed to Russo-Finnish peace.

Rome Says Pilot Bombed U.S. Holdings by Mistake

Tells Hull He Thought Saudi Arabia Was British Domain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, disclosed today that Italy, replying to a protest from the United States, had attributed the bombing of American oil properties in Saudi Arabia to the mistake of an Italian pilot.

The properties were bombed in October during an attack by Italian flyers on British oil sources in the Persian Gulf, including Bahrein Island, a British protectorate off the mainland of the neutral kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Secretary Hull said the Italian government, in replying to an oral protest made here on Oct. 23, had stated that the bombing of the property in Saudi Arabia resulted from a mistake on the part of an Italian pilot who believed he was flying over territory under British control.

The Italian Foreign Office added, Mr. Hull said, that an appropriate expression of regret had been conveyed to the government of Saudi Arabia, which now considered the matter a closed incident.

GROUNDED WARSHIP FREED

Destroyer Badger Hauled Off Bermuda Ledge, Little Damaged

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 5 (AP)—The United States destroyer George O. Badger, which went aground yesterday in a heavy blow, was hauled off a ledge today and found to be only slightly damaged.

The 21-year-old four-stacker, engaged in work in connection with a United States defense base here, will continue operations without the need of immediate repairs, it was announced.

Woman Clerk in Paris Embassy Held by Nazis as Aid of British

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—"The Washington Post" in a copyrighted story said tonight that a woman clerk in the American Embassy at Paris has been arrested by German authorities on the charge of conniving to help British officers escape from occupied France.

The "Post" said that the State department had queried the Embassy and had confirmed the report that the woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, forty years old, of Asheville, N. C., is being detained by German police for questioning.

State Department officials were quoted by the "Post" as saying that appropriate action was being taken by the embassy "to protect the American woman's rights."

Mrs. Deegan, a resident of Paris for the last twelve years and an employee of the embassy for the last four years, was one of the few women employees who chose to remain at their posts when the Nazi army marched in, the "Post" said.

She is the granddaughter of Peter Connely Pritchard, Republican Senator from North Carolina, from 1895 to 1903, and later a justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

She has a fourteen-year-old daughter, who was sent back to the United States when the Germans invaded France.

NEW TAHITI GOVERNOR

Missionary Says Islanders Elected de Gaulle Man.

HONOLULU, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Eugene M. Cannon, president of the Mormon mission at Tahiti, said on his arrival here today that the inhabitants of that French island possession "rose up wrathfully against the vacillating Vichy Government on September 2" and forced Gov. Chastenet de Gery, the Vichy representative, to resign.

The Tahitians, who "feel keenly the collapse of free France," then voted in Dr. D. E. Curton as Governor, Mr. Cannon reported, adding that at least 2,000 votes were cast in support of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French National Committee, as compared with three or four votes for the Vichy Government.

MORGENTHAU SILENT

Can't Express Views on Aid to Greece.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Henry Morgenthau Sr. offered some advice today on the question of aiding the Greeks, but Henry Morgenthau Jr. said he'd have to think it over because of his official position.

The elder Morgenthau, an Ambassador to Turkey before the world war, was present at a press conference held by his son, the Secretary of the Treasury. He told reporters why he believed the Greeks should be helped in their war against the Italians.

"What does Junior think about that?" a reporter asked the Secretary.

"My father is an ex-Ambassador, and the sky is the limit for him," was the reply, "but I am just a plain Secretary and I have hobbles."

The elder Morgenthau was active in Greek relief work after the world. He said of today's warriors of Athens that "they ought to be helped as soon as possible."

"I think that if the Italian Army is no better than it was in the last war it will be shown up pretty soon," he added.

Greece has been attempting to obtain munitions in the United States.

30.24-6265

30.24—6265

Morgenthau Backs Jones

British Loan Good Risk, He Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Secretary Morgenthau said today that he, like Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, believed that the British government was a "good risk" for loans.

The Treasury chief made the comment at a press conference after arranging to meet tomorrow with Sir Frederick Phillips, Undersecretary of the British Treasury, who arrived in the U. S. yesterday.

Someone asked whether he agreed with a statement made yesterday by Jones, who is Commerce Secretary as well as Loan Administrator, that the British were a "good risk." Morgenthau said, "Yes."

DEC 6 - 1940

Asked when the British would need credits, Morgenthau replied:

"If I knew the answer to that question, it would not have been necessary for Sir Frederick to come over."

But as far as he knew, he added, Sir Frederick came to the U. S. only to present factual information on British finances and resources available for purchases in the U. S., and not to make a loan request.

Roosevelt Views Jamaica Sites For Sea Bases

DEC 6 - 1940

Visits Kingston on Cruiser Minus Fanfare; Inspects Naval and Air Leases

ABOARD U. S. S. MAYRANT, KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 5 (AP via radio).—Without fanfare or formalities, President Roosevelt inspected sites today for United States naval bases in this key British Island of the Caribbean.

It was the President's first visit to the waters of a belligerent country since the war began and his first trip to British waters since August of last year, when he visited Nova Scotia and Newfoundland just before hostilities broke out in Europe.

His tour favored by sunny skies, the President looked over the prospective American naval anchorage at Portland Bight and the adjacent land area, including Goat Island and the near-by cays inside the bight, which were leased from Britain in the destroyer deal. He also saw the site acquired for an emergency and auxiliary air field along Bakers Canal.

Besides these points, almost in view of the guns protecting the West Indian British naval station, the United States has obtained territory in Jamaica for recreational and hospital use, the right to develop dockyard facilities at historic Port Royal, at the entrance of Kingston Harbor, for joint Anglo-American use, and reciprocal rights with Britain for military air fields being established by the two governments.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived on the cruiser Tuscaloosa, accompanied by the destroyers Mayrant and Trippe. By agreement with British authorities salutes and formalities were dispensed with as the Tuscaloosa nosed into Kingston harbor.

An official call was paid by H. H. Watson, American Consul General, and his party, who were followed by a British delegation which included Sir Arthur Richards, Governor of Jamaica; Lady Richards and their children, and the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. A. W. G. Grantham.

After Mr. Watson had been put ashore the Tuscaloosa and her escort weighed anchor and proceeded twenty-five miles southwest along the coast to Portland Bight, where the President was luncheon host to British officials.

Mr. Roosevelt passed part of yesterday afternoon at the Guantanamo naval base discussing with commanding officers the plans for extensive development of the defense post.

Knox Inspecting Panama Canal

CRISTOBAL, C. Z. Dec. 5 (AP).—New ways to defend the Panama Canal may be found "as the art of war develops," but "we are doing the best we can with what we know now," Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today on his arrival here by plane to inspect canal defenses.

Asked whether he meant that he considered the canal defense complete or approaching impregnability, Secretary Knox replied: "I am never satisfied with anything. Everything is susceptible of improvement."

He said, however, that no specific increases in canal naval installations were now contemplated, and he was particularly emphatic in denying that plans were definitely on foot to create a major fleet-operating base at the Pacific end of the canal.

Secretary Knox attended a dinner this evening at the Coco Solo submarine base and arranged to confer with Rear Admiral Frank Sadler and other officers.

His program calls for inspections here tomorrow, a flight to the Pacific side, luncheon with an anti-aircraft crew in the jungle, dinner with President Arias of Panama, and return here for a take-off Saturday morning.

Secretary Knox said he did not expect President Roosevelt to come here, but that he probably would see him "in a day or so," indicating the meeting might be at Culebra Island or Puerto Rico. He added he had no direct knowledge of the President's schedule.

Public Not Informed

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 5 (CP Cable).—A President of the United States called here today for the first time in Jamaica's history, but only a handful of officials knew of President Roosevelt's visit until his warship had left harbor again.

While the cruiser lay in Kingston harbor for three hours, the general public was without an inkling that the United States President was aboard. When the news circulated tonight, disappointment was expressed universally at the fact there had been no public foreknowledge of the President's presence.

5-Year Defense Bill Put At 35 Billions

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 5—An expenditure of $35,000,000,000 during the next five years would be required, it was estimated today, to carry out the national preparedness program as now formulated.

Other sources estimated that factory forces of that size could make possible the production of more than 350 warplanes a week, or in excess of 18,000 a year.

The figures were contained in the annual report of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, trade association.

On Five-Day Week

A five-day week for the 382,000 shop workers will make available roughly 15,000,000 man hours in the air rearmament drive, with a proportionate increase if the work week should be lengthened.

Of that number, 10,700,000 man hours will be expended weekly on aircraft making, the remainder on propeller, engine and accessory manufacture.

Other sources said the average man hours of labor expended on a warplane was about 30,000—lumping together trainers, fighters and medium and heavy bombers—and that the productive capacity of the aircraft plants next summer, therfeore, would be something in excess of 350 machines a week.

Jouett said aeronautical equipment makers already had spent $83,356,580 on plant expansion and had let contracts for an additional $232,188,472 worth of facilities to be in use by June.

"The American aircraft industry," he commented, "has more than justified the faith placed in it early this year when the President of the United States launched one of the most drastic rearmament programs in history."

The $35,000,000,000 estimate, the first to come from official sources projecting defense plans that far into the future, was made by a committee of Agriculture Department economists in a report entitled "The Impact of the War and the Defense Program on Agriculture."

The report said the probable magnitude of the defense program could only be "roughly" estimated at this time, but that "additional unfavorable developments" might result in an "even more ambitious program."

"During the five calendar years beginning 1941 it will require probably about $35,000,000,000 to care for the defense program as now projected, or around $25,000,000,000 in excess of the 1939-40 rate of expenditure (for all Government purposes) before the defense program was inaugurated," the report said.

The Estimates By Years

The report was prepared for the Agriculture Department's program board for use in drafting future farm-aid programs.

It estimated calendar year expenditures for defense purposes for the next five years as follows: 1941, $7,500,000,000; 1942, $9,000,000,000; 1943, $7,500,000,000; 1944, $6,000,000,000, and 1945, $5,000,000,000.

The report said the effect of the defense expenditures upon industrial activity and prices depends to a considerable extent upon how the program is financed. "The financing program, as it is developing, seems likely to permit a speedy development of the defense program in the next two years, with the result that in those two years the program will make a large net contribution to national purchasing power."

Employment Prediction

The economists predicted that the defense spending together with enlargement of military forces would reduce the nation's unemployment rolls by about one-half between 1940 and 1942.

Discussing its probable effects on agriculture, they said the indicated increase in purchasing power would be reflected in higher prices for most farm products, but that probable advances in farm wages and in costs of materials and equipment used in production of farm products might offset most of the rise in farm income.

350 Planes Weekly

DEC 6 - 19

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 5—American factories turning out aviation equipment will have about 500,000 employes on their pay rolls when the current plant expansion programs are completed next June, a spokesman for the industry reported today.

War Communiques

DEC 6 - 1940

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 6 (Friday) (AP).—A Greek command communique on yesterday's operations:

Fighting continued all over the entire front. Our troops made further progress, especially in the central and southern sectors, despite the strong reaction of enemy aviation.

ATHENS, Dec 5 (UP)—A communique of the Greek Ministry of Public Security:

Enemy aviation today bombed Corfu again without casualties and with only slight damage.

British

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Last night R. A. F. bombers made a sustained attack on various objectives in the Duesseldorf area. Fires and explosions resulted from the bombing.

Another force of aircraft bombed selected targets at Turin. Considerable damage was observed by our bomber crews.

Other targets included the ports of Antwerp and Calais and several enemy airdromes, as well as searchlight and anti-aircraft guns and positions.

One of our aircraft is missing from operations over Italy. All other aircraft returned safely.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

This morning a number of enemy fighters and fighter-bombers which flew over east Kent were intercepted by our fighters and scattered.

During the afternoon other enemy aircraft crossed the coast of Kent and came inland. They were also attacked and put to flight.

Bombs dropped by these raiders caused some damage to houses and other buildings and injured a number of people.

In these engagements twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters and another was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire. One of our fighters was lost, but the pilot is safe.

An Admiralty communique:

The communiques issued by the German high command lay continual stress upon the mining of British ports. These ports and their approaches are kept clear of mines from day to day by the tenacity, courage and devotion to duty of our mine-sweeping forces.

The enemy is using all manner of devices to prevent or hinder the sweeping of these mines. Although the success of these devices has been limited and is likely to decrease, they have imposed losses upon our mine sweeping forces.

The Board of Admiralty regretfully lists the following vessels are lost: H. M. trawler Ethel Taylor, H. M. trawler Amethyst, H. M. trawler Elk, H. M. trawler Calverton, H. M. drifter Christmas Rose.

There were no casualties in H. M. trawler Amethyst or in H. M. trawler Elk. The next of kin of all casualties in the other vessels have been informed.

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

In a fierce battle over the enemy lines yesterday, our fighters without loss shot down a large number of enemy aircraft. Greek sources stated that the number of aircraft destroyed was believed to be ten, but official confirmation was awaited.

Enemy troops retreating hurriedly in the Tepelini-Kelsyre area were successfully attacked by R. A. F. bomber and fighter formations. One formation bombed a road junction and troop concentrations at Kelsyre, direct hits being scored on roads to Tepelini and Berati. Other bombs exploded near a road and among buildings. Two enemy aircraft were sighted, but they did not attempt to intercept our bombers.

At Tepelini, both the road and the bridge over the river were bombed, the bridge being observed as surrounded by dust and rubble after the explosion of one bomb. A convoy of lorries was bombed in the same area, in addition to buildings in the north of the town.

Off the coast near Santi Quaranta (Porta Edda), our bombers attacked a destroyer, and two direct hits as well as several near misses were scored on it. The destroyer stopped and was listing heavily when our aircraft left.

All crews of aircraft, both bombers and fighters, returned safely.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 5 (AP).—An R. A. F. African command communique:

On the Western Desert, night raids were carired out the night of Dec. 3- on El Adem, Sollum and Sidi Barrani. Bombs fell in the target area at each place but it was impossible to observe the amount of damage. A motor transport between Sollum and Bardia also was attacked.

Aircraft from the Rhodesian squadron successfully raided stores dumped on the road east of Chelga. Flames from the burning dumps reached a considerable height.

The Ardate railway station was raided. A direct hit on some station buildings wrecked them. Goods trucks on a siding and a group of huts near the station also were badly damaged.

One of our aircraft on reconnassance failed to return, but with this exception all operations were carried out without loss.

A British general headquarters communique:

SUDAN: In the Kassala sector

one of our patrols successfully engaged a large enemy working party, inflicting a number of casualties. In the area west of Gallabat our artillery was again active.

OTHER FRONTS: No change.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, attacks and counter-attacks in sectors of two armies again took place yesterday.

Our formations of bombing planes and dive bombers bombarded military works, highways, bridges, columns of supply trucks and troops on the march in effective actions in co-operation with land forces. The Premet-Perati Highway particularly and repeatedly was attacked, being cut at several points. Bases at Corfu, Zante and Preveza were bombed.

During a fight between our and enemy pursuit planes, five enemy fighter planes were shot down. Two of our planes failed to return.

Our submarine Delfino sank a Greek destroyer in the Aegean Sea on Nov. 29.

In East Africa, enemy mechanized troops attacked our post west of Tessenei and were quickly repelled. Enemy air raids on Cheren and Ghinda failed to cause damage or casualties. An enemy plane was shot down by our fighters.

Enemy planes coming from Switzerland dropped bombs on Turin. One person was killed and three injured near a hospital. Some fires, which immediately were brought under control, were started in a dye works, a woolen mill and a carpet factory. No damage was done to military objectives.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (AP).—The German high command communique:

On the night of Dec. 3-4, combat planes attacked London and Birmingham despite bad weather. Big fires were observed in the London districts of Paddington, Kensington and Battersea. Birmingham also had nine large and numerous smaller fires, followed by strong explosions. Furthermore, Southampton and a number of other cities were raided.

The air force's day activity was limited to reconnaissance flights. Last night's attacks were directed against southern and central England. British ports were mined.

Several British planes last night bombed western Germany, damaging a number of houses.

Three enemy planes were downed yesterday, whereof two were by anti-aircraft fire. Three of our own planes are missing.

In the War Zone

Several Elements Involved in British Plan to Eliminate Italy

DEC 6- 1940

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The major offensive which the British indicate they are inaugurating against Signor Mussolini with the idea of knocking him out of the war is likely to see sensational developments in several directions.

For one thing, there is a growing possibility that the strong French military forces in northern Africa may defy their Vichy Government and throw their lot in with the British, once the campaign is in full swing.

The British need this help. It is certain that while they probably can go far in their offensive on the strength of their naval and air forces, they will have to employ very considerable land contingents to deal with the Fascist armies in Africa.

One of the chief obstacles with which the British will have to deal is the half-million men under that famous desert fighter, Marshal Graziani, who in September started to invade Egypt from Libya and then got hung up for some reason not satisfactorily explained.

The British have said that they are preparing to transport troops from England into the Mediterranean area. However, they will be fortunate if they are able to move in the immediate future all the men and equipment they need.

Troop Movements Hazardous.

Hitler's fierce submarine campaign bids fair to render movement of troop ships a very precarious business. That, of course, is one of the Fuehrer's objectives on his intensified U-boat and aerial warfare. He is trying to relieve the pressure on his unhappy Axis partner, who already has his hands more than full with his Greek adventure.

Thus it is clear why the British are turning hopeful eyes toward Gen. Weygand, chief of military and political affairs in French Africa, who has some 500,000 well-equipped troops at his disposal. Should these troops throw themselves on Graziani from the seas, thus putting him in a vise, his position would indeed be precarious if not utterly hopeless.

There is no doubt that there is a growing pro-British sentiment in the French colonies, as indeed there is in France itself. That is clear from numerous sources. I have before me a copy of a confidential French colonial document which reached me through a neutral source. This is in the form of a memo by an official who discussed with his subordinates how to cope with the growing pro-British trend.

However, Gen. Weygand has been sitting very tight and the world will have to wait until he is ready to make known his position. However, the indications are that the British are ready to tackle the job of cleaning up northern Africa.

Italian Position Difficult.

It is a fair guess that Egypt will come into the war with the British, adding very considerable support. It would appear, too, that Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is in process of working up a revolt against the Italians.

The position of the Italian expeditionary forces is far from enviable because they are virtually cut off from communication with Italy owing to the British blockade. Thus they are deprived of both supplies and re-enforcements. That fact in itself is worth an army to the British.

Naturally the first phase of the offensive must be to complete so far as possible the job of evicting the Italians from Albania. This campaign is proceeding apace, but one would expect the fierce winter weather of that mountainous region to slow operations down.

The British are tightening their blockade, and are bombing Italian cities from their new bases on Greek territory. All Fascist communications have come under increased pressure.

LONDON, DEC.5--(AP)--WITH MORE THAN 400 DAY AND NIGHT AIR ALARMS, LONDON HAS SPENT THE EQUIVALENT OF MORE THAN SIX WEEKS UNDER CONTROL OF THE RAID SIRENS, A LOG OF THE DAILY ALERTS OF THE WAR SHOWS.

WARNINGS EXTENDING FROM A FEW MINUTES IN LENGTH TO ONE OF 14 HOURS, THE LONGEST RECORDED, GAVE THE CAPITAL A TOTAL OF 1,056 HOURS, OR 44 DAYS, UNDER ALARMS SINCE THE LUFTWAFFE BEGAN LARGE SCALE RAIDING LAST AUGUST.

JL730AES

DEC 6-1940

LONDON, DEC. 5-(AP)-ABOUT 1,250 BRITISH SUBJECTS HAVE BEEN INTERNED SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, HOME OFFICE UNDERSECRETARY OSBERT PEAKE DISCLOSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

DEC 6-1940

THE NUMBER, HE SAID, INCLUDED 300 WHO HAVE BEEN "IN PRISON FOR MORE THAN THREE MONTHS WITHOUT THEIR CASES BEING CONSIDERED."

HEARINGS, HE ADDED, ARE BEING EXPEDITED.

N1112AES

LISBON, DEC 5-(AP)-SEVERAL PACKAGES OF COMMUNIST LEAFLETS PRINTED IN THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IN THE UNITED STATES WERE REPORTED FOUND TODAY ABOARD THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE ARRESTED WHEN THEY TRIED TO HAND THE PACKAGES TO THE CREW OF THE SPANISH FREIGHTER CELTA, ALSO IN THE HARBOR HERE.

SN1142PES

DEC 6-1940

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, DEC. 5-(AP)-THIRTEEN SURVIVORS OF AN UNIDENTIFIED SHIP WERE RESCUED FROM THE WRECKAGE OF THEIR VESSEL OFF THE AUSTRALIAN COAST TONIGHT. SIX WERE REPORTED LOST.

FW701PES

DEC 6-1940

130.22-6267

BERN, SWITZERLAND, DEC. 5-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT SOUGHT TODAY A MEANS TO KEEP SWITZERLAND'S CHARTERED "MERCHANT FLEET" MOVING BETWEEN THE AMERICAS AND SOME PORT WITHIN REACH OF THIS LANDLOCKED NATION.

THE ENTIRE FLEET OF 15 FREIGHTERS UNDER LEASE FROM GREECE HAS BEEN HARBOR-BOUND SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE GREEK-ITALIAN WAR OCT. 28. FIVE ARE IN AMERICAN PORTS, SEVEN AT THE ISLAND OF MADERIA AND THREE AT LISBON.

DEC 6-1940

WALTER STAMPFLI, CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ECONOMY, TOLD THE NATIONAL COUNCIL THAT SINCE THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE "ALL OUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ARE CONTROLLED BY THE AXIS POWERS," AND ADDED THAT THE BRITISH THEREFORE ARE "NOT DISPOSED" TO PERMIT SWITZERLAND TO BUILD UP BIG STOCKS OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND RAW MATERIALS.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY TO USE THE GREEK SHIPS BETWEEN THE AMERICAS AND PORTUGUESE PORTS, BUT OTHER NEUTRAL FREIGHTERS MUST THEN TRANSSHIP THE CARGOES TO GENOA, ITALY, FOR RAIL SHIPMENT TO SWITZERLAND. THE FREIGHTER CALANDA, FLYING THE FLAG OF PANAMA, HAS BEEN CHARTERED TO CARRY SWISS GOODS ON A SINGLE VOYAGE FROM GENOA, SPAIN, TO NEW YORK.

N1240PES

MANILA,DEC.5-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES INCREASED ITS AIR STRENGTH AT THIS FAR EASTERN OUTPOST TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTEENTH PURSUIT SQUADRON FROM SELFRIDGE FIELD,MICH.

DEC 6-1940

THE ARMY AIR UNIT ARRIVED ON THE CHARTERED TRANSPORT ETOLIN. IT INCLUDED 25 OFFICERS, 330 MEN AND THE SQUADRON'S COMPLEMENT OF PLANES.

THE AIR FORCE HERE HAD BEEN STRENGTHENED EARLIER BY ARRIVAL NOV.23 OF THE 20TH PURSUIT SQUADRON FROM HAMILTON FIELD,CALIF., ABOARD THE LINER WASHINGTON. THERE WERE 40 OFFICERS AND 137 MEN IN THAT DETACHMENT.

FJ623ACS

D25

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, DEC.6)

MARSHAL GOERINGIS BROTHER TREATS EYE WOUNDS (160)

DEC 6-1940

(ADVANCE) BERLIN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-DR. HEINRICH GOERING, BROTHER OF THE CHIEF OF GERMANY'S AIR WARRIORS, REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, IS SERVING THE ARMED FORCES IN HIS ROLE AS AN EYE SPECIALIST.

DR.GOERING, AS HEAD OF THE OPHTHALMOLOGY DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFURT AND DIRECTOR OF THE WIESBADEN OPTICAL SANATORIUM, HAS TAKEN AN ACTIVE PART IN TREATMENT OF EYE WOUNDS.

WHEN SOLDIERS GET TINY STEEL SPLINTERS IN THEIR EYES FROM SHELL EXPLOSIONS, THEY ARE RUSHED TO GOERING'S CLINIC, WHERE HE USES A HUGE MAGNET TO DRAW OUT THE FRAGMENTS TO A SPOT IN THE EYEBALL WHERE THEY CAN BE REMOVED WITH A MINIMUM OF DANGER TO THE SIGHT.

DR.GOERING STATED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GERMAN NEWS SERVICE DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND THAT THE EYESIGHT OF MANY A BATTLE-BLINDED MAN COULD BE RESTORED THROUGH TRANSPLANTING OF A CLEAR HEALTHY PART OF CORNEA TAKEN FROM A PERSON WHO HAS JUST DIED.

(THIS METHOD OF TRANSPLANTING SMALL BITS OF BORROWED CORNEA, SETTING THEM LIKE WINDOWS IN AN OPAQUE, BLINDED EYE, IS ONE OF THE NEWEST OPERATIONS TO SAVE SIGHT. THE WAR IS GIVING IT A TEST ON A LARGE SCALE.)

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, DEC.6--SENT DEC.4)

WY508PES

DEC 6-1940

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6)

U.S. JUDGE MAY DECIDE
ARGENTINA-CHILE
DISPUTE

DEC 6-1940

OVER BEAGLE ISLANDS

MAY FIGURE IN
DEFENSE PLANS (360)

SANTIAGO,CHILE--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--A JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT SOON MAY BE ASKED TO DECIDE OWNERSHIP OF THE BEAGLE ISLANDS, SITUATED AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA AND POSSIBLE FACTORS IN CONTINENTAL DEFENSE PLANS.

CLAIMED BY ARGENTINA AND OCCUPIED BY CHILE, THE THREE ISLANDS--PICTON, LENNOX AND NEW--OCCUPY A STRATEGIC POSITION ON A ROUTE BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS WHICH MIGHT SERVE AS AN ALTERNATIVE IN EVENT OF DAMAGE TO THE PANAMA CANAL.

THEY COMMAND THE EASTERN ENTRANCE TO THE BEAGLE CHANNEL, WHICH CONNECTS THE TWO OCEANS SOUTH OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN AND NORTH OF THE ROUTE AROUND CAPE HORN.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA ARE WAITING FOR THEIR AMBASSADORS IN WASHINGTON TO AGREE ON WHICH JUSTICE THEY WILL ASK TO ARBITRATE THEIR CLAIMS IN PLACE OF FORMER U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL HOMER CUMMINGS. ARGENTINA OBJECTED TO CUMMINGS CONTINUING AS ARBITER AFTER HIS RESIGNATION FROM HIS POST, AND BOTH COUNTRIES AGREED TO SELECT A REPLACEMENT FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

IT WAS THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF UNITED STATES AMBASSADORS IN SANTIAGO AND BUENOS AIRES IN THE PAST CENTURY THAT THE TWO REPUBLICS SIGNED A BOUNDARY TREATY IN 1881 RECOGNIZING CHILEAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER ALL ISLANDS "SOUTH OF THE BEAGLE CHANNEL" AND GIVING ARGENTINA THE EASTERN PART OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

A FEW YEARS AFTER THE TREATY WAS SIGNED, DISPUTE AROSE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES OVER THE QUESTION WHETHER THE BEAGLE ISLANDS LIE "SOUTH OF THE BEAGLE CHANNEL," IN THE CHANNEL OR IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE WILD, COLD AND FOGGY REGION IS INDICATED BY ARGENTINA'S REPORTED MAINTENANCE OF A BASE IN CONNECTION WITH ITS PENAL COLONY AT USHUAIA ON THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE BEAGLE CHANNEL IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO. THE CORRESPONDING CHILEAN BASE IS AT PUNTA ARENAS ON THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

AT PRESENT, THE BEAGLE CHANNEL IS NOT MUCH USED BY INTER-OCEAN SHIPPING, WHICH EITHER PASSES THROUGH THE STRAITS TO THE NORTH OR AROUND CAPE HORN TO THE SOUTH. MARINE AUTHORITIES SAY THE CHANNEL IS DEEP AND STRAIGHT, IN CONTRAST TO THE WINDINGS OF THE STRAITS, AND THAT ITS SHELTERED WATERS OFFER A BETTER ROUTE THAN THE ROUGH AND STORMY PASSAGE AROUND THE HORN.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6... SENT DEC. 2).

JS545PES

NEW YORK, DEC 5-(AP)-THE STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY WAS INFORMED BY CABLE TODAY THAT RUMANIA WOULD PAY FOR THE COMPANY'S EXPROPRIATED OIL PROPERTIES WITH STATE BONDS.

THE SCOPE OF THE EXPROPRIATION DECREE, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, WAS EXPLAINED IN A CABLE SENT FROM BUCHAREST BY THE MANAGER OF ROMANO AMERICANA, STANDARD OIL'S RUMANIAN COMPANY. IT SAID:

"THE DECREE LAW ANNOUNCES THE EXPROPRIATION OF ALL CRUDE OIL AND GASOLINE LINES FROM THE FIELDS TO REFINERY, TOGETHER WITH THE RESPECTIVE PUMPING STATIONS AND TANK FARMS.

"THE EXPROPRIATION IS BASED ON ARTICLE 203 OF THE 1937 MINING LAWS. THE VALUATION OF THE EXPROPRIATED ITEMS WILL BE COMPUTED AT COST LESS DEPRECIATION. THE PAYMENT WILL BE MADE IN STATE BONDS TO BE AMORTIZED IN 25 YEARS AND CARRYING INTEREST AT 3 PER CENT."

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY SPOKESMEN HERE POINTED OUT THE DECREE DID NOT AFFECT THE COMPANY'S PRODUCTION AND REFINERIES IN RUMANIA, AND ADDED IT WAS LESS DRASTIC THAN HAD BEEN INDICATED IN SOME OF YESTERDAY'S REPORTS FROM BUCHAREST.

ED323PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 5-(AP)-SIR HUBERT YOUNG, GOVERNOR OF TRINIDAD, ARRIVED IN WASHINGTON TODAY FOR CONFERENCES WITH LORD LOTHIAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, ON SUBJECTS THAT WILL INCLUDE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW AMERICAN NAVAL AND AIR BASE IN TRINIDAD.

SM347PESNM

TALCAHUANO,CHILE,DEC 5-(AP)-THE GERMAN MOTORSHIP PORTLAND, WHICH LEFT COQUIMBA, CHILE, LAST MONDAY FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION AFTER 14 MONTHS IN PORT, ARRIVED HERE TODAY.

EX1143AES

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 5-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTERS JULIO A.ROCA OF ARGENTINA AND ALBERTO N.GUANI OF URUGUAY WILL MEET MONDAY FOR A DISCUSSION OF ISSUES RAISED IN RECENT WEEKS ABOUT INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE COOPERATION.

DEC 6-1940

TA154PES

30,24-6269

30.24—6269

NEW YORK, DEC 5-(AP)-FOOTBALL MATCHES AND DOG RACES WILL BE PERMITTED IN ENGLAND IN SPITE OF AIR RAIDS, SAID LARRY LESUER, A COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM CORRESPONDENT, IN A BROADCAST FROM LONDON TODAY.

SPONSORS, HOWEVER, WILL BE REQUIRED TO POST LOOKOUTS, HE SAID, TO WARN THE SPECTATORS TO DUCK AT THE APPROACH OF AXIS PLANES.

EZ1002AES

500 Machine Guns Seized.

The Greeks estimated they already had seized more than $8,000,000 worth of equipment abandoned by the retreating Italians. More than 500 machine guns were said to be among the loot.

Some of the captured arms, including six heavy guns seized in the advance beyond Premet, have been turned on their former owners, the Greeks said.

Italian warplanes were reported to have bombed the Greek island of Corfu again yesterday, but damage was officially described as slight.

DEC 7 - 1940

Greeks March Into Porto Edda, 2 Columns Close In on Elbasani; Badoglio Quits as Italian Chief

DEC 7 - 1940

Porto Edda Capture Officially Announced

ATHENS, Dec. 6 (AP).—An official announcement today said Greek troops had occupied Porto Edda, one of the Italian Army's main bases in Southern Albania.

The fall of Argirocastro, another important Italian military base, 15 miles northeast of Porto Edda, was expected at any moment, the Greek high command said.

Greek troops also were reported advancing rapidly westward from Premet, on the Central Albanian front, where the mountain pass south of Klisoura was said to be under the fire of their artillery. Klisoura is about 10 miles west of Premet.

Reports from the front previously had said both Porto Edda and Argirocastro were aflame and Greek leaders expressed belief retreating Italian troops had set fire to equipment and supplies to keep them from falling into the hands of the Greek Army.

Reports from Porto Edda said the Greeks entered the town early today after the Italians cleared out hurriedly, leaving behind virtually all their vast war material assembled there. They placed the torch to what supplies they could before leaving, however, the Greeks said.

The Greeks found in the harbor an Italian destroyer they declared had been sunk last Wednesday by British bombing planes shortly after it arrived to take out Fascist staff officers.

The Italian position in Porto Edda became untenable, the Greeks explained, when their forces captured the nearby towns of Lykursi and Vyroni.

The main battle in the southern sector, meanwhile, appeared developing in the vicinity of Klisoura, road junction north of Argirocastro.

Armies Moving Forward.

The Greek high command, in a terse communique, declared its armies were moving forward along the entire 100-mile front in Albania extending from the Adriatic Sea to the Yugoslav border.

The Greek advance westward from Premet toward Tepelini, 30 miles inside Albania, threatened to cut the line of retreat for Italian forces reported falling back from Argirocastro, which is situated about 15 miles southwest of Premet. Greek columns were said to be driving on Argirocastro from both the south and east.

A Greek spokesman said reports from the front indicated a "persistent" Italian retreat from Porto Edda.

The high command indicated the Italian air force was offering stiff resistance to the Greek push on this front.

On the northern wing of the front the Greeks said the last Italian troops had been dislodged from mountain positions in the Pogradetz area and that the Greek advance was continuing toward Elbasani. Italian losses in this area were described as heavy and the Greeks said they had captured more than 500 prisoners.

(Reports from Yugoslavia, which also told of continued Greek advances toward Elbasani, placed the number of Italians taken prisoner at 1,500.)

Cavallero Named Successor Amid Reversal Reports

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The resignation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as chief of the Italian general staff was announced officially today.

He was replaced by Gen. Ugo Cavallero, veteran of three Italian wars and until recently commander of the Italian forces in East Africa.

(Badoglio's resignation coincided with reports from Athens of new Greek successes against Italian forces on the Albanian battle front.

(The Greeks claimed additional advances in all sectors and reported that retreating Italian troops had put the torch to their Southern Albanian bases of Porto Edda and Argirocastro to prevent capture of war supplies they could not take with them.)

During the Greek campaign Marshal Badoglio's name rarely has been mentioned, although he was second only to Mussolini in the high command. Roberto Farinacci, Fascist leader, criticized him, however, in the newspaper Regime Fascista on November 23, declaring victory in Greece was certain despite "some improvidence and untimeliness on the part of the head of the general staff."

Staff Chief 15 Years.

Marshal Badoglio, Italy's most famed soldier, sometimes called the "Italian Hindenburg," had been chief of the general staff for 15 years.

As such, he had supreme command of all three branches of the nation's fighting forces. A communique announcing the resignation gave no reason, saying only that it was "on his own request."

Gen. Cavallero, who is 60 years old, nine years younger than Marshal Badoglio, first fought in the Libyan war of 1912-13 and won the bronze medal for military valor.

At the beginning of the World War he served as an aide to the army chief of staff and later was named chief of operations in the high command. In this office he was credited with playing an important part in reorganizing Italian defenses on the Piave after the Caporetto disaster and directing the campaign which led to the final Italian victory of Vittorio Veneto.

Given Highest Decoration.

For his services in this critical phase he received the nation's highest military decoration, the military order of Savoia.

Gen. Cavallero retired from active service after representing Italy for two years on the Inter-Allied Military Commission at Versailles. In 1925 Premier Mussolini named him undersecretary of war. He occupied this post three years, carrying out extensive reorganization of the army.

He was made a senator in 1926 and was named commander of Italian forces in East Africa in 1937, but recently had not been on active duty.

PAS 4

Marshal Badoglio, whom Mussolini called upon to vanquish Ethiopia for Fascist Italy when the Italian campaign bogged down, did not join the Fascist party until he had sealed his triumph over Haile Selassie's empire.

Chief of state when the Black Shirts marched on Rome, Marshal Badoglio was reported to have assured King Victor Emmanuel that he could, if ordered, disperse them with a single regiment. But the King decided to invite Benito Mussolini to form a government and Marshal Badoglio offered no opposition to the new regime.

Soon after Mussolini achieved power he sent Marshal Badoglio to Brazil as Ambassador, Badoglio receiving the diplomatic appointment, it was believed at the time, because he was too useful, too strong with the army and too popular with the people to dismiss altogether.

His position as Italy's foremost military strategist was so strong, however, that Mussolini called him back to direct reorganization of the Italian war machine in 1926.

Marshal Badoglio first marched to battle as an artillery lieutenant against Ethiopia in 1896 and against Turkey in 1911-12. Entering the World War against Austria as a lieutenant colonel, he later advanced to the rank of army corps commander.

Went to Libya as Governor.

He plunged into his fourth war when he was appointed governor of Libya in 1929, with the mission of reconquering the former Turkish province from the rebellious natives.

Marshall Badoglio remained in the background at the start of the Ethiopian campaign in 1936, but when Marshal Emilio de Bono's campaign slackened Mussolini sent Marshal Badoglio into command.

He gained victory over the Ethiopians and was rewarded with the title of Duke of Addis Ababa and named viceroy of Ethiopia. He was showered with honors upon his return to Rome.

In the Ethiopian campaign he settled an account that had rankled in his memory since 1896, when, as a young officer of 25, he witnessed the Italian Army's humiliating defeat at Aduwa.

Marshal Badoglio was born in Piedmont province on September 28, 1871, the son of a farmer. He was attracted to military life and attended the military academy at Turin, Italy's West Point.

He is married and the father of one child, a daughter.

DEC 7 - 1940

Badoglio Experienced Commander, British Say

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—London military circles today said that the resignation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Italian chief of staff had deprived Italy of one of its most experienced commanders and "one who apparently was not in sympathy with the military policy now being pursued by the Fascist government."

Some military sources expressed the opinion that Marshal Badoglio had been "sacked" as a scapegoat for Italian military reverses or "because he is opposed to the attitude of the party organization and the strictures of the army."

DEC 7 - 1940

Germans Are Reticent On Badoglio Resignation

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (AP).—Informed German quarters declined comment today on the resignation of the Italian chief of staff, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, except to say that Marshal Badoglio's successor, Gen. Ugo Cavallero, is a great organizer.

A231

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BUDGET)

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

ROME, DEC. 6-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI ACCEPTED TODAY THE RESIGNATION OF "ITALY'S HINDENBURG", 69-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF BEFORE AND AFTER FASCISM, AND REPLACED HIM WITH A TESTED LIEUTENANT UPON WHOM HE COUNTS TO "BREAK THE BACK" OF GREECE.

DEC 7-1940

THE NEW CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF IS GENERAL UGO CAVALLERO, NINE YEARS BADOGLIO'S JUNIOR, RECENTLY COMPARATIVELY INACTIVE.

NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR THE RESIGNATION OF THE BALD, SOMEWHAT PUDGY BADOGLIO, OTHER THAN THAT IT WAS "AT HIS OWN REQUEST." FOREIGN CIRCLES WERE NOT TOO SURPRISED, HOWEVER, AFTER THE CRITICISM LEVELED AT THE MARSHAL'S CONDUCT OF THE GREEK CAMPAIGN BY THE NEWSPAPER OF ROBERTO FARINACCI, OUTSPOKEN FASCIST.

THIS NEWSPAPER, REGIME FASCISTA, SAID RECENTLY THAT ITALIAN VICTORY IN GREECE WAS CERTAIN, DESPITE "SOME IMPROVIDENCE AND UNTIMELINESS ON THE PART OF THE HEAD OF THE GENERAL STAFF."

(THE ITALIAN REVERSES IN THE GREEK CAMPAIGN, NOW BEING FOUGHT ENTIRELY ON THE SOIL OF ITALY'S OWN ALBANIA, HAVE BEEN LAID IN SOME QUARTERS TO OVERCONFIDENCE AND LACK OF PREPARATION.)

CAVALLERO IS EXPECTED BY FASCISTS TO INJECT A NEW IMPETUS INTO THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GREECE.

OBSERVERS BELIEVE HE WILL CARRY OUT FAITHFULLY THE ORDERS OF IL DUCE, WHO HAS DECLARED HE WILL "BREAK THE BACK OF GREECE" IF IT TAKES A YEAR.

A FURTHER REORGANIZATION OF THE FORCES IN ALBANIA MAY FIRST BE EXPECTED FROM THIS GENERAL, WHO HELPED MUSSOLINI MAKE OVER THE ITALIAN MILITARY MACHINE IN 1925. MANY. HOWEVER.

A232

EXPECT THAT THE ITALIAN TROOPS IN ALBANIA WILL WAIT UNTIL AFTER THE NEW YEAR BEFORE LAUNCHING ANOTHER MAJOR OFFENSIVE, FOR THERE IS NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT THEIR REINFORCEMENT WITH MASSES OF FRESH TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT HAS REACHED ITS PEAK.

HOWEVER, THE MEN OF GENERAL UBALDO SODDU ARE SURE TO EXERT EVERY EFFORT TO HOLD BACK THE GREEKS FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS, HOPING MEANTIME THAT THE GREEK SUPPLY LINES THROUGH THE SNOW-PACKED MOUNTAIN PASSES WILL BECOME OVER-EXTENDED.

TODAY'S ITALIAN WAR BULLETIN FROM THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED FRESH GREEK PRESSURE IN ALBANIA FROM TROOPS WITHDRA

W

N FROM

DEC 7-1940

OTHER BORDERS, AND SOME FOREIGN OBSERVERS TOOK THIS TO MEAN THAT THE GREEKS FEEL THEIR COUNTRY IS SAFE FOR THE PRESENT FROM GERMAN ATTACK BY WAY OF BULGARIA OR YUGOSLAVIA.

BADOGLIO'S MILITARY SKILL GAVE MUSSOLINI HIS EMPIRE; IL DUCE CALLED ON HIM TO DELIVER THE VICTORY OVER HAILE SELASSIE'S RAGGED LEGIONS, AND BADOGLIO DELIVERED SWIFTLY, WHERE OLD MARSHAL DE BONO MIGHT HAVE FAILED.

30-24-6271

30.24-6271

A234

ROME FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

X X X MIGHT HAVE FAILED.

THAT TRIUMPH IN 1936 REVENGED FOR BADOGLIO THE ITALIAN HUMILIATION OF 1896, AT ADUWA, WHICH HE HAD WITNESSED AS A SECOND OIETUENANT OF ARTILLERY.

THEN AND THEN ONLY BADOGLIO, SHOWERED WITH HONORS, BECAME A MEMBER OF THE FASCIST PARTY.

HE HAD BEEN KING VITTORIO EMANUELE'S CHIEF OF STAFF WHEN MUSSOLINI'S BLACKSHIRTS MARCHED ON ROME AND, IT IS REPORTED, HAD TOLD THE KING HE COULD SMASH THEM WITH A SINGLE REGIMENT IF THE KING DESIRED.

THE KING, INSTEAD, ASKED MUSSOLINI TO FORM A GOVERNMENT AND BADOGLIO WENT ALONG. IL DUCE SENT THE SOLDIER TO BRAZIL AS AMBASSADOR, BUT CALLED HIM BACK LESS THAN TWO YEARS LATER TO BECOME AGAIN, THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

CAVALLERO, DURING THESE DAYS, WAS WORKING UP TO UNDER-SECRETARY OF WAR AND AS SUCH, BEGINNING IN 1925, HE DID EXTENSIVE ARMY REORGANIZATION WORK.

DEC 7-1940

EARLIER, IN THE WORLD WAR, HE SHOWED HIS SKILL BY PULLING THE ITALIANS UP AFTER THE DISASTER AT CAPORETTO, HELPING REORGANIZE THE DEFENSES ON THE PIAVE AND, AS CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, DIRECTING THE CAMPAIGN TO THE FINAL ITALIAN VICTORY OVER THE AUSTRIANS.

THREE YEARS AGO HE WAS COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN FORCES IN EAST AFRICA, BUT HE HAS NOT BEEN ON ACTIVE DUTY LATELY.

(EDITORS: YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO EXTENSIVE DASH MATTER IN THE DAY REPORT AND THE INTERPRETATIVE STORY BY JOHN EVANS).

JR252PES

GREEK TROOPS CHASE ENEMY FARTHERNORTH

DEC 7-1940

Push Beyond Porto Edda And Argirocastro After Italians

BY MAY HARRELSON

[*By the Associated Press*]

Athens, *Saturday*, Dec. 7—Triumphant Greek troops, overwhelming Italian forces at the southern Albanian seaport of Porto Edda and near-by Argirocastro, immediately pushed northward on the heels of the retreating Italians, a Greek Government spokesman said today.

Some units remained in Porto Edda to list captured Italian armament. Others drove units of the Italian rearguard from hill positions north of Porto Edda on the coastal road. These Fascist units sought to protect their legions escaping north toward Chimara, the spokesman said.

Heavy losses were suffered by the Italians vacating Argirocastro, the spokesman said, and the Fascist retreat all along the one-hundred-mile Albanian front was continuing, he said.

In Full Flight

The spokesman did not claim the capture of Argirocastro officially, but said its fall was expected hourly. The Italians were in full flight toward Tepeleni in that sector after "strong but fruitless resistance," he said.

Greek arms also scored successes in driving Italians from the heights surrounding Moskopolis in the central sector of the front, he said, and chalked up victories in the northern Pogradetz area en route toward Elbasani, important Italian headquarters in central Albania.

The Greeks made a belated but welcome discovery in Koritza, the first important Italian city captured in their counter-invasion, it was learned.

Great Booty Seized

Several thousand tons of war equipment and munitions, fifty per cent. of which can be used immediately against the Italians, was found stored underground there.

"To sum up," the spokesman said, "the success of the Greek army is becoming more and more important."

The resignation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian chief of general staff, "does not create an encouraging atmosphere for the Italians, coming as it does in the midst of battle," he commented.

Porto Edda was plundered and left in flames by the Italians, the Greek high command said.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Dispatches reaching the Yugoslav frontier reported that Argirocastro had been occupied by the Greeks about noon today after bloody fighting in which 1,000 Fascist prisoners were taken. A number of heavy cannon and other war supplies were reported seized.]

Along the central sector of the front sustained Greek advances westward from Premet were claimed and near-by mountain passes were declared to be under Greek artillery fire.

The maneuver, which extended toward Tepeleni, which is thirty miles within Albania, was intended to cut the line of the Italian retreat from Argirokastro, and thus to place the Fascists in what might be a sack disastrous for them.

The Italian position in Porto Edda became untenable, the Greeks explained, when their forces captured the near-by towns of Lykursi and Vrioni. In the harbor at Porto Edda, the Greeks reported, was found the hulk of an Italian destroyer said to have been smashed by British bombing planes upon its arrival to take off Italian staff officers.

Fighting on the northern front continued, with the Greeks driving in the direction of Elbasani, which is about twenty-five miles southeast of Tirana, the Albanian capital.

By the Associated Press.

BITOLJ, Yugoslavia, Dec. 6.—Dispatches reaching the Yugoslav border said Greek troops occupied Argirocastro, Albania, about noon today after bloody fighting, and took more than 1,000 prisoners.

A number of heavy cannon, machine guns and other war material were reported captured by the Greeks as they swept into that former base of the Italians in Southwestern Albania.

[The report that Argirocastro was occupied has not been confirmed officially or unofficially in Athens or Rome.]

Greeks Hammer at Italian Left Wing, Rome Says

ROME, Dec. 6 (AP).—The Italian high command today said the Greeks were hammering at the Italian left wing in Albania with reinforcements brought from Greece's other frontiers.

Italian troops were said to be counter-attacking while the Fascist air force was reported subjecting the Greek communication lines and troop concentrations to a heavy bombardment.

Troops of the Italian Arezzo and Venezia divisions were said to be carrying out their assignments in a manner "above all praise."

The communique did not say how the fighting was progressing.

On the Northern African front, the Italians reported they had put to flight a British patrol south of their Egyptian coastal base of Sidi Barrani. The British force was said to have abandoned arms and munitions.

British warplanes dropped several bombs at Tobruk, Libya, and in the vicinity of Salum and Sidi Barrani without causing any damage, the high command said. Two persons were reported killed in the Tobruk bombing.

DEC 7-1940

Athens Denies Italians Sank Greek Destroyer

ATHENS, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Greek Admiralty denied today as "a fantastic invention" the Italian claim yesterday that the Fascist submarine Delfino sank a Greek destroyer on November 29 in the Ægean Sea.

The naval announcement, reported by the official Athens news agency, said that the Italians took credit for a "non-existent exploit" and that Greek destroyer forces are intact.

Oil Wells Reported Fired

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Dec. 6 (AP)—The official Turkish radio reported tonight that the Greek army had fired oil wells in the valley of Davel, Albania, which it said were important sources of Italian supply.

DUCE CONFERS ON FOOD

Industrial Needs for 1941 Also Discussed.

ROME, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini has discussed Italy's food and industrial needs for 1941 in a three-day series of conferences with Government leaders concerned with supply problems, an official announcement said today.

Il Duce conferred with his Ministers of Guilds, Finance, Trade, Agriculture; Communications and Public Works, as well as army, navy and air officials.

British Claim Successes Along Ethiopian Border

Italian Scouting Bands Repulsed With Heavy Casualties, Says Nairobi Communique

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Dec. 6 (AP)—British troops have repulsed Italian scouting bands along the Ethiopian border with "heavy casualties," a communique said today.

The clash occurred last week after the Italians attempted to capture the outpost at Loruth, Turkana province, the communique said, adding that the Italians withdrew.

One British officer was missing, and "a number" of British native soldiers killed.

DEC 7 - 1940

R. A. F. Downs Eight Italians.

LONDON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—British fighters in an air battle with large numbers of Italian fighters over southwestern Albania destroyed eight planes and severely damaged seven others on Wednesday, the Air Ministry reported today.

It said that the British escaped without a loss.

Meanwhile today a British military spokesman reported that on the north flank of the Albanian front the Greeks had captured fifteen officers and 200 men in addition to eight guns and fifty machine guns during the past few days.

"There has been a general advance all along the front by the Greeks," the spokesman added, "although the advance in the north and in the Pindus has not been very extensive."

The stalling of the latter drive is not so much due to Italian opposition as to the obvious difficulties of getting across mountainous and more or less roadless country, the spokesman said.

In the north, he declared, the exact position of the advance Greek troops is uncertain, but "it runs from the north, northwest of the town of Pogradetz to the village of Rahan about six miles west of Voskoboj (Moskopoli)."

Royal Air Force planes which bombed the Northern Italian industrial city of Turin Wednesday night also dropped leaflets of photographs showing damage done Fascist warships in Taranto Harbor by British bombers three weeks ago, an official announcement said today.

HAILS VICTORIES AGAINST ITALIANS

Briton Says Fascist Empire May Be Camouflage.

DEC 7 - 1940

LONDON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Citing what he called British and Greek successes in the Mediterranean, the British Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, said today in a speech prepared for delivery at Portsmouth that "it becomes possible to hope that the Italian Fascist empire may be a dummy—all canvas and camouflage."

"Our own navy and air force, and now spectacular triumphs of the Greek Army, have shown up weak spots in at least one of our enemies," Mr. Morrison declared.

But, he warned, "feather-headed optimism" and "leaden-footed pessimism" are two dangers in Great Britain's path.

He listed "six reasons for cheerfulness," including two Italian reverses. Others were:

". . . the way we rose to the occasion with a tremendous spurt in factories and camps in meeting the biggest crisis in our history.

". . . that our navy is powerful and has already established complete moral ascendancy over our Italian opponent. We are confident it will do the same with the subtler menace of the U-boat.

". . . That our R. A. F. has won one of the greatest and most decisive battles in the world's history by beating its far more numerous opponent out of the daylight skies so that millions of town dwellers go about their work in complete disregard of the boasted luftwaffe, sitting on its bases fifteen or twenty minutes away.

". . . That our army has within a few months multiplied many times over the strength of an island fortress and correspondingly reduced the chance that an invasion, if it came, might succeed.

". . . The splendid resistance put up by the civil defense force, including police and civil population, against the trials and terrors of air bombardment."

British Rout German Raider In Fight Inside Neutral Zone

DEC 7 - 1940

But Armed English Merchantman Is Damaged—Another Craft May Be Pursuing Nazi Ship—Hull Has No Word.

LONDON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—A fierce, long-range encounter between a German Q-boat or disguised raider and the British armed merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle in which the British ship suffered slight damage and the German was said to have fled was reported today by the Admiralty.

It was learned authoritatively the battle occurred in the South Atlantic approximately 700 miles northeast of Montevideo, Uruguay, where three British cruisers drove the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee to self-destruction last December.

[This would be off the coast of Brazil and well within the American neutrality zone. Berlin's account of the engagement merely said that a British auxiliary cruiser had been "severely damaged" in an engagement in the South Atlantic with a German auxiliary cruiser.]

The Admiralty said only that the battle took place "somewhere in the South Atlantic." It acknowledged some casualties aboard the Carnarvon Castle, a vessel of 22,122 tons.

British Introduced Q-boats.

It left open the question of damage to the opponent, which was described as "a fast and heavily armed German raider disguised as a merchantship."

"It is not yet known what damage was inflicted on the enemy raider and she was last reported to be steaming north at high speed away from the scene of action," the communique said.

It was the second engagement between British and German vessels within the Western Hemisphere neutrality belt since the Graf Spee battle. On July 29 the 22,209-ton British merchant cruiser Alcantara fought it out with a German merchant raider near the Brazilian island of Trinidad, farther to the northeast of yesterday's battle. The Alcantara put to sea again after having her damage repaired at Rio de Janeiro.

The British themselves developed the Q-boat in the world war, where the name was given to mystery warships masked as innocent tramp steamers. They were one of Britain's great weapons against German submarines.

Battle Described.

The communique said:

"The armed merchant cruiser H. M. S. Carnarvon Castle (Capt. H. N. M. Hardy, D. S. O., R. N.) was in action yesterday with a fast and heavily armed German raider disguised as a merchant ship in the South Atlantic.

"Full details are not yet available, but from available reports it is clear that the action was fought at a long range, the enemy raider, which was a ship of considerable speed, not accepting closer action.

"There was heavy firing on both sides during the engagement and a considerable amount of ammunition was expended as H. M. S. Carnarvon Castle gave chase to the enemy.

"H. M. S. Carnarvon Castle received slight damage and there were some casualties. The next of kin will be informed as soon as possible. It is not yet known what damage was inflicted on the enemy raider and she was last reported to be steaming north at high speed away from the scene of action."

Authorized sources said German night raiders roared over Portsmouth, naval base on Britain's south coast, in several waves and dropped considerable numbers of bombs with visible success. Numerous fires were said to have been observed.

(London dispatches said only that a south coast town had been the chief target of the invading airmen during the night.)

A. A. Battery Silenced.

Reconnaissance planes were said to have sighted a number of ships near Lowestoft and damaged one 800-ton vessel. An anti-aircraft battery at this east coast town was said to have been silenced by German bombs.

German long range guns shelled a British convoy trying to pass through Dover Strait toward the east at dusk yesterday, DNB reported. The agency said several ships were hit and the entrance to the port of Dover effectively shelled.

Authorized sources said only one British plane appeared over Germany last night and it dropped no bombs.

Augmenting the daily communique, DNB said a British airdrome was attacked yesterday. Its hangars were declared flattened and its landing field made unusable.

The news agency said military objects near Chatham likewise were raided and several fires started.

Germans Term Damage To British Ship Severe

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (AP).—The high command reported today that a German auxiliary vessel had severely damaged a British ship of the same class in a battle in the South Atlantic and credited a Nazi submarine with sinking four British merchantmen totaling 13,300 tons.

DEC 7 - 1940

Two of the merchantmen were sunk in convoy, a communique said.

The date of the engagement was not specified. (The British said it took place yesterday.)

A special communique said:

"In the South Atlantic an engagement took place between German and British auxiliary cruisers. In the course of the engagement the British war vessel was severely damaged."

10 Planes Claimed.

The high command listed British plane losses yesterday at 10, six of them in air fights, and said the Nazis lost seven planes in raids on Britain. (The British reported they shot down 14 German planes over England yesterday and only two of their own aircraft were lost.)

BRITISH SHIP HEADS TO PORT AFTER BATTLE

DEC 7 - 1940

Merchant Cruiser Damaged In Clash With Masked Nazi Raider

Attacked Within Neutrality Zone, Will Tie Up At Montevideo

By HAROLD K. MILKS

[By the Associated Press]

30,24-6273

30.24—6273

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 6—The 20,122-ton British armed merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle, steaming here to repair the damage done her in a South Atlantic sea battle with a masked German raider, broke her radio silence briefly tonight to report that the Nazis' superior speed had enabled her to escape after "a stern chase."

The message added that the action had been at long range and that the Britisher had expended "considerable ammunition." Then the wireless fell silent without having mentioned the extent of the damage or casualties.

Studying reports of the action, a naval expert here suggested that the German commander probably was following instructions in fleeing the British, remarking:

"The mission of these raiders is not to give battle to enemy warships but to prey on lightly armed or unarmed merchantmen."

British officials here began arranging at once to provide quick repairs on the Carnarvon Castle upon her arrival, which now is expected to be tomorrow.

Following Instructions

It was believed that the German was one of a group of vessels especially equipped before the war began to hound British shipping. These are armed with the most modern of 6.9-inch cannon and are understood to be able to outrun anything save a regular warship.

DEC 7-1940

The Uruguayan Government has given the Carnarvon Castle permission to anchor here, it was learned on good authority, and the news that she was putting in indicated to some naval men that another British ship perhaps had taken up where she left off in the chase of the Nazi vessel.

British Ship Returns

The fact that for the moment at least there is peril in these waters was illustrated late in the day by the action of the British steamer Argentino in turning about and tying up again in the harbor here after having sailed.

The Britisher's fight with the raider was placed here by informed persons as some 1,000 miles northeast of Montevideo.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—It was said unofficially in London that it was 700 miles to the northeast, but either area would be within the security belt.]

An interesting phase of the battle was the strong supposition that even as German shells were being pumped at her, the Carnarvon Castle had German prisoners aboard.

Halted Brazilian Ship

On November 30 she halted the Brazilian coastal steamer Itape eighteen miles offshore and removed twenty-two passengers declared by the British to be Germans. It seemed unlikely that there had been opportunity in the meantime for the transfer of the twenty-two.

A similarly inconclusive engagement occurred last July 29 between the 22,209-ton British merchant cruiser Alcantara and a German raider near the Brazilian island of Trinidad. The Alcantara was hit, repaired at Rio de Janeiro and then put out to sea again.

The first and far the most dramatic instance of sea warfare in these waters last December led to the scuttling of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

London's Report

In London the British Admiralty announced today that the Carnarvon Castle had suffered "slight damage" and that the German "Q-boat," a term meaning that she was a raider in disguise, had fled north "at high speed away from the scene of action."

"It is not yet known," said the communique, "what damage was inflicted on the enemy raider."

"Some casualties" aboard the Carnarvon Castle were acknowledged.

". . . the action," the Admiralty commented, "was fought at a long range, the enemy raider, which was a ship of considerable speed, not accepting closer action.

"There was heavy firing on both sides during the engagement and a considerable amount of ammunition was expended as H. M. S. Carnarvon Castle gave chase to the enemy."

Carnarvon Castle Due In Montevideo Monday

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 6 (AP).—The British merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle, damaged yesterday in battle with a German raider, was expected to reach this harbor next Monday, apparently seeking repairs.

DEC 7-1940

It was learned authoritatively that the Uruguayan government had granted permission to enter. Informed sources placed the scene of the battle 1,000 miles northeast of Montevideo, within the American neutrality belt.

Naval sources expressed belief that the British ship broke off the engagement when the German raider outdistanced her and that the fact the Carnarvon Castle is putting into port indicated another warship might be taking up the chase.

Buenos Aires Gets Report.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Information reaching informed quarters here on the South Atlantic battle between an armed British merchant cruiser and a German raider indicated today that the engagement occurred within or near the American neutrality zone.

The British ship, the Carnarvon Castle, 20,122 tons, sailed from a position eighteen miles off of Victoria, Brazil, only five days ago. In naval circles here it was said that without a doubt she headed north or south rather than eastward across the Atlantic. She has a cruising speed of fifteen knots.

The Carnarvon Castle halted the Brazilian coastal steamship Itape eighteen miles off shore on November 30 and removed twenty-two persons the British said were Germans. This and other haltings of Brazilian ships have been protested to London.

Other British merchant cruisers known to be in South Atlantic waters recently were the 22,575-ton Queen of Bermuda and the Alcantara, a vessel of 22,209 tons which

was damaged in a battle with a German raider off the Brazilian coast July 29.

U. S. Cruiser at Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—British sources said today that the merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle had been expected to arrive here four days ago but, one official explained, she had been "ordered to fulfill another task."

Meanwhile the United States cruiser Louisville, which is touring South American ports, arrived here today from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Officers aboard the American warship said that they had not heard of the battle between the Carnarvon Castle and the German raider before reaching port.

DEC 7-1940

Hull Lacks Any Word.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that the State Department had not yet received any information about a battle between British and German armed ships in the South Atlantic yesterday and that it was not known whether it occurred within the Pan American neutrality belt, which is patroled by American naval vessels.

Chameleon-Like Existence Of Nazi Raider Described

Rebuilt Liner Carries Telescopic Funnel Among "Stage Props" To Change Appearance

The British armed merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle, damaged in battle with a Nazi raider in the South Atlantic, is steaming toward Montevideo, Uruguay, for repairs. Story on Page 3.

DEC 7-1940

BY JOHN A. MOROSO III

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 6—A masquerading German sea raider prowling southern waters, laying hundreds of mines and capturing and sinking enemy merchantmen is a huge rebuilt passenger liner—so large she has been equipped for a three-year voyage.

This was told to the Associated Press today by Capt. Cornelius Arundell, British skipper who was imprisoned on the vessel for sixty-four days after the raider sank his ship, the 5,207-ton Haxby, near Bermuda.

The German marauder leads a chameleon-like existence, carrying elaborate "stage props" to change her appearance from day to day. She is even equipped with a telescopic funnel to further change her superstructure.

Captain Arundell, 49, who came here from England to command an American freighter recently purchased by Britain, was bound by Admiralty secrecy not to identify the raider, but he did give this picture:

"She was a decent size man-of-war, much more than 10,000 tons. If you knew her name you would be surprised. Her skipper is a frigate captain (German rank equivalent to commander in the United States Navy) about forty-two years old.

"She carries six guns, four of them broadside, and other arms, including a huge supply of mines.

"While I was aboard she changed her disguise from a Greek ship to a Brazilian and then a Dutchman. Through special rebuilding and light steel plates she could change her entire superstructure in a short time. A telescopic funnel helped do this.

"Her superstructure was constantly being repainted—in the morning it would be white and before night it would be buff. This gives you an idea of the huge crew she carried."

Capt. Arundell dodged questions on the exact size of the crew, but acknowledged that it comprised more than 300 men.

"She slipped out of Hamburg April 6 while the British Navy was rushing to Norway to fight the German invasion there. My ship was her first victim."

Fired Without Warning

En route from Greenock to Corpus Christi, Tex., last April, the Haxby sighted what appeared to be a Greek ship. A moment later the vessel crossed her bows and began firing without warning.

"They killed sixteen of my men, smashed the lifeboats and set the ship on fire before we abandoned her," the bronzed veteran of Scapa Flow in the last war said.

The twenty-four survivors among the Haxby's crew were taken aboard the raider, which then laid mines off west Africa, met the Nazi tanker Winnetou at sea for refueling and then proceeded to New Zealand, where 230 mines were dropped.

On June 18 the Britons were put aboard a captured Norwegian freighter, the Tropic Sea, which was scuttled seventy days later by her German prize crew when a British submarine accosted her off Bordeaux. The Britons were rescued by the submarine and taken to Gibraltar.

The submarine—the Truant—was unable to accommodate the thirty-three Norwegian and thirty Germans aboard the Tropic Sea and left them in lifeboats with orders to remain where they were until flying boats arrived. Fearing capture, the Germans fled and managed to reach Spain in lifeboats. The Norwegians were rescued the next day.

Back in England, Capt. Arundell—long unheard from—was officially listed as dead and his "widow" had been receiving pension payments from the government for three months, although she had refused to give up hope, or to sign a death certificate.

"She told me later that she used to sit and look at my picture and it would say to her, 'Chin up, I'm all right,'" Capt. Arundell said. He returned home Oct 4, six months after leaving Glasgow.

Many Made Homeless As Waves of Planes Raid Portsmouth

Private Property Suffers Heavy Damage During 3-Hour Nazi Attack

DEC 7-1940

By the Associated Press

PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 6.—German bombers sweeping over in waves killed a number of persons and inflicted heavy damage to private property in this south coast naval base last night in a concentrated, three-hour assault.

A large number of persons were made homeless by the bombs which were declared to have been aimed at the civilian population. Rescue workers dug into debris of leveled homes throughout the day in search of possible victims.

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, here for a speech, inspected the damaged areas and afterward asserted:

"All ranks seem to be animated with the right spirit, which is: 'We are going to stick this business out and the enemy is not going to get us down.'"

Congratulates City.

"I really congratulate the city for the brave spirit with which it has stood up to the attack," the Home Secretary continued.

"Portsmouth is a city of great civic tradition and long associations with the Royal Navy and, as I would expect, it is facing the attack with traditional British grit and courage."

The full extent of casualties was not determined immediately, as workers still were digging into the debris of wrecked homes for possible victims when dawn came. Officials said the number, however, was "fewer than might be expected, considering the severity of the attack."

The raid was declared to have been concentrated on the civilian population. Many of those whose homes were splintered were given temporary shelter in schools and other public buildings.

A tremendous anti-aircraft barrage kept the bombers at great height, but the first waves dropped flares which guided the subsequent formations to their target.

(The German radio, describing the raid, declared Portsmouth to be the main base of Britain's home fleet and an important supply center for warships. It said submarine, torpedo, artillery, navigation, anti-aircraft and signaling schools are located there.)

Casualties were reduced because the people, from experience in previous raids, took cover quickly. Working class dwellings were among the hardest hit.

One bomb fell just outside a movie theater and 50 of the 200 persons inside were trapped in a balcony by collapsing walls, but later were rescued. The operator was killed.

Three bodies were taken from the wreckage this afternoon.

An incendiary bomb burned the interior of a nurses' home. The nurses, after moving patients from the nearby hospital, attacked the flames with hand pumps.

At another hospital nurses saved patients by smothering flames which threatened to reach serious proportions.

The fire bombs started blazes in many areas, but air raid services brought most of them under control. Damage to private property, however, was extensive.

Girl Rescued From Debris.

A 12-year-old girl was rescued from the debris of a cellar of a house where she had been trapped for 14 hours. Her mother and three sisters had been killed.

Air raid precaution workers lauded nurses who formed a bucket brigade and helped control the flames. One nurse climbed through a hole in a roof and played a hose on the flames until smoke compelled her to retreat.

Two members of the medical staff of one hospital were injured in removing an incendiary bomb which had fallen in the operating room.

Famous Observatory And Windsor Castle Nazi Bomb Targets

Time Ball Continues To Function: Globe And Clock Damaged

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Greenwich Observatory was damaged in a recent air raid, but the famous time ball continues to function, British sources disclosed today.

The revolving globe, the observatory clock and parts of the telescope room were damaged by high explosive and fire bombs.

It was also disclosed that three bombs fell in the grounds of Windsor Castle, residence of English sovereigns up the Thamas from London, in a recent air raid.

One of the sections damaged in the observatory bombing was built in 1675 from designs by Sir Christopher Wren.

Bones were blasted recently from graves of ancient Scottish Kings and Queens by bombs dropped on Edinburgh's Holyrood House, it was also learned. Windows of the palace were broken by bombs striking close to the ruins of the old chapel.

"The Ring," one of London's famous boxing halls, also was damaged. On Blackfriars road, it was built in 1782 and originally was a chapel.

In the Windsor Castle attack one close to the tennis courts and a third—an oil bomb—fell on the royal household bowling green and quickly burned itself out.

Some damage was done to the royal lodge, but no casualties were reported. Bombs which also fell on Windsor town resulted in little damage, it was said.

Windows and the roof of a nursing home were said to have been badly damaged when a bomb fell in the middle of a street. None of the patients was seriously hurt.

Greenwich Observatory is situated on the prime meridian from which British astrologers and geographers, and to a great extent those of the world, calculate their longitude and from where "Greenwich time" is telegraphed around the globe.

It was founded by King Charles II in 1675 and is under control of the British Admiralty. Its equipment includes numerous priceless astronomical instruments.

The observatory also possesses the famed 24-inch Newtonian reflector with which Lassell discovered the satellites of Uranus and Neptune.

Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day and are stored for reference, forming a continuous sunspot record since 1873. A continuous record of the moon's position since the middle of the 18th century is contained in the Astronomical Observations. Publication started in 1750.

Magnetic and meteorological observations also have been carried on regularly there since 1838.

HOSPITAL HIT, MANY SLAIN IN BRITISH TOWN

London, Dec. 7 (Saturday) (AP).—A hospital and numerous buildings in a southwest town were bombed heavily last night, and an undetermined number of persons were killed.

Every window in the hospital was shattered, but there were no casualties there, as patients and staff had been removed to the basement.

The raid, which toward midnight slackened somewhat, followed the customary pattern: First flares were dropped, next incendiary bombs, and then high explosives.

The Germans put into play their technique of boxing the compass over Britain, centering their fire upon the southwest town (perhaps Southampton or Plymouth.)

Dig for Trapped 13.

Among buildings hit were a church, a motion-picture theatre, a furniture warehouse and several houses. During the attack a rescue party struggled to free 13 persons trapped in a damaged building.

London, too, was under attack, along with areas in the Midlands.

Bombers were reported ranging as far as Wales, shortly after London's wailing sirens heralded their approach at 8 P. M. (2 P. M., New York Time). The first London alarm of the night was over by 9:30 P. M.

The night forays followed a day of comparative quiet, during which rescue parties at the important naval base of Portsmouth delved into debris left by Wednesday night's three-hour assault.

Houses Wrecked

Numerous homes were leveled in a raid which the British said was directed at civilian population.

However, the experience-born speed with which residents took cover was said to have reduced casualties below what might have been expected.

Fifty persons trapped in a theater balcony which collapsed when a bomb fell near by were rescued. The operator was killed.

Morrison Views Damage

Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, inspected the damaged areas on his arrival for a speech in Portsmouth and commended the city for its "brave spirit with which it has stood up to the attack."

London belatedly disclosed hits by enemy raiders on two world-known landmarks, the Greenwich Observatory on the south bank of the Thames, and Windsor Castle grounds, west of London.

The revolving globe, the observatory clock, by which timepieces around the world are set, and parts of the telescope room were damaged by explosive and fire bombs at Greenwich.

Sports Areas Hit

At Windsor a bomb hit the golf course, another fell near the tennis courts and an oil bomb landed and burned itself out on the Royal Bowling Green.

The Air Ministry announced British raids on an electro-chemical factory at Eindhoven, and airports in Rotterdam and Haamstede, all in the Netherlands. Two British planes were reported shot down.

Bad weather forced cancellation of wider bombing operations.

LONDON-U. S. CABLES CUT FOR SIX HOURS

Heavy Nazi Bombing In Southwest Is Blamed For Interrupting Service

Hospital And Other Buildings In One Coastal Town Are Damaged

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 6—Western Union Cable Company announced its communications with London were restored tonight at 9.30 o'clock after an interruption of six hours and fifteen minutes.

"Trouble" in the vicinity of Bristol, England, in the land line section between the main cable office at Penzance on the southwestern tip of England and London was the reason for interrupted service, the company said.

London dispatches at the time told of a heavy German air raid on an unidentified "southwest", English city.

Western Union said it understood all cable companies were affected similarly.

Service via Western Union stopped about 3.15 P. M., E. S. T., and that of commercial cables about an hour later.

The latter still had not regained cable contact with London late tonight.

Raids in the Netherlands Are Reported by Bri[illegible]h

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Offensive operations of British flyers yesterday included attacks on an electro-chemical factory at Eindhoven and airports at Rotterdam and Haamstede, all in the Netherlands, and the German submarine base at Lorient, France, the Air Ministry announced today. Two British aircraft were reported lost in patrols.

Because of bad weather bombing operations last night were canceled, a communique said.

(A German report said a single British plane appeared over Germany during the night but dropped no bombs.)

Two Alerts in London.

London had two alerts but raiders here and over the remainder of the island left shortly after midnight, a government communique said.

The attacks never were "on a large scale," it added, but high explosives and incendiaries were dropped on a south coast town.

"The fires which broke out were soon extinguished, but damage was done to a church, houses, shops and other buildings, the communique said.

An air raid warden in the town said the number of casualties was held down because the residents fled to shelters early and remained until the raiders passed.

Some houses were smashed in London, but the government said the attack on the capital was "a light one and bombs were dropped at a few points only." A few casualties, some fatal, were reported.

Bombs also fell in Southeast England and East Anglia.

Raids Believed Muting Rome, Bremen Radio

London Says Italians Quit Sending for 2½ Hours; Holland, France Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Reuters (British news agency) announced tonight that the Rome medius wave radio had gone off the air at 9:37 p. m. and the radio at Bremen, Germany, at 6:40 p. m. The Rome wave came back on at midnight, London time, however.

[The chief engineer of the Rome radio denied that there had been an interruption of program.]

[When a wireless station falls silent it usually means that hostile planes are about. Rome has had only a few and minor air alarms since Italy entered the war.]

30,24-6275

30.24-6275

Britons Healthy Despite War

Typhoid Fever Cases Cut Almost in Half—Scarlet Fever Higher Than in 1939.

BY WILLIAM W. WHITE

LONDON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Great Britain's health is better now than at any time during the world war—in some respects even better than in peacetime—despite broken sleep and long hours in cold air raid shelters, Health Ministry officials said today.

DEC 7 - 1940

So far there has been no evidence, it was said, to support the British Medical Journal's dark prophecy months ago that "unless measures are promptly taken . . . we can foresee this winter a state of affairs in respect to infectious diseases which may prove more devastating than the blitzkrieg."

The Health Ministry officials were optimistic that though the worst of the winter lies ahead they could maintain the record.

"We should be further on by then," they said, referring to their precautionary measures.

Ministry figures show that up to October 15 there were only seven deaths in London from infantile paralysis—lower than the peacetime death rate—and only six from typhoid fever.

Typhoid Rate Reduced.

There were 17,871 cases of diphtheria in all major towns up to October 15, as compared with 17,785 in 1939; 614 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid, against 1,181 cases in 1939, and 30,295 cases of scarlet fever, against 22,191 cases in 1939.

Cerebro-spinal fever, which increases in wartime because of concentration of population, is not a major problem because of the excellent results of sulfanilimide treatment, the Ministry declared.

Not a single case of typhoid resulting from bombed water mains has been reported, it continued, thanks to the vigilance of thirty public health laboratories.

There is a seasonal upturn in measles, but infectious diseases, which were expected to take a heavy toll in the crowded shelters, were forestalled by better sanitary facilities, by the creation of 125 medical shelter-posts, in each of which a doctor and a nurse are in constant attendance, and by placing 200 more doctors and 150 nurses on call at all times, the ministry asserted.

Cooties Are Rough-handled.

The liberal use of gargles, disinfectants and gauze masks has cut the toll of infectious diseases, it was said, and even the lowly cootie is getting rough treatment.

Diphtheria inoculations are recommended, but no legislation making them compulsory is planned at present, the authorities said.

Mobile units sent into areas which lack proper facilities are combating venereal diseases. The rate of increase in such diseases is less than it was last year, they added.

Bomb-shock cases were said to be surprisingly few. One shelter reported that out of 1,100 cases received only fifteen had psychological disorders.

Too Busy to Get Sick.

Sir Alan Anderson, a director of the Bank of England, told a meeting of the Hospital Savings Association recently that "apparently the people are too occupied now to be ill."

Since the war began there has been a reduced demand on medical service, he said.

Bunks which have been recommended to keep the people from sleeping too close together in air raid shelters are being installed.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, told the House of Commons yesterday that up to November 27 bunks for 109,200 persons had been installed in the London area and that bunks for 99,300 more had been delivered and would be erected soon.

Even the death toll from bombs has shown a decline. There were 5,033 reported killed in London in September and 4,751 in October. Officials estimated that November's figure would show a further decline of 75 per cent.

Doctors here declared that although the danger of disease in shelters was at first over-estimated, the worst months of the year—January, February and March—are yet to come.

Britain Lifts Ban On Coastal Resorts

LONDON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—An official ban on pleasure trips to English coastal areas, ordered last summer at the height of the invasion scare, was lifted from some sections today.

The restrictions originally barred holiday visitors from the entire east and southeast coasts. The Home Security Ministry's announcement today reduced the restricted areas to a strip about five miles deep in Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, and all Kent, except its London area, Orpington, Seven Oaks and Tonbridge.

DEC 7 - 1940

Duke of Gloucester Has Narrow Escape

LONDON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George VI, narrowly escaped injury recently when German planes dropped bombs near his party on a military visit.

DEC 7 - 1940

Britain Urged to Bar Irish Ships From Convoys

LONDON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Admiralty will be asked in a question prepared by Oswald Lewis, Conservative member of Parliament from Colchester, if it would consider "excluding (from its convoys) all ships bound to Eire until the Government of Eire is prepared to afford facilities to the British Navy that will make easier their work of protecting such convoys."

Ireland has maintained her neutrality in the war and has refused use of her ports to the British navy.

DEC 7 - 1940

VICHY DISCLOSES RIOTING IN PARIS

Reveals Arrest of 123 on Armistice Day.

VICHY, France, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—An official announcement today said 123 persons were arrested in Armistice Day demonstrations in Paris and that four individuals were wounded.

The belated official disclosure of the incidents more than three weeks ago said those arrested included ninety lycee and fourteen university students. The demonstrations were for the most part in the Champs Elysees, Paris's main boulevard.

The official announcement denied that German authorities had tried any students before military tribunals or had sentenced any to capital punishment. Reports to this effect, which it said originated with British broadcasts, were characterized as intended to divide the country.

A private school teacher was arrested in Paris charged with spreading this rumor.

The British Broadcasting Corporation said in a November 28 broadcast that eleven students were killed in Paris, more than 500 sent to German concentration camps and others deported to unoccupied France as a result of Armistice Day rioting.

The next day authorized German sources in Berlin said students of a Paris university had been arrested as a result of hostile demonstrations, but did not say whether they occurred on Armistice Day. They said merely the action had taken place "recently."

U. S. PROTESTS NAZI ARREST OF EMBASSY CLERK

Demands Germans Explain Detention Of Woman Clerk In Paris

The embassy—which is at Paris—lodged its protest with the Germa embassy as soon as it learned tha she had been arrested several day ago, it was said in informed quar ters tonight, but she still is bein held for questioning by Germa military authorities.

The Germans are believed t have replied to United States offi cials that they would take the mat ter up with occupation authorities

Mrs. Deegan, who is 40 years old comes from Asheville, N. C.

U. S. Woman Detained by Nazis

Embassy at Paris Protests—Charge of Aiding British Reported Involved.

DEC 7 - 1940

VICHY, France, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The United States embassy was reported tonight to have protested against German detention of a former embassy receptionist, Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, on what were unofficially described as charges that she aided British officers to escape from occupied France.

Strong Diplomatic Protests Hinted As Probe Is Balked By Gestapo

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 6—Strong diplomatic protests to Germany were indicated tonight as the United States sought to clear up the mystery surrounding the detention of Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, a clerk in the embassy in Paris, who has been held by German authorities there for a week.

Embassy officials in Paris, seeking to learn the cause and circumstances of her detention, appeared to have failed to penetrate the secrecy of the German Gestapo.

The embassy was said to have protested to German diplomatic officials in Paris as soon as it learned Mrs. Deegan was in custody. According to reports received here, she was detained after German police had invited her to go to a Paris prison to visit British prisoners.

"Comfortably Lodged"

The last report received by the State Department here on the case was sent from Paris Tuesday, at which time the embassy apparently had only indirect word that Mrs. Deegan was "comfortably lodged."

DEC 7 1940

The State Department announced that "appropriate action" was being taken by the Paris embassy.

Mrs. Deegan, a granddaughter of a former United States Senator from North Carolina, Jeter C. Pritchard, had been employed as a reception clerk in the Paris embassy since 1936. She previously had lived several years in Paris.

On the basis of information from Paris, officials here assumed Mrs. Deegan's detention was linked in some way with the cases of the British prisoners whom she was taken to visit.

Call From Gestapo

The State Department, announcing what details it had on the case, said two German civilians, "presumably members of the German secret police," called at Mrs. Deegan's apartment on the morning of December 1 and "invited her to go to the Cherche Midi prison to visit one or more British prisoners."

"This was the second time within a week," the statement continued, "that Mrs. Deegan had been invited by the German authorities to visit acquaintances at the Cherche Midi prison."

Later that day, the State Department said, she returned under escort to her apartment to get warm clothing and that evening one of her friends received a message "from an unspecified source that she was comfortably lodged," that she would be unable to report for work the next day but "would doubtless report for duty on December 3." She failed to report then, however.

Nazis Arrest 123 In Paris After Armistice Display

Four Wounded On Champs Elysees. Ninety Students Among Those Seized

Vichy, France, Dec. 6 (AP)—The French Government disclosed officially tonight that 123 persons had been arrested for Armistice Day demonstrations on the Champs Elysees in Paris.

Four demonstrators were wounded on the Champs Elysees, broad avenue of former French splendor which is dominated by the Arce de Triomphe and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, but none was killed, the official announcement said. Those arrested included ninety Lycee students and fourteen university undergraduates.

DEC 7-1940

Date for Blum's Trial To Be Fixed Soon

VICHY, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court will fix the day for the war guilt trial of former Premiers Leon Blum and Edouard Daladier, former Air Minister Guy Lachambre and former Army Commander Maurice Gamelin as soon as possible, it was announced officially today.

In informed quarters it was said that the trials probably would begin next month.

ADD NL FRENCH—VICHY—XXX UNDERGRADUATES.

DENIED WERE THESE REPORTS WHICH THE FRENCH SAID HAD ORIGINATED IN BRITISH BROADCASTS DESIGNED TO "DIVIDE THE COUNTRY": THAT THE GERMANS HAD TRIED ANY OF THE STUDENTS BEFORE MILITARY TRIBUNALS OR THAT THEY HAD SENTENCED ANY OF THEM TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT A PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHER HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN PARIS AND CHARGED WITH SPREADING SUCH RUMORS.

(THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID ON NOVEMBER 28 THAT 11 STUDENTS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 500 SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GERMANY; IT BROADCAST THAT THE DEMONSTRATORS SUPPORTED GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, THE "FREE FRENCH" LEADER).

DEC 7-1940

IN THE UNRELATED CASE OF MRS. ELIZABETH DEEGAN, A CLERK IN THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PARIS, IT WAS LEARNED SHE HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY SEVERAL DAYS AGO BY GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES. UNOFFICIALLY, IT WAS STATED THAT SHE WAS ACCUSED OF AIDING BRITISH OFFICERS TO ESCAPE FROM THE OCCUPIED ZONE OF FRANCE.

A4

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES LODGED A PROTEST AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN PARIS AS SOON AS THEY LEARNED OF MRS. DEEGAN'S ARREST, AND THE GERMAN EMBASSY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REPLIED THAT THE MATTER WOULD BE TAKEN UP WITH THE AUTHORITIES IN CHARGE OF THE MILITARY OCCUPATION.

(THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON ISSUED A STATEMENT WHICH SAID THAT MRS. DEEGAN HAD BEEN ESCORTED TO CHERCHE MIDI PRISON IN PARIS ON DEC. 1 BY TWO MEN PRESUMED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE "TO VISIT ONE OR MORE BRITISH PRISONERS"; THAT SHE RETURNED HOME UNDER ESCORT TO OBTAIN WARM CLOTHING AND THAT SHE HAS NOT REPORTED FOR WORK SINCE.

("APPROPRIATE ACTION" IS BEING TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PARIS, THE STATEMENT CONCLUDED).

30,24-6277

30.24-6277

Former Aid of Blum Loses Civil Rights

VICHY, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Pierre Vienot, Under-Secretary of State in Leon Blum's old Popular Front Government, was sentenced today to eight years' imprisonment and loss of civil rights for twenty years on charges of war-time desertion.

However, the Clermont-Ferrand military tribunal suspended the prison sentence.

DEC 7-1940

VICHY--FIRST ADD VIENOT X X X PRISON SENTENCE.

VIENOT WAS CHARGED WITH ABANDONING HIS POST WHEN HE LEFT WITH PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER AND OTHER PERSONALITIES ABOARD THE STEAMER MASSILIAN FOR NORTH AFRICA. THE SENTENCE INCLUDED STRIPPING VIENOT OF HIS RANK AS CAPTAIN.

IT WAS LIGHTENED BY THE FACT THAT VIENOT WON TWO AWARDS AND SUFFERED THREE WOUNDS IN THE WORLD WAR. FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION JEAN ZAY, WHO WAS PREVIOUSLY TRIED ON SIMILAR CHARGES, RECEIVED A HEAVIER SENTENCE.

DEC 7-1940

VIENOT WAS ASSIGNED IN APRIL TO THE INFORMATION MINISTRY. WHILE WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN BORDEAUX, HE APPEALED TO THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY FOR INSTRUCTIONS "IN CASE I AM UNABLE TO CONTINUE FUNCTIONS" OF THE OFFICE, BUT HE SAILED FOR CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, WITH HIS WIFE AND NEPHEW ON JULY 20 WITHOUT WAITING FOR AN ANSWER.

HE WAS DETAINED ABOARD SHIP WHEN HIS VESSEL REACHED MOROCCO AND WAS TRANSFERRED TO A MILITARY PRISON AT CLERMONT FERRAND OCT. 10.

SYNDICAL SYSTEM IN EFFECT IN SPAIN

Franco Plans Organization of Work Militia.

MADRID, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco put into force today Spain's new syndical structure, declaring that the whole Spanish people now would be organized into a work militia.

Once the syndical system, which organizes the country's life under Government command, has reached peak efficiency, Franco said, economic Spain will be like a gigantic syndicate of producers.

The Spanish chieftain did not go into details of the syndical organization in his brief speech to the Falange council, but he did point out that regional syndical units would pyramid up to national syndicates and that the whole system would be built under guidance of the party and the supreme command of the Government.

The central council of the Falange met here today to promulgate the national syndical law and create a national youth front which will have charge of the physical, political and preliminary military training of boys and young men.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Government today placed sales of gasoline and all other liquid fuels under control of a special board to insure maximum co-ordination and production because of difficulties in importation.

DEC 7-1940

Franco Will Organize All Productive Efforts

Madrid, Dec. 6 (AP)—A new system of political discipline for the Spanish people was inaugurated by Generalissimo Francisco Franco today with a national syndical law decreed to organize the country's productive life.

Under the law, an abstract of which was published tonight, all persons engaged in the nation's productive life would be considered members of the national union of syndicates, a kind of work-militia that would embrace even middlemen and the professions.

The syndical structure will pyramid from a local through a provincial group to a national delegation of syndicates with the syndical junta of the Falange, Spain's only party, as peak authority.

To Keep Managements

Present managements of Spain's enterprises would be retained, with the proviso that they guarantee as syndical representation of their employes.

Each national syndicate is defined as a "legal corporation" which would assume charge of a given product—steel for instance—and any similar products or derivatives from the raw material to the consumer.

Heads of syndicates will be appointed by the Falangist party headquarters from candidates proposed by the syndicates themselves. The Central Syndical Junta will have representatives of agriculture, industry and labor.

Can Impose Quotas

Syndical organizations will have power to impose quotas on production of all enterprises under their jurisdictions.

Franco likewise set into motion the National Youth Front which will train the youth from childhood. The feminine section will take charge of girls from the seventh through their seventeenth years. Boys will enter the front at 7 and progress upward through four grades until they are called for military service at 21.

ADD MADRID--XXX 17

FRANCO ASSERTED THAT HENCEFORTH THE SPANISH PEOPLE WOULD BE ORGANIZED INTO A "WORK MILITIA" AND THAT AFTER THE SYNDICAL SYSTEM REACHED TOP EFFICIENCY, ALL SPAIN WOULD BE A "GIGANTIC SYNDICATE OF PRODUCERS."

THE STUDENT FRONT IS TO COOPERATE CLOSELY WITH THE MILITIA. ACADEMIES WILL BE FOUNDED TO TRAIN INSTRUCTORS.

THE ENTIRE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ATTENDED THE CEREMONIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

JSAADPS

Army Confronts Iron Guard

Shooting Decreed for Opposing Military as Open Clash Is Believed Likely.

MAROS VASARHELY, Hungary, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu decreed a drumhead court-martial today for Rumanians who "rebel against the army," with quick execution to follow upon conviction, according to reports reaching this border city.

The step, taken as refugees streamed into the city from Rumania with predictions that the army and the Iron Guard were approaching an open clash, was said to have been designed to strengthen the military in the event of such conflict.

The decree, it was reported, provides that judgment should be handed down within twenty-four hours and sentence carried out within ten hours after judgment, without provision for appeal.

The Government also was said to have forbidden any display of flags on automobiles, which would make it impossible for the Iron Guard thus to display its emblem.

The refugees pictured Rumania as a land of continuing anarchy.

Antonescu, they said, was apparently unable to reconcile warring factions of the Guard, which exacted bloody revenge last week for the killing two years ago of their founder, Corneliu Codreanu, and had, therefore, determined to use the army in ruling the nation.

The refugees said there were heavy troop concentrations in strategic Rumanian cities. Bucharest dispatches reported that the army had called a large number of reserves to the colors.

Germany, it was understood here, was backing Antonescu, and reports said that the German Army already stationed in the Rumanian oil fields was to be increased by four new divisions (about 60,000 men).

The fleeing Rumanians said that hundreds of persons had fled by boat for Turkey, in addition to those swarming into Hungary. Among those awaiting permission to enter this country, it was reported, were Juliu Maniu and Alexander Vaida-Voevod, former Premiers and Peasant Party leaders.

Bulgaria closed her Rumanian frontier last night in a move seen here as apparently an effort to stem the tide of fleeing Rumanians and to avoid possible disorders.

A Bucharest dispatch said it was explained there that Bulgaria had decided the entire number of emigres allowed to enter southern Dobruja under the agreement by which that area went to Bulgaria from Rumania had crossed the border.

Threat to Bulgaria Hinted.

Southern Dobruja was ceded to Bulgaria in an Axis-dictated settlement last September.

The Turkish radio at Ankara said last night "that it is indicated" that Germany has promised to return to Rumania some of the territory she recently lost. This was taken as an apparent reference to southern Dobruja.

DEC 7 - 1940

Bucharest Students Beaten

BUCHAREST, Dec. 6 (AP).—Six university students who refused to pay tribute to the memory of Nicolas Jorga, former Rumanian Premier recently slain in the Iron Guard purge, were beaten today in a classroom row. George Bratianu, taking over the professorship of history which Jorga had held, spent a full lecture hour in tribute to his predecessor, after which 494 of the 500 students rose in silent tribute. Then they turned upon and beat the six who had remained seated.

Hedin To Guide Refugee Work

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—The German radio said today that Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, has been invited to head a new international committee to take care of war refugees. Hedin, who was received by Adolf Hitler yesterday, conferred again with the Führer today, the radio said.

DEC 7 - 1940

Hungarian Envoy Recalled

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—The German-controlled Dutch radio station at Amsterdam said in a broadcast today that "the Hungarian Minister to Washington, John Pelenyi, has been recalled by his Government." The broadcast was heard by CBS.

Pelenyi announced his resignation in Washington November 28, saying only that it was a step he had planned for some time. Diplomatic sources expressed belief, however, that he was displeased with the policy of his Government in aligning with the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo powers.

Pelenyi said that his resignation was for personal reasons.

Trade Treaty Signed By Soviets And Slovaks

Exchange Of Russian Cotton And Chemicals For Electrical Goods And Artificial Silk Involved

Moscow, Dec. 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia signed a trade treaty today with Slovakia, German-protected state which was carved out of the dismembered Czecho-Slovak republic.

The signing ceremony was held at the Foreign Trade Commissariat following upon two weeks of negotiations.

DEC 7 - 1940

The Slovaks agreed to export electrical equipment, copper cable and artificial silk in exchange for Russian raw cotton and chemicals.

Today's was the latest in a series of commercial agreements Russia has concluded with small countries of Central Europe.

A Rumanian trade delegation which arrived November 29 is negotiating a similar accord.

YUGOSLAVIA'S STAND

To Help Build New Order, but Retain Freedom.

BELGRADE, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Premier Dragisha Cvetkovic declared today that Yugoslavia would co-operate in building a "new order" in Europe, but that "you can be sure she never will permit to come into the question our security, independence and freedom."

In a speech before the Belgrade municipal deputies he said that the international outlook for Yugoslavia was good, and added that the nation "through her policy of neutrality and friendship with her neighbors will surmount all crises and difficulties in peace."

DEC 7 - 1940

Turkey Expels Reporter

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 6 (AP).—Elizabeth Hodgson, twenty-one-year-old Kansas-born correspondent for "The London News Chronicle," who was expelled from Turkey, arrived here today. She said her expulsion was the result of "a misunderstanding," and that she expected to receive permission to return within a month. She declined further comment.

British Balloon in Switzerland

SOLOTHURN, Switzerland, Dec 6 (AP).—A British barrage balloon landed near here in the Swiss Jura Mountain foothills today. A second balloon swept high over the area toward Lake Constance.

DEC 7 - 1940

SWISS PROTEST AGAIN

Renew Objection to London on R. A. F. Flights.

BERNE, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Swiss Federal Council, it was learned today, has again ordered the Swiss Minister to London to protest against alleged violations of Switzerland's frontiers by the Royal Air Force.

British planes flew over the Jura Mountains and Geneva on Wednesday night, the Swiss charged. Turin, in northern Italy, was bombed the same night.

The last announced protest to the British Government was on November 6.

Will Bring Home 600 Americans Stranded In Unoccupied France

Lisbon, Dec. 6 (AP)—United States Embassy officials in Vichy, France, in collaboration with the consular and legations staffs here, have completed plans to remove some 600 penniless Americans from unoccupied France, it was learned tonight.

The Americans will be brought here in small groups and passage home arranged.

The American Export liner Excalibur sailed tonight with 183 passengers, including a group of thirty-seven children of various nationalities, many of them war orphans.

Two members of the Excalibur's crew sailed as prisoners. They were arrested after several packages of Communist leaflets printed in the Spanish language were reported found aboard the ship here.

DEC 7 - 1940

REPORTS SHIP TORPEDOED

Spanish Boat Picks Up 28 From British Freighter Off Portugal

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Spanish freighter Navemar messaged her operators, Garcia & Diaz, today that she had rescued twenty-eight seamen from the British freighter Palmella, 1,578 tons, sunk by a submarine 120 miles off the Portuguese coast last night.

Earlier reports from Lisbon said the Liverpool freighter was en route to join a United States-bound convoy when the submarine struck.

Mail Given Up As Lost Reaches Great Britain

Had Been Announced As Destroyed By "Enemy Action" As Result Of Sea Warfare

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—Postmaster Albert Goldman today announced mail from the United States given up for lost as a result of sea warfare had reached Great Britain and was delivered to British authorities.

The British postoffice had announced the mail, posted between October 17 and 22, had been lost by "enemy action."

Goldman said the steamer involved had reached its destination in safety.

BRITISH FREIGHTER SUNK BY TORPEDO

27 of Crew Are Landed at Portuguese Port.

LISBON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Twenty-seven seamen from the British freighter Palmeria were landed here today by the Spanish freighter Navemar which reported rescuing them after their ship had been sunk by a submarine last night.

The Palmeria was said to be trying to rejoin a convoy bound for the United States when she was torpedoed.

Lloyds shipping register does not list a vessel by that name.

DEC 7 - 1940

Warns Finns Of Danger To Existence After War

Premier Ryti Urges Preparation For Any Eventuality In Independence Day Speech

Helsinki, Finland, Dec. 6 (AP)—Premier Risto Ryti in a speech marking the twenty-third anniversary of Finnish independence told the nation today it must be ready for any eventuality.

"Finland still is in the danger zone, but I'm confident we will emerge from our troubles," he said.

He foresaw the greatest danger to European existence when the war ends, predicting "furious outbursts against the community which made possible such suffering."

Field Marshal Baron Gustav Mannerheim, chief of the army, reviewed a parade of Finnish troops as a part of the day's program.

Adolf Hitler sent a telegram of congratulations.

30.24-6279

30.24-6279

Hitler On Freedom

Führer Congratulates Finland Upon Winning Hers From Russia

Berlin, Dec. 6 (AP)—Adolf Hitler sent Finland a telegram of congratulation today on the twenty-third anniversary of her independence from Russia.

DEC 7-1940

Japan Blockades Parts Of Hankow and Soochow

By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6.—Portions of Hankow and Soochow were blockaded by the Japanese military today following terrorist attacks similar to those which caused partial blockades now in effect in Shanghai and Peiping.

The gates of the French concession in Hankow were shut after five Chinese gunmen seriously wounded Hsieh Dau-tse, political adviser to the Hupeh provincial government, only two hours before Gen. Nobuyuki Abe arrived for a tour of inspection. Gen. Abe is Japanese Ambassador to the Japanese-recognized Chinese regime of Wang Ching-wei set up in Nanking.

In Soochow a gunman killed Peng Chih-chia, counsellor to the Kangsu provincial government. The Japanese immediately put a cordon around a portion of the city.

The blockade in Shanghai has been relaxed considerably, although searching of Chinese continues, but Peiping still is under strict military law. The streets are patrolled by the Japanese military, which proclaimed its intention to stamp out any terrorist plot.

In Shanghai, French police stationed guards at the warehouse of the American Trading Co. in Shanghai's French quarter after hearing reports that the Japanese military intended to "confiscate" 6,000,000 Chinese dollars ($354,000) worth of silver and copper stored there, claiming it to be the property of the Chungking government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

JAPANESE LAND GUNS

Also Put More Men Ashore in French Indo-China.

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Five hundred additional Japanese troops and considerable quantities of artillery landed at the French Indo-China port of Haiphong today, augmenting the large Japanese force already garrisoned in the colony under terms of an agreement with the Vichy Government.

New border skirmishes between Thai (Siamese) and French troops were disclosed by the Government, meanwhile, as reports of new communist outbreaks reached Hanoi.

Eight communists were said to have been killed and thirty arrested after an uprising in the South.

DEC 7-1940

MANILA, Dec. 6 (AP)—An economic mission from Indo-China, headed by Jean Cousin, Director of Finances, sailed today for Yokohama aboard the steamship Dartagnan. M. Cousin and other members stressed that their mission was strictly economic and would not deal with other relations between Japan and Indo-China.

The party will be met in Tokyo by representatives from the Vichy government in France.

"Give Aid To China, Save War," Author Urges

5 Per Cent. Of Possible Cost To U. S. Would "Finish" Japan, Lin Yutang Asserts

San Francisco, Dec. 6 (AP)—Dr. Lin Yutang, Chinese author, philosopher and educator, said today the United States "instead of spending $5,000,000,000 for the construction of a super navy, can give us just five per cent. of that amount and we'll finish Japan off.

"It's becoming steadily more apparent that aid to China is the cheapest way of defense in the Pacific for the United States — just as aid to Britain is your foremost defense in the Atlantic," he said.

"Japan joined the Rome-Berlin Axis, of course, with the idea of scaring the United States into a 'hands-off' policy—only to learn that your country doesn't scare easily. Just give us airplanes and other war materials and China will be more than able to settle this Japanese threat, once and for all."

DEC 7-1940

MEXICO SAID TO SEEK OLD U. S. DESTROYERS

Exchange of Ships for Use of Naval Facilities Rumored

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6 (AP)—An authoritative source reported today that negotiations were under way for transfer of several old-type United States destroyers to Mexico in exchange for use of Mexican naval facilities and other concessions.

This source said that while conversations had been in progress for several weeks between the State Department in Washington and the Foreign Office here no agreement had yet been reached.

Between six and twelve destroyers, similar to those that the United States dispatched to Britain in return for naval bases in British Western Hemisphere possessions, probably would be involved in the deal should it go through, it was said.

In exchange for the destroyers, the source declared, Mexico probably would make her naval bases available to the American Fleet for fueling and repair purposes. There was no information concerning other possible concessions.

President Manuel Avila Camacho said last week in his inauguration speech that the Mexican Navy Department representation in the Cabinet and the republic's marine facilities would be expanded so that it might better defend its shores.

Knox Inspects Canal Defenses

Cristobal, Canal Zone, Dec. 6 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and his party completed a three-hour inspection and review today of the submarine and naval air station bases here and of all defense projects under construction.

DEC 7-1940

Accompanied by Rear-Admiral Frank Sadler, commandant of the Fifteenth Naval district, Knox later flew to the Pacific side of the zone.

Representatives J. Joseph Smith (Dem., Conn.) and Matthew J. Merritt (Dem., N. Y.), members of the House Military Affairs Committee, meanwhile, left Guatemala after an overnight stop to check United States defenses in the Canal Zone and visit Caribbean air bases acquired by the United States from Great Britain.

PRECEDE CRISTOBAL (DAY)

BALBOA, C.Z., DEC 6-(AP)-U.S. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FRANK KNOX SAID TONIGHT THAT HE AND PRESIDENT ARNULFO ARIAS OF PANAMA FOUND THEMSELVES IN "COMPLETE AGREEMENT" AFTER A LONG PRIVATE CONFERENCE IN THE PANAMA PRESIDENCIA.

KNOX ADDED THAT HE AND THE PRESIDENT FOUND THEY HAD NUMEROUS "MUTUAL INTERESTS," BUT DID NOT DETAIL THE NATURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE TWO MET AFTER A STATE DINNER WHICH FOLLOWED A THREE-HOUR INSPECTION AND REVIEW BY KNOX AND HIS PARTY OF SUBMARINE AND NAVAL AIR STATION BASES AND DEFENSE PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE CANAL ZONE.

KNOX LATER RETURNED TO THE ATLANTIC END OF THE CANAL, FROM WHERE HE EXPECTED TO TAKE OFF FOR PUERTO RICO AT ABOUT 6 A.M. TOMORROW. 7

DEC 7-1940

War Communiques

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 6 (AP).—A Greek command communique tonight:

On the (Italian) right wing our troops, having overcome enemy resistance on the River Bistitsa, crossed the river and occupied Aghi Saranda (Porto Edda) and pushed their lines northward.

The retreating enemy has plundered and set afire the town. An Italian destroyer which was bombed from the air is in the harbor half submerged.

On the remainder of the front fighting continued successfully. Among the booty which has fallen into our hands are two guns.

A Greek Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation carried out the following raids in the interior today, directed against the civilian population: Zahne, no casualties or damage; Arta, one child, six years old, killed; three wounded; a town in the western Peloponnesus, no casualties or damage.

British

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

The armed merchant cruiser H. M. S. Carnarvon Castle (Capt. H. N. M. Hardy, D. S. O., R. N.) was in action yesterday with a fast and heavily armed German raider disguised as a merchant ship in the south Atlantic.

Full details are not yet available, but from available reports it is clear that the action was fought at a long range, the enemy raider, which was a ship of considerable speed, not accepting closer action.

There was heavy firing on both sides during the engagement, and a considerable amount of ammunition was expended as H. M. S. Carnarvon Castle gave chase to the enemy.

H. M. S. Carnarvon Castle received slight damage and there were some casualties. The next of kin will be informed as soon as possible.

It is not yet known what damage was inflicted on the enemy raider, and she was last reported to be steaming north at high speed away from the scene of action.

An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday aircraft of the coastal command carried out a raid on the electro-chemical factory at Eindhoven. The Rotterdam Airport and the Haamstede Airdrome were also attacked.

Other coastal command aircraft bombed the submarine base at Lorient.

Owing to bad weather last night bomber operations were canceled.

Two of our aircraft are missing from routine patrols.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been very little enemy air activity during the daylight today. A few bombs were dropped in an east coast town, but damage they caused was slight. No one was hurt.

An Air Ministry communique:

It is now confirmed that in the air battle between a formation of R. A. F. fighter aircraft and large numbers of enemy fighters, CR42S and G50S, in southwestern Albania on Dec. 4, eight enemy aircraft were definitely shot down and destroyed, seven others severely damaged and seen to be in difficulties, and several more also damaged.

All our pilots and aircraft returned to their bases.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 6 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

In the western desert, no change in the situation.

In the Sudan, in the Gallabat area our fighting patrols attacked and drove off an enemy machine-gun post in position east of Gallabat. The enemy sustained casualties, leaving one dead and a quantity of arms and equipment in our hands. In the Kassala sector our patrols were also active.

On the Kenya front there has also been considerable patrol activity.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (AP).—The German high command communique:

In the south Atlantic, as already reported (in a brief special communique), an engagement took place between British and German auxiliary cruisers, in the course of which the British vessel was heavily damaged.

A U-boat sank four merchantmen totaling 13,300 tons. Of these, two were sunk in a convoy.

In the night to Dec. 5, fighting planes attacked London, Birmingham and Southampton. In all three cities bombing resulted in large and small fires.

In the course of the day German planes restricted their activity to isolated disturbance flights over London and other objectives in south and middle England.

During the night to Dec. 6, London and Portsmouth again were the objectives of German air attacks.

Mining of British harbors continued.

Navy and army long-range batteries effectively shelled an enemy convoy east of Dover.

A British plane flew over western Reich territory during the night to Dec. 6, but dropped no bombs.

Total losses of the enemy yesterday were ten planes, six in air fights. Seven of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 6 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In Albania the enemy, employing forces drawn from other frontiers, is continuing his pressure, particularly on our left wing.

Our troops have counter-attacked. In the fighting the troops of the Arezzo and Venezia divisions have been above all praise.

Our air force has successfully attacked enemy communication lines and troop concentrations with bombing and machine-gunning actions. All our planes returned.

In North Africa, clashes took place between patrols in the zone south of Sidi Barrani. The enemy was put to flight and abandoned arms and munitions.

The enemy air force dropped several bombs in the Tobruk zone, killing two persons and injuring one, and in the Sollum and Sidi Barrani zones, without casualties or damage.

Radios Of 3 Warships Carrying Presidential Party To Stay Silent

DEC 7 - 1940

New York, Dec. 6 (AP) — President Roosevelt cruised somewhere in the Caribbean tonight, the three ships in his party maintaining radio silence.

Communication apparently was terminated last night shortly after the President departed from Kingston, Jamaica, where he inspected sites for United States naval bases in that British island.

The Navy Department in Washington said the silence probably was ordered to avoid revealing the position of the cruiser Tuscaloosa, on which the President is journeying, and the accompanying destroyers Mayrant and Trippe, although they are in the area covered by the United States neutrality patrol. At the naval communications office here, it was said the silence would continue for an indefinite period.

PHILLIPS DISCUSSES LOANS TO ENGLAND

British Treasury Official Opens Talks With Morgenthau And Aides

DEC 7 - 1940

Under Secretary Presents Balance Sheet Of Great Britain's Resources

By RICHARD TURNER

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 6—For an hour and thirteen minutes today, Sir Frederick Phillips, British Under Secretary of the Treasury, was closeted with high American fiscal officials in the first of a series of conferences which may lead to loans to England to help her fight the Nazis.

Telling reporters as he left, however, that the stage of talking directly about loans had not been reached, Phillips summed up the conversation with a statement that he was presenting "a balance sheet on the state of our resources and the cost of supplies in the United States."

Asked About War Debt

A newsman asked if it included any reference to the unpaid British war debt of the World War, and the Briton unperturbably replied in the negative.

The other principal in the discussion was Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. He and Phillips are old friends, and the latter, arriving at the Treasury unaccompanied, proceeded at once to his office.

Later they were joined by G. H. S. Pinsent, financial attache of the British Embassy, and Daniel Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury; Merle H. Cochran, director of the stabilization fund, and Harry D. White, director of monetary research.

Meanwhile, informed quarters said that England was considering the establishment here of several plants for assembling pre-fabricated ships, to replace the English merchant marine's war losses.

Mass-Production Basis

As outlined, the idea is to put ship construction on a mass-production basis, with parts manufactured at various points in the country and assembled at the projected plants.

Phillips said that over the week end he would prepare new studies for submission to Morgenthau at a second conference on Monday. His plans called roughly, he said, for a three-week stay on this side of the Atlantic, a week here, a week in New York and a week in Canada.

In response to a question, he said he had received no suggestions that he confer with other Government officials or appear before Congressional committees.

Asks Data For Congress

At the Capitol, legislators interested in learning the exact state of British finances and buying resources here suggested, in informal talks with newsmen several days ago, that Phillips lay his balance sheet before a committee of Congress.

Phillips indicated that there were many questions to be considered in his future discussions with Morgenthau, and said that thus far no matters of policy had been touched upon.

When it was recalled that some here had suggested the sale of British possessions in the Western Hemisphere instead of loans, he said that was outside the scope of his authority, and that he dealt "only in financial matters."

Citrine States Britain's Needs.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, told an audience last night the English are having a hard time of it, but not such as to "make us say in the near future, we've had enough of this war."

Sir Walter said 50,000 of the richest persons in England have a total yearly income of $900,000,000 and that the Government takes $800,000,000 of this in taxes.

"We are trying to help ourselves, before asking help of you."

"The Nazis know," he asserted, "that once the economy of the United States is put o na wartime basis, the days of the Nazi regime are numbered. Therefore, it is a matter of moment to Germany to end the war quickly. The primary need is the realization by the American people of the necessity for speed."

Britain, he said, needs long distance bombers to cripple Italian production.

CREDITS CALLED SECRET WEAPON

Stabilization Fund Deals Are Seen as Safeguards.

DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION

Aimed at Preventing Penetration by Totalitarians.

By IRVING PERLMETER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Officials pictured the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund today as America's "secret weapon against totalitarian economic penetration."

DEC 7 - 1940

They described the fund thus, to explain why within the last week credits of $50,000,000 each had been advanced to China and Argentina. Additional similar transactions could be expected, they indicated, particularly with Latin American countries.

The value of the fund as a weapon was, in their opinion, ample answer to criticisms such as the one made yesterday by Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, charging that these credits were violating the purposes of the fund.

These officials took the view that credits such as those to China and Argentina would not only strengthen American business relations with these countries, but also lessen the chance of economic, if not military, aggression of unfriendly nations.

Legally, the whole transaction is clothed in complicated terms of international finance, and the United States is lending nothing—as far as the stabilization fund is concerned. Technically, the fund is merely selling American dollars to China and to the Argentine for their currency.

Example of Broad Powers.

But the transactions were examples of the broad powers of one of the largest and most secret financial agencies in the world.

The fund was created on January 31, 1934, with $2,000,000,000 of the profit that the Government made by the devaluation of the dollar the same day.

Until recently, its activities were reported to no one but to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President. Only to overcome congressional opposition against extending the life of the fund last year, did the Tresury agree to make available quarterly balance sheets to show what was in the fund. These reports, however, are carefully based on three-months-old figures so that current operations will not be given away.

If you went to the Treasury to look for the fund, you would find only one big room, fitted with numerous telephones, stock tickers, news tickers, soundproof booths for trans-Atlantic telephoning and a few officials and stenographers. Most of its wealth is in gold at Fort Knox, and its $45,000,000 profit is in a Federal reserve bank.

Before the war, the fund traded in both gold and the currencies of France, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland in an attempt, considered generally successful, to keep the value of the American dollar steady. The war forced suspension of these stabilization operations, leaving the fund inactive until its new uses were found.

Speedup Program Adds Ship Every 12 Days To Navy Fleet

Construction, However, Is Short Of Peak Due To Bottlenecks And Labor Situation

DEC 7 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

30,24-6281

30.24—6281

Washington, Dec. 6—The navy has speeded its construction program to the point where a new ship is joining the fleet every twelve days, it was disclosed today, but navy yards still are short of peak efficiency because of much obsolete equipment and some bottlenecks in work.

These reports of the shipbuilding program came from the National Defense Commission and Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, chief of the Bureau of Ships, simultaneously with authoritative words in other quarters that costs of construction at naval shore stations and army posts were running sharply in excess of the original estimate of $2,000,000,000.

Competition among contractors for skilled workmen was said to be one reason why costs were exceeding estimates.

Pay Some Double Time

In order to obtain certain types of craftsmen, contractors on some army jobs, informed sources said, have been forced to let the men work on Saturdays and Sundays—at double-time rates—and to take Mondays and Tuesdays off so as to keep within a forty-hour week.

Neither army nor navy officials would discuss the probable extent of the cost increase, but it was learned the navy already is preparing to ask Congress for additional funds because of it. Congressional sources said service officers in charge of the work were "very much disturbed" by the situation generally. These sources said the cost increase might run twenty to twenty-five per cent.

Most Have Cost-Plus Jobs

Officials said avances in wage scales, which were occurring throughout the country, and higher material prices were the chief factors responsible for the climbing costs, but that payment of overtime to expedite the work also figured in the picture.

Most contractors can pass the higher costs on to the army and navy because the contracts were negotiated on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

The general speedup in the navy's $7,700,000,000 ship construction program was discussed in a report from the defense commission which said that various shortcuts were being utilized.

"The forty-month building period for completing cruisers has been cut as much as one-eighth," the report stated, "and submarine construction time has been cut from thirty to twenty-four months. Destroyers under construction are being launched three months ahead of schedules."

As an example of time-saving practices, the commission said a completed Diesel engine was installed in a ship being built at Tampa, Fla., instead of being assembled piecemeal in the ship.

Small Shops Participate

Adoption of such sub-assembly practices, the commission said, permits small machine shops scattered throughout the country to participate in the building program.

Admiral Robinson, in his annual report, said that despite a record expenditure for new equipment in navy yards there was not much progress during the fiscal year ending last June 30 in elimination of obsolete equipment which, he added, "has been a source of reduced efficiency for many years."

The worn equipment had to be retained in use, he explained, to cope with the increase in work which also hampered "elimination of choke points and shift work."

"The actual tool equipment of the navy yards considered in terms of ability to produce work," he said, "now approaches and in some cases exceeds the maximum of any previous date."

NEW PLANE PLANT SITES APPROVED

DEC 7 - 1941

Kansas City And Omaha Chosen—Plans To Use Auto Industry Pushed

Martin Company To Operate Bomber Assembly Line In Nebraska

BY EDWARD BOMAR

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 6—A plan to gear the motor-car industry to mass production of bombing planes advanced a step today with the approval of sites for assembly plants at Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.

Operated by aircraft companies which will use parts largely fabricated in automobile factories, the two plants together are to have capacity to turn out some 2,400 medium two-motor bombers a year.

Two additional plants also are contemplated elsewhere west of the Mississippi to produce large, four-motor bombers at the rate of 1,200 annually.

Goal For 1942

Under revised plans of the War Department and defense commission, these will supplement the output of conventional aircraft plants which are expanding toward a scheduled production rate of 36,000 military planes of all types by early 1942.

However, probably fifteen months will be required, according to official estimates, to start mass production under the scheme to employ facilities of the motor-car industry.

At the same time it was reported authoritatively that an original plan submitted to automobile manufacturers to produce parts for 12,000 bombers has been scaled down because of limitations which some officials consider insurmountable at this time.

Share For Britain

William S. Knudsen, defense commission production chief, asked automobile manufacturers at Detroit in October to consider producing parts for 12,000 army bombers, and subsequently President Roosevelt announced that Great Britain had been given permission to negotiate in this country for a like number.

Under the revised program, more than three years would be required to produce the 12,000 American bombers alone. Under Mr. Roosevelt's announced intention to share munitions output equally, Britain would receive half of the bomber output.

Other limitations of the plan to employ automobile facilities were disclosed by technical estimates that not more than forty per cent. of parts could be fabricated in motor-car factories.

Cost Of Program

The Kansas City assembly plant is to be operated by the North American Aviation Corporation, of California, and the Omaha plant by the Martin company, of Baltimore. Construction and other details are still under negotiation.

Although sites have not been finally approved for the two additional plants for large bombers, a site at Tulsa, Okla., was reported under consideration for one.

The Kansas City and Omaha plants are expected to cost from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000 each and to employ 10,000 or 12,000 persons each.

As an indication of the magnitude of the scheme, persons involved in the negotiations said the four new Western assembly plants would turn out planes costing approximately $1,000,000,000 a year at present prices, representing nearly half the value of the annual output of the entire automobile industry. The estimates were based on a cost of about $200,000 for a two-motor bomber for combat, and $400,000 for four-motor bombers. These estimates include necessary spare engines.

Comment Is Refused By Martin Officials

Officials of the Glenn L. Martin Company said last night that they were not in a position to comment on the report from Washington that the company would operate at Omaha, Neb., an assembly plant for bombers using parts fabricated by the automobile industry.

DEC 7 - 1941

They pointed out, however, that two buildings are under construction at the Martin plant here to add 400,000 square feet of floor space to the existing 1,200,000 feet and that, under the defense program, another 300,000-foot addition has been approved.

10,000 FROM U. S. TRY TO JOIN R. A. F.

Aviators Of All Sections Volunteer In Canada, Says Ottawa Official

DEC 8

Achievements For War Cited At New York By Aide To Dominion Cabinet

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 6—Leonard W. Brockington, counselor to the War Committee of the Cabinet of Canada, said today that "of all the men being trained as gunners, observers and pilots (in the Royal Canadian Air Force) seven per cent. are United States citizens."

In his speech, which was delivered from notes, he did not say how many "gunners, observers and pilots" were being trained.

Later he told reporters, anxious to learn the number of Americans in those classifications, that he did not know.

Addresses Insurance Heads

Addressing 300 members of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in their thirty-fourth annual convention, Brockington said Canada had 36,000 men in the air service under the Commonwealth air-training plan.

He said, later, however, that that figure included all classifications of men—not only gunners, observers and pilots. Revealing that "more than 10,000 Americans" had volunteered for the air corps since May, he said they came "from Texas, Massachusetts and the Far West, and everywhere in your nation."

He did not say how many of the 10,000 had been accepted for service.

"I want to give you," he said, "some idea of the magnitude of Canada's achievements so that you will have some idea of what we are prepared to do if we are called upon to cooperate with you in defense of North America."

Lists 167,000 In Active Army

He listed the Dominion's wartime army accomplishments as follows:

An army of 167,000 men on active duty.

A reserve of 100,000 men.

Completion of training for 30,000 men a month at the present time.

More than 60,000 men already overseas.

Some of the soldiers on active duty, he said, were garrisoned in the West Indies, in Iceland and in part of Newfoundland.

"They are a well-equipped, scientific army," he asserted.

As for the navy, Brockington outlined the progress as:

Peacetime—7,700 men, 15 ships.

Now—13,000 men, 155 ships and soon to have 200 ships.

Has 2 Squadrons In England

"But the greatest contribution Canada will make to winning the war will be in the air," he declared.

The Royal Canadian Air Force, he said, already has two squadrons in England, with seventy-one German airplanes to their credit.

Brockington said $600,000,000 had been spent in Canada for aviation material and flying fields, of which more than fifty out of a proposed one hundred are already built. Of the total expenditure, he said the Dominion had put up $360,000,000.

Brockington said that transport of Canadian-trained airmen abroad was approaching a rate of "tens of thousands a year" and that these "gunners, observers and pilots" were going to Canada from all over the British Empire, as well as from the United States.

400 Join Up In Day

"Since May," he said, "more than 10,000 Americans have volunteered in Canada. The maximum number of volunteers was reached on October 4 when more than 400 offered themselves."

Canada's war costs, he said, reached a rate of $80,000,000 a month in October, with the Dominion "paying for the war as we go."

So far, he said, Canada has spent $548,000,000 and Great Britain $309,000,000 in Canada on munitions and supplies. The Dominion, he said, planned to spend $255,000,000 soon on additions to factories.

Pipe Line To Carry Oil Cargo To Canada

Shipload Of Venezuelan Product To Be Pumped From Pennsylvania

Marcus Hook, Pa., Dec. 6 (AP)—A shipload of oil for Canada's defense industries arrived at Marcus Hook from Venezuela today and will be piped from there to the Canadian border.

DEC 7 - 1941

Heavy ice flows in the North and a shortage of Canadian shipping facilities was given as the reason for the ship dropping its 120,000-barrel cargo there.

The ship, the Orville Harden, 11,191-ton tanker of Panamanian registry docked at the Sun Oil Company refinery. The oil is being pumped through the Susquehanna pipe line and three others, to Fort Huron, Michigan. There it will be reloaded and taken across the St. Clair river to the refinery of the Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., of Canada.

HAD LITTLE INFLUENCE

Foreign Investments Here Get Clean Bill of Health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Direct foreign investments in American industry, the Monopoly Committee was informed today in a report, exerted only a minor influence on production in this country.

DEC 7 - 1941

The report, which dealt with export prices and export cartels, was prepared for the committee by Paul B. Dickens of the Commerce Department. It was based on a survey of foreign industrial holdings here during 1937.

"Cartel members, rather than the cartel organizations themselves," Mr. Dickens wrote, "were the sources of the only part of such control that was found to exist. They did not dominate any strategic industry and did not give rise to any serious problems."

He estimated the total of foreign investments in this country at $7,398,000,000, of which $1,883,000,000 represented direct investments involving 1,172 companies and branches at the end of 1937.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN FINLAND

Acute Situation Reported By Crew Of Freighter From Petsamo

Boston, Dec. 6 (AP)—An acute shortage of food and clothing in Finland was reported today by members of the crew of the Finnish freighter Wirta, which arrived here with a cargo of paper and wood pulp after a twenty-one-day voyage from the Arctic port of Petsamo.

One crew member said there was little meat available in Finland, and that the most recent restrictions were on the use of tobacco and salt.

DEC 7-1940

Predicts First Big Defeat Will Bring Nazi Collapse

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The morale of Germany is such that it can be sustained only on victories, according to Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, French journalist, who predicts the defeat of Nazi Germany by the early part of 1943.

"With the first great defeat, Germany will collapse, just as it did in the last war," Mme. Tabouis, former foreign editor of L'Oeuvre, Paris, told interviewers here yesterday. She also spoke before the Garret Club of Buffalo.

DEC 7-1940

NAZI RADIO SHOWS HOSTILITY TO U. S.

Princeton Listening Post Records Growing Anxiety.

PRINCETON, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—German radio broadcasts indicate increased anxiety and rising hostility in that country toward the United States because of American aid to Great Britain, the Princeton University listening center reports.

Harold N. Graves Jr., director of the powerful twenty-four-hour-a-day receiving station which listens to and analyzes Nazi broadcasts for the School of Public and International Affairs, writes in an article in the school magazine that Germany is devoting as much air time to propagandizing the United States as to efforts to undermine British morale.

DEC 7-1940

"During November, criticisms of America occurred nine times as frequently as they had eleven months before," the article states. "Of Germany's anxiety about America's possible influence on the outcome of the war, and of the Reich's hostile attitude toward the United States, there can no longer be any doubt."

By a ratio greater than three minutes to one, the German radio "has concentrated on a negative drive: To destroy pro-British rather than create pro-German feeling," Graves says.

"A surface technic is used to paralyze possible American action which is as simple as name-calling, with frayed adjectives already familiar in National Socialist idiom being attached to unfriendly elements.

"An occasional technic was to confuse, most spectacularly in the case of the fifth column, for which the Berlin radio gave four different definitions almost simultaneously. Reserved for great occasions was frightfulness, used before the triple pact and also before Hitler's peace offer of July 19.

"In the fourteenth month of the war, the chief difference between German broadcasts to Britain, an avowed enemy, and those to the United States was one of quantity rather than quality. The same classic arguments and technics had been applied to both audiences; even inequalities in the frequency of use made of such technic was disappearing."

In the War Zone

War May Be Won by Nation With Superior Civilian Stamina

DEC 7-1940

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

More and more the civilian populations of the principal belligerents are being forced to bear the burden of the European conflict on their bowed backs.

Not only must they endure harsh privations and heartbreaks, but the fear of death and destruction by bombing—one of the most terrible of war's experiences.

So great is the strain imposed on civilian morale that to my mind its cracking in one or more of the warring nations is increasingly possible.

I don't necessarily mean that this will happen in the immediate future. It might come tomorrow or a year from tomorrow. It depends on how much can be endured by ragged nerves.

If and when it does come, however, it will mark the war's end—provided all the allies of either side collapse simultaneously. It seems to me this is the manner in which peace is most likely to arrive—through the inability of some one of the civilian populations to endure more punishment.

This may not mean a revolution. It may be that the people simply will be either unable or unwilling to follow their government further.

Thousands of Casualties.

Thus far the civilians of Britain have suffered far more than those of Germany and Italy. Let none think that the British Isles have been other than a hell during the last six months, as the Nazi bombers have tried to blast them from their moorings.

There have been thousands of civilian casualties; countless homes have been destroyed. And yet only yesterday Parliament rejected by a vote of 341 to 4 a motion by three Leftist members who urged that Britain seek peace immediately. Apparently the Britons still can take it.

With Britain's growing strength, the German people also have had to stand the bombing, along with other hardships. Their trial has been shorter and probably less fierce, but it has been nevertheless hard. Still we have heard no complaints. They are standing by their leadership.

And now the Italian public enters the list as misfortune overtakes them in the Grecian adventure, and the British inaugurate their major offensive against Mussolini. True, Italy previously had been subjected to rigid food rationing. The American Department of Agriculture says that the British blockade has disorganized the Italian economic structure, that there is a shortage of supplies, and that many of the poorer class are suffering from malnutrition—a statement which Italy denies.

Italians Get Bomb Baptism.

However, up to recently, Italy's fine old cities as a whole haven't known the horrors of bombing. The civilian population has endured privation, but little terror and death and destruction. Now for the first time the British are able to reach all Italy from Crete and other Greek air bases, and the bombing is becoming more frequent and widespread.

Thus the stamina of the Italian public is just beginning to be tried by fire. We still have to learn whether there is any truth to enemy claims that the people are sick over the Fascist reverses in Greece and Albania; that they find great hardship in the rationing of already frugal meals; that they never did want the war, and that they have no use for Hitler or Hitlerism.

That's what some sources are alleging. Some even are going further, but I won't repeat that here.

From personal investigation on the ground, I am convinced that the Italian people as a whole do have small use for Hitler and his program. However, I feel equally sure that they have a real affection and regard for Mussolini.

It would be unjust and rash for us to accept unconfirmed reports. We must await the verdict of the Italian people themselves—whether they want to see the war through to the bitter end, or whether they may advise Il Duce that they prefer to follow him in peace rather than in war.

PRECEDE WASHINGTON SHIPPING

NEW YORK, DEC 6--(AP)--AMERICAN SHIPYARDS, ALREADY OVERSTRAINED IN BUILDING UP THE U.S. NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE, WILL BE EXPANDED TO CONSTRUCT 60 FAST, 10,000-TON FREIGHTERS FOR ENGLAND, AUTHORITATIVE SHIPPING CIRCLES SAID TODAY.

DEC 7-1940

THE PLAN, WORKED OUT BY THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION AND THE BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION, CALLS FOR SOME "PRE-ASSEMBLY WORK," WHICH MEANS THAT CERTAIN PARTS OF THE VESSELS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED IN INLAND CITIES AND HAULED TO SHIPYARDS FOR ASSEMBLY.

AUTHORITIES SAID THIS DID NOT MEAN THAT THE VESSELS WOULD BE PRE-FABRICATED, BUT ONLY THAT SUCH THINGS AS ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, ENGINES, DOORS, AND DECK EQUIPMENT WOULD BE MADE AND ASSEMBLED AWAY FROM THE SHIPYARD.

30,24-6283

30.24—6283

CHICAGO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND AND OTHER MID-WESTERN CITIES ARE EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM.

DEC 7-1940

BRITAIN DOES NOT PLAN TO BUILD SHIPYARDS IN THIS COUNTRY, AUTHORITIES SAID, BECAUSE THE MARITIME COMMISSION BELIEVES THAT EXISTING SHIPYARDS CAN BE EXPANDED TO DO THE WORK.

SOME AMERICAN SHIPYARDS ARE BOOKED AHEAD AS FAR AS FIVE YEARS UNDER THE NAVAL AND MERCHANT MARINE EXPANSION PROGRAM. OTHERS HAVE STOPPED ACCEPTING CONTRACTS.

MT1056AES

A120

BERLIN, DEC 6-(AP)-AUTHORIZED GERMAN QUARTERS RIDICULED TODAY THE PEACE MOVE BY THREE BRITISH INDEPENDENT LABORITES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY AS "PRE-ARRANGED WORK" WHICH THEY SAID WAS ON THE SAME LEVEL AS "LORD LOTHIAN'S GLOOM CAMPAIGN IN THE UNITED STATES."

THESE SOURCES SAID THEY SAW IT "PRETTY DARK FOR THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT AND EMPIRE IF SUCH TRICKY MEANS ARE RESORTED TO BY PARLIAMENT." THE POINT TO THE "TRICK MANEUVER" AS SEEN IN OFFICIAL GERMAN EYES WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

DEC 7-1940

(THE REFERENCE TO LORD LOTHIAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, APPARENTLY WAS TO HIS RECENT STATEMENT THAT BRITAIN IS NEARING THE END OF HER FINANCIAL ROPE.)

ME854AES

A44

MEDITERRANEAN MINESWEEPERS (BUDGET)

BY LARRY ALLEN

ABOARD A BRITISH MINESWEEPER OFF EGYPT, DEC.6-(AP)-BRITAIN'S TROUBLE-SHOOTING MINESWEEPER SQUADRON SEARCHED THE WATERS ALONG THE EGYPTIAN COAST TODAY, SEEKING TO KEEP CLEAR PATHWAYS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET HUNTING ITALIAN WARSHIPS.

BRITISH OFFICERS SAY THE FLEET OF SMALL SHIPS, WORKING LIKE "WIRECUTTERS", HAS BEEN SIGNALLY SUCCESSFUL IN CLEARING AWAY HIGH EXPLOSIVES DROPPED BY ITALIAN PLANES OR SOWN BY SUBMARINES.

GOING ABOARD A MINESWEEPER FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY, I FOUND HER RIDING LIKE A ROLLER-COASTER, HER BOW PLUNGING IN BIG DIPS AND ROLLING FROM SIDE TO SIDE.

DEC 7-1940

THE MINESWEEPER SHOVED OFF AS THE FIRST COLD GRAY PATCHES OF DAWN LIGHTED THE SKIES OVER SILHOUETTES OF THE CAMOUFLAGED WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR.

WITH THE RISING SUN, THE SEAMEN GOT THEIR MINESWEEPING JOB UNDERWAY, CASTING HEAVY STRANDS OF WIRE FANWISE FROM STARBOARD AND PORTSIDE. THE WIRES WERE EQUIPPED WITH SCISSORLIKE CUTTERS DESIGNED TO SEVER MOORINGS OF CABLE MINES, FORCING THEM TO THE SURFACE TO BE EXPLODED BY RIFLE SHOTS.

FOR 12 HOURS I WATCHED THIS PATROL SPLASH THROUGH THE ROLLING SEA, COVERING A 25-MILE AREA. IN THE WAKE OF THE SQUADRON CAME LARGE UNITS OF THE BRITISH WARFLEET, OUT FOR TARGET PRACTICE.

WITH THE MINEFIELDS CLEARED, THE SWEEPER HEADED SLOWLY BACK TOWARD ALEXANDRIA.

MOST MINESWEEPERS, OF 800 TONS, ARE OF WORLD WAR VINTAGE, WITHOUT ARMOR PLATING AND CAN MAKE 14 KNOTS.

THEIR PERSONNEL IS COMPOSED LARGELY OF BOYS 17 TO 20 YEARS OLD WHO WORK HARD AND EAT WELL. THE COOKS SERVED MEALS WHOSE TASTINESS COMPARED TO THOSE IN A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

MJ704PES

C24

(AGYS OUT) DEC 7-1940

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC. 6-(AP)-PREPARING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, NEWLY-APPOINTED N UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, THE AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, ROBERT D.MURPHY, RETURNED TO HIS POST HERE TONIGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES AFTER A THREE-MONTHS ABSENCE.

EJ534PES

C85

(AGYS OUT)

SANTIAGO, CHILE, DEC. 6-(AP)-A PROPOSAL TO CHARTER A FLEET OF SHIPS TO CARRY FOOD AND CLOTHING TO EUROPE'S WAR SUFFERERS WAS LAID BEFORE THE PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE TODAY BY THE CHILEAN DELEGATION. DEC 7-1940

THE SHIPS WOULD TAKE RELIEF TO TERRITORIES OF ALL BELLIGERENTS. SAFE CONDUCT OF THE VESSELS, WHICH WOULD FLY RED CROSS FLAGS ONLY, WOULD BE ASKED OF THE WARRING GOVERNMENTS.

EJ933PES

TEGUCIGALPA, ...DURAS, DEC. 6-(AP)-GENERAL TIBURCIO CARIAS ANDINO, PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS, PLEDGED THIS CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC YESTERDAY TO COOPERATE WITH THE OTHER REPUBLICS OF THIS HEMISPHERE IN DEVELOPING INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY. DEC 7-1940

LATIN AMERICA, HE SAID IN A MESSAGE TO THE OPENING OF CONGRESS, "OWES GRATITUDE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY IN THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THIS CONTINENT."

THE NATIONS OF AMERICA, HE ADDED, ARE WATCHING EVENTS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC "PREOCCUPIED AND ALERT FOR THEIR OWN FUTURE." #

C90 S66(AGYS IN)

OTTAWA,ONT.,DEC. 6-(AP)-TWO BATTALION COMMANDERS FROM OVERSEAS, LT.-COL.J.R.STEVENSON OF VANCOUVER, AND LT.-COL.VERNON HODSON OF TORONTO, HAVE BEEN RECALLED TO COMMAND THE 10TH AND 12TH INFANTRY BRIGADES OF THE 4TH DIVISION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY C.G.POWER, ACTING MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

COMMAND OF THE 11TH BRIGADE WENT TO COL.ALAN H.THOMAS OF TORONTO, FORMERLY COMMANDER OF A RESERVE BRIGADE. ALL WILL BECOME BRIGADIERS.

WD1236PES DEC 7-1940

30,24-6285

30.24—6285

A99

OTTAWA,DEC.6-(AP)-THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT RECESSED TONIGHT UNTIL FEB. 17 FOR A LONG CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY, BUT REMAINED SUBJECT TO CALL IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

MJ1001PES

NEW YORK,DEC.6-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, IN AN UNSCHEDULED RADIO SPEECH TONIGHT FROM NASSAU, THE BAHAMAS, EXPRESSED THANKS FOR "ALL THAT MANY AMERICANS ARE DOING TOWARDS RELIEVING THE SUFFERINGS OF THOSE DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY ENGAGED IN THIS WAR."

"I FEEL I CAN ASSURE THOSE OPEN-HEARTED AND UNDERSTANDING FOLKS THAT SUCH INADEQUATE WORDS AS GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION COULD NOT IN ANY WAY DESCRIBE THE ENCOURAGEMENT THAT THEIR VARIOUS EFFORTS MUST BE BRINGING TO THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AT THE PRESENT TIME," HE SAID.

DEC 7-1940

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY OFFICIALS, OVER WHOSE NETWORK THE ADDRESS WAS BROADCAST ON ROBERT E.RIPLEY'S "BELIEVE IT OR NOT" PROGRAM, SAID THEY BELIEVED THIS WAS THE DUKE'S FIRST RADIO TALK SINCE HIS ABDICATION SPEECH.

HE SAID IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO MENTION ALL THE ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAD HELPED RELIEVE SUFFERING ABROAD, BUT MADE SPECIAL MENTION OF "ONE INSTITUTION THAT HAS OUTSTANDING QUALIFICATIONS FOR TAKING CARE OF ANYONE'S CONTRIBUTIONS, EITHER MONEY IN KIND OR IN FACTUAL STATUS, AND IS SHEERING ITS DIRECTION TO PLACES WHERE IT IS MOST NEEDED.

"I MEAN THE RED CROSS."

THE DUCHESS WAS BESIDE HIM AS HE SPOKE, HE SAID, ADDING:

"AS AN AMERICAN SHE ASKS ME TO SAY HOW MUCH PRIDE AND SYMPATHETIC INTEREST SHE TAKES IN THESE FRIENDLY ACTIVITIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS OF GOOD WILL ON THE PART OF SO MANY OF HER COUNTRYMEN AND COUNTRYWOMEN."

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WERE GUESTS OF HONOR AT A BROADCAST ON WHICH ROBERT TAPSCOTT AND WILBERT WIDDICOMBE, TWO BRITISH SAILORS WHO DRIFTED 71 DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT AFTER THEIR SHIP WAS SUNK BY A NAZI RAIDER, TOLD OF THEIR EXPERIENCES.

DEC 7-1940

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE BROADCAST, RIPLEY ANNOUNCED THAT THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WOULD LEAVE SHORTLY FOR MIAMI, WHERE SHE WOULD UNDERGO A MAJOR DENTAL OPERATION.

M.1125AES

ACTS OUT

NEW YORK, DEC. 6 -(AP)- THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ARTHU[illegible] BEYER-INQUART, THE GERMAN COMMISSIONER FOR OCCUPIED HOLLAND, HAS DECIDED TO PERMIT [illegible] THOSE DUTCHMEN INTERNED

UNDER "RETALIATORY" MEASURES IN BUCHENWALDE CONCENTRATION CAMP IN GERMANY TO RECEIVE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FROM THEIR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

DUTCH
THE/PRISONERS WERE ARRESTED ~~XXXXX~~ BECAUSE OF SO- CALLED INHUMAN TREATMENT OF GERMAN NATIONALS BY AUTHORITIES IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

YESTERDAY, DEC. 5, WAS THE TRADITIONAL DUTCH ST. NICHOLAS ~~CHRISTMASTRADITIONSTAG~~ DAY.

FV 427P

EK01

NEW YORK, DEC.6-(AP)-THIRTEEN MOBILIZED SQUADS OF BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS AND MASONS SOON WILL TRAVEL ABOUT ENGLAND REPAIRING AND REBUILDING BOMBED HOUSES, A BRITISH BROADCAST RECEIVED HERE TONIGHT SAID.

DEC 7-1941

THE BROADCAST SAID THE WAR OFFICE HAD CONSENTED TO RELEASE 3,000 ARTISANS FROM THE ARMY TO FORM THE SQUADS, EACH OF WHICH WILL HAVE TOOLS, MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

MJ1005PES

WASHINGTON, DEC 7-(AP)-BRAZILAIN EMBASSY ATTACHES SAID TODAY GENERAL AMARO BITTENCOURT, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE BRAZILIAN ARMY, WOULD COME TO WASHINGTON ABOUT DECEMBER 13 AFTER SPENDING SEVOYAL DAYS AT SAN ANTONIO, TEX., VISITING NEARBY KELLY AND RANDOLPH FIELDS.

GENERAL BITTENCOURT, PREVIOUSLY EXPECTED HERE THIS WEEK, COMES TO THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO CITY WHERE HE ATTENDED THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO AS A MEMBER OF THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATION.

DEC 8 1941

AT SAN ANTONIO HE WILL VISIT CAPT. VICTOR BURCELLOS OF THE BRAZILIAN AIR CORPS, WHO IS RECEIVING ADVANCED TRAINING AT KELLY FIELD, OFFICIALS SAID.

HONOLULU, DEC.6-(AP)-AN "EXPRESSION OF FRIENDLINESS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD CHINA," SAID T.L.SOONG, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG-KAI-SHEK OF NATIONALIST CHINA, IN COMMENTING TODAY ON THE PROJECTED CREDIT OF $100,000,000 TO CHINA ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

DEC 7-1941

SOONG LEFT ON THE STEAMSHIP LURLINE TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHWEST TRANSPORTATION COMPANY WHICH OPERATES TRUCKS ON THE BURMA SUPPLY ROUTE, SOONG SAID THE BURMA ROAD NOT ONLY WAS OPEN BUT WOULD BE KEPT OPEN.

30,24-6287

30.24—6287-A

BALTIMORE, DEC 6-(AP)-COL. WILLIAM J. (WILD BILL) DONOVAN, WORLD WAR COMMANDER OF THE "FIGHTING SIXTY-NINTH", SLIPPED OUT OF BALTIMORE ABOARD THE ALASKAN CLIPPER LATE TODAY, BOUND FOR BERMUDA -- AND POSSIBLY EUROPE.

SECRECY SURROUNDED HIS DEPARTURE. AFTER THE CLIPPER TOOK OFF, PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS OFFICIALS DISCLOSED THAT A "DONALD WILLIAMS" ON THE PASSENGER LIST WAS COLONEL DONOVAN.

DEC 7-1940

DONOVAN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AUG. 31 AFTER COMPLETING A MISSION IN EUROPE FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX. THE NEWARK EVENING NEWS SAID EARLIER TODAY IN A SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH THAT DONOVAN WAS TO GO TO EUROPE "AS A PRIVATE EMISSARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION."

THE ARTICLE SAID THE "MAIN PURPOSE" OF HIS MISSION WAS "TO OVERCOME 'IMPRESSIONS', BOTH HERE AND IN ENGLAND, THAT HAVE BEEN CREATED BY AMBASSADOR KENNEDY'S (JOSEPH P., [redacted] AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST.JAMES) SO-CALLED DEFEATIST AND APPEASEMENT OUT-GIVINGS." Kennedy has submitted his resignation as Ambassador to Pres. Roosevelt.

A142

BY JOHN EVANS BADOGLIO INTERPRETATIVE

DEC 7-1940

ASSOCIATED PRESS CHIEF OF FOREIGN SERVICE

ITALY'S SUDDEN RETIREMENT OF MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, KNOWN AS HER BEST SOLDIER, LOOKS LIKE A TROUBLESOME SIGN.

DEFEATS IN THE GREEK CAMPAIGN MAY BE THE IMMEDIATE REASON FOR MUSSOLINI TO CHANGE HIS CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, BUT SOLDIERS WHO KNOW THE TWO MEN AND THE COUNTRY WILL READ MORE THAN THAT INTO IT.

BADOGLIO, FIRST OF ALL, HAS STOOD HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE ALL MILITARY MEN IN ITALY. HIS REPUTATION AND HIS WORKS HAVE BEEN SUCH THAT COLLAPSE OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN ALBANIA NEED NOT DISCREDIT HIM. HE WOULD BE THE BEST MAN TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE.

THE ITALIAN MARSHAL WHO DIRECTED LAND, SEA AND AIR OPERATIONS,
NEVER WAS AN ARDENT FASCIST. HE JOINED THE PARTY ONLY AFTER HIS
STRIKINGLY QUICK CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA IN 1935-1936. DEC 7-1940
SINCE THE 1914-1918 WAR BADOGLIO HAS BEEN RATED ITALY'S BEST
STRATEGIST AND HIS CIVIC COURAGE EQUALLED HIS MILITARY PROWESS.
WHEN MARSHAL EMILIO DE BONO SLOWED DOWN IN HIS ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN,
MUSSOLINI SENT FOR BADOGLIO. AT THAT TIME THERE WAS A CURRENT OF
ANTI-FASCISM AND SOME DISCONTENT WITH THE WAR. IL DUCE WAS
APPLAUDED WIDELY THEN AND LATER FOR HIS WILLINGNESS TO HONOR AND TRUST
BADOGLIO WHOSE REFUSAL TO LABEL HIMSELF A FASCIST HAMPERED THE PARTY
MOVEMENT.

BADOGLIO, IT WAS KNOWN, TOOK COMMAND IN ETHIOPIA ONLY WHEN
MUSSOLINI GAVE HIM AN ABSOLUTELY FREE HAND, WITH THE KING'S FULL
APPROVAL AND WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE BLACK SHIRT FASCIST
SOLDIERS SHOULD BE PART OF THE REGULAR ARMY WITH NO FAVORITISM
BECAUSE THEY WERE PARTY MEMBERS. AFTER THE ITALIAN VICTORY, BADOGLIO
AND MUSSOLINI KNEW EACH OTHER BETTER, EACH TRUSTED THE OTHER AND
THE MARSHAL JOINED THE FASCIST PARTY AS HIS CONTRIBUTION TO ITALIAN
HARMONY.

BADOGLIO'S WITHDRAWAL AT THIS CRUCIAL TIME, THEREFORE, APPEARS TO BE A BREAK BETWEEN HIM AND MUSSOLINI, A SIGN OF DISSATISFACTION WITH ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR. IT MAY EVEN MEAN THAT MARSHAL BADOGLIO PULLED OUT BECAUSE HE IS DISCONTENTED AND WISHES TO HAVE NOTHING MORE TO DO WITH THE PRESENT WAR AGAINST HIS OLD ENGLISH ALLIES ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY, AGAINST WHICH HE FOUGHT.

A43

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MARSHAL'S RESIGNATION PROBABLY IS MUCH MORE PSYCHOLOGICAL THAN MILITARY. THERE ARE OTHER SOLDIERS IN ITALY AND IN EVERY ARMY THERE ARE NEW MEN UNKNOWN TO THE PUBLIC WHO MAY BE BETTER THAN THEIR PREDECESSORS.

IN THE ITALIAN MIND, AS ELSEWHERE, BADOGLIO'S REMOVAL FROM CONTROL HARDLY CAN DO LESS THAN DIMINISH CONFIDENCE. IT IS TRUE THAT ITALIAN CONFIDENCE IN THE ARMY HAS BEEN SHAKEN BY THE GREEK TRIUMPHS, EVEN IF THEY BE BUT TEMPORARY, YET THE ITALIAN HAS AN EXPLANATION FOR THAT.

ITALY DIDN'T EXPECT THE GREEKS TO FIGHT AND THEY DIDN'T EXPECT ENGLAND TO GET INTO ACTION IN GREECE IN ANY BIG WAY. THEY COUNTED ON MERE OCCUPATION OF CERTAIN DISPUTED TERRITORY, WITH ONLY PERFUNCTORY IF ANY RESISTANCE. THEREFORE, THEY BLAME THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY ONLY FOR A MISTAKE IN POLITICAL JUDGMENT AND LAXNESS IN MILITARY PREPARATION.

BADOGLIO'S DISAPPEARANCE AS CHIEF COMMANDER IS SOMETHING ELSE TO PEOPLE WHO KNOW ITALY. TO THEM IT SEEMS AN OPEN BREAK THAT MAKES THEM WONDER IF THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE IS DEEP AND SERIOUS. MAY BE IT IS AND MAY BE IT ISN'T. IT MAY BE ONLY THE RESIGNATION OF A 69-YEAR-

DEC 7-1940

SOLDIER WHO HAS DONE MORE THAN HIS SHARE OF WORK IN HIS LIFE AND WHO PASSES HIS HAND TO OTHERS WHEN THERE WAS CRITICISM OF THE ARMY'S WORK IN THE WAR WITH GREECE.

DEC 7-1940

MT101 2AEX

A129

DASH MATTER -- FOLLOW ATHENS (PORTO EDDA DESCRIPTIVE)

PORTO EDDA, PLACID LITTLE TOWN OF 2,000, IS THE PRINCIPAL SEA GATEWAY INTO SOUTHERN ALBANIA AND RANKS AMONG THAT COUNTRY'S FIRST FOUR SEAPORTS. KNOWN FOR MORE THAN 2,000 YEARS AS SANTI QUARANTA -- "FORTY SAINTS" -- IT WAS RE-NAMED PORTO EDDA IN HONOR OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S DAUGHTER, THE COUNTESS EDDA CIANO, IN JUNE, 1939, AFTER THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF ALBANIA.

DEC 7-1940

DURING ITS MORE THAN TWENTY CENTURIES PORTO EDDA WAS AT VARIOUS TIMES A PHOENICIAN SEAPORT, A BYZANTINE OUTPOST, A TURKISH MILITARY GARRISON AND A VENETIAN STRONGHOLD, BUT IT BECAME SIGNIFICANT IN MODERN TIMES ONLY WITH THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR. BETWEEN 1915 AND 1918, IT WAS TURNED INTO A NAVAL BASE FOR ITALIAN OPERATIONS AND WAS ONE OF THE GUARD POSTS FROM WHICH ALLIED SHIPS WERE ABLE TO ENFORCE THE BLOCKADE AGAINST AUSTRIA WHEN THAT CENTRAL POWER WAS BOTTLED UP IN THE ADRIATIC.

30,24-6287

30.24—6287-B

PORTO EDDA IS LESS THAN 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE ISLAND OF CORFU AND IS ABOUT 85 MILES EAST OF THE HEEL OF THE ITALIAN BOOT. WHILE ONLY SMALL VESSELS CAN TIE UP AT ITS WHARVES, THE PORT IS ON A DEEP, PROTECTED BAY WHICH AFFORDS ANCHORAGE TO LARGE SHIPS.

THE OLD NAME OF THE TOWN WAS DERIVED FROM AN ANCIENT BYZANTINE CHURCH IN WHOSE MONASTERY, ACCORDING TO LEGEND, 40 MONKS LIVED.

ME914AES

GREECE TO GET U. S. PLANES AS ROOSEVELT PLEDGES AID

PRESIDENT AND KING EXCHANGE MESSAGES

DEC 8 1940

Chief Executive Says It Is Established Practice of U. S. to Aid Nations Which Are Fighting Aggression.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has assured King George II of Greece that his nation can look for assistance—expected to be in the form of planes and other military supplies—from the United States in its war against Italy.

This became known today when the State Department made public an exchange of messages between the heads of the two governments. Replying to a message from King George expressing his country's appreciation for Red Cross help already given by the United States, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"As your Majesty knows, it is the settled policy of the United States Government to extend aid to those governments and peoples who defend themselves against aggression. I assure your Majesty that steps are being taken to extend such aid to Greece which is defending itself so valiantly."

Mr. Roosevelt did not say what form this aid would take, but he did mention that the Red Cross already had sent substantial amounts of funds and supplies for the relief of suffering in Greece.

Later an official of the Greek legation said that the United States had offered his country "any kind of help it wants," including planes. Although he specified only planes in discussing with reporters the type of aid that might be forthcoming, he stressed that Greece had been given an opportunity to purchase whatever available war supplies it might need.

Immediate Deliveries Sought.

In other quarters it was learned that the Greeks were chiefly concerned with buying materials that are immediately available, and were not interested at the moment in placing orders for munitions that might require months to deliver.

It was previously known that officials were studying the question of whether military supplies could be spared without reducing amounts being provided Greece's ally, Great Britain. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, announced recently that Greece had appealed for aid through the American legation in Athens and the Greek Minister in Washington, asking permission to purchase certain aviation material and munitions in this country.

At that time, Mr. Welles told the Greek Minister, Cimon Diamantopoulos, that the request had been received with the utmost sympathy by the United States, but that it was a question that would have to be determined by other branches of the government.

Text of King's Message.

The message from King George said:

"In this hour in which my country is engaged in a hard and unequal struggle, forced upon it by an enemy whose actions are motivated by cruelty and violence, I am deeply moved by the warm sympathy and the keen interest manifested by the great nation whose destinies you guide.

"The noble American people have often in the past rendered assistance to my country in all critical moments of its history, and the recent organization of the Greek War Relief Association is further proof that Philhellenism continues to inspire Americans of today in their lofty aims.

"Guardians across the seas of the ideals for which throughout the centuries Greeks have lived and died, Americans today are aware that the Greek nation is again fighting for the principles of justice, truth, and liberty, without which life for us is inconceivable.

"I wish to assure you that with the help of the Almighty, we will march forward until our sacred struggle is crowned with success. All moral and material assistance will strengthen the heroic Greek army and will bring it nearer to victory."

Reply By President Roosevelt.

In reply President Roosevelt said:

"I thank your Majesty for your friendly message which comes at a time when all free peoples are deeply impressed by the courage and steadfastness of the Greek nation.

"The American Red Cross has already sent substantial amounts of funds and supplies for the relief of suffering in your country and I am sure that my countrymen will give generously to the new organizations which are being established for the same purpose.

"As your Majesty knows, it is the settled policy of the United States Government to extend aid to those governments and peoples who defend themselves against aggression.

"I assure your Majesty that steps are being taken to extend such aid to Greece which is defending itself so valiantly."

Argirocastro Base Reported Abandoned By Italians

DEC 8 - 1940

Greece's War: New Mass Of Prisoners

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 7—Italian forces were reported today to have abandoned Argirocastro, leaving parts of that inland Albanian base in flames. Dispatches from the front said Greek troops, advancing on Argirocastro from several directions, had established contact preparatory to occupation.

Greek forces already hold the road between Porto Edda and Delvino and the road south of Argirocastro, it was said. The high command announced yesterday that Porto Edda, fifteen miles southwest of Argirocastro and the main sea gateway to supply the Italians, had fallen.

3,000 Prisoners Taken

Dispatches from the front said at least 3,000 prisoners were captured yesterday, along with more than 100 howitzers—one of the Italians' principal weapons in the attempt to invade Greece.

Many prisoners, it was said, have been transported to Greek camps in the past four days by plane to facilitate their movement over the mountainous frontier region.

Greek units were reported to be advancing from Porto Edda with a new battle cry—"Tirana by Christmas!" Tirana is the Albanian capital.

Striking With Full Force

Greek troops were reported to be striking with full force at Italians retreating across the last mountain ridges toward the Albanian foothill strongholds of Chimara, Tepeleni and Elbasani.

A Government spokesman declared that Greek advance units were pushing steadily beyond smoldering Porto Edda in fighting contact with the Italian rear guard, which sought to cover the Fascist withdrawal up to the coastal road to Chimara, twenty miles north.

Tepeleni Also Threatened

The Greeks said the Italians from Argirocastro were in full flight toward Tepeleni, fifteen miles north.

Tepeleni, where the road north, like that through Chimara, leads to the important port of Valona, also was reported menaced by a Greek thrust from the east. The Greeks were said to be driving a spearhead toward it from Premet, less than twenty miles east.

A spokesman claimed victories, too, for Greek regiments converging on Elbasani, twenty-five miles from Tirana, along the road from Pogradetz and up the Devol Valley. (The official Turkish radio reported last night that the Greeks had fired oil wells in the Devol Valley.)

The Greeks reported that in addition to large quantities of supplies found undamaged by fires the retreating Italians were said to have started in Porto Edda, vast stores of war equipment and munitions had been discovered hidden underground at Koritza.

'Ground Regained'

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 7—Counter-attacks were officially reported today to have regained for the Italians some of the positions from which they were driven by Greeks along the Albanian battle-front.

The high command said the Greeks continued to press strongly against the Italian left flank in the mountains west of Pogradetz, but described their operations in the Argirocastro sector on the other wing as only "local attacks."

The communique made no mention of Greek claims to have captured Porto Edda, southwest of Argiroca

The high command did not sp in what sector the Italians made t counter-attacks. Its communique s only:

"Our counter-attacks have given us possession again of various positions. Alpine battalions, the Second Regiment of Bersaglieri and the Twenty-sixth Artillery of the Army Corps have particularly distinguished themselves."

(Royal Air Force bombers were reported today to have made a new attack on Italian forces at the Albanian port of Valona and to have scored a direct hit on a munition dump. Great clouds of black smoke billowed up from the port after the assault, the Air Ministry declared in London.

(Bombs also were said to have exploded on an Italian motor truck concentration and on military buildings. All the British raiders were said to have returned.)

Despite "decisively unfavorable weather conditions and strong anti-aircraft reaction" Italian planes were said to have attacked Greek troops and communication lines repeatedly, bombing highways and supply columns and machine-gunning troops.

Greeks Claim Fall Of Another Town

Delvino Taken, Athens Says—Troops Close In On Agirocastro, With 'Tirana By Christmas' Their Battle Cry

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, *Sunday*, Dec. 8—Greek soldiers, shouting the new battle cry, "Tirana by Christmas," have taken Delvino, about ten miles northeast of the newly-captured town of Porto Edda and are closing on the abandoned Italian base at Argirocastro, it was reported early today.

The Greek high command reported the capture of the town and said its soldiers had fought "successful local engagements" against the Italians at various points along the front from the sea to the Yugoslav frontier. Prisoners were taken.

All Italian bases in southern Albania now are behind the Greeks except Argirocastro, and the Greeks are closing in on that.

Italian forces were said to have abandoned the inland base, leaving part of it in flames, and converging Greek vanguards were reported already to have established contact, ready to push in.

Claim 3,000 Italian Prisoners

In preparation for occupying Argirocastro, dispatches from the front said, Greek forces have taken over the road between captured Porto Edda and Delvina and the road south of Argirocastro.

At least 3,000 Italian prisoners were said to have been taken Friday and many were reported being flown back to Greek camps to save time and avoid clogging roads in the mountainous frontier region.

Among materials newly reported captured in the occupation of Porto Edda, one of the main sea gateways for Italian supplies, were one hundred howitzers, a weapon on which the Italians relied heavily in their attempt to invade Greece.

A Government spokesman said tonight that Italian forces were falling back steadily in the southern sector with more men and materials falling into Greek hands.

The line of Italian retreat, he said, is toward Chimara and Tepelini. At Tepelini, fifteen miles north of Porto Edda, the road north, like that through Chimara, leads to the important port of Valona, which also has been reported menaced by a Greek thrust from the east.

Italian Resistance "Stubborn"

"Despite stubborn Italian resistance," he said, "our troops have been able to occupy heights of strategical importance, dislodging the enemy. . . .

"The enemy has displayed considerable efforts to rush reinforcements to his forces but these reinforcements also have been unable to change the situation."

Casualties, mostly women and children, were reported in Italian air raids on the Greek towns of Xanthe and Kyparissia.

The Ministry of Home Security announced bombs were dropped on islands in the Ioman Sea and towns and villages of Epirus it reported "no casualties or damage."

British Blast Italian Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force bombers were reported today to have made a new attack on Italian forces at the Albanian port of Valona and to have scored a direct hit on a munitions dump.

Great clouds of black smoke billowed up from the port after the assault, the Air Ministry declared.

Bombs also were said to have exploded on an Italian motor truck concentration and on military buildings. All the British raiders were said to have returned.

Greeks Claim Proof Invasion Was Planned By Italy Months Ago

Athens, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Greek Government charged tonight that documents found in the divisional headquarters files of an Italian Alpine division showed that Italy had planned its invasion of Greece for several months.

One document dated October 21 and another October 26 carried instructions as to how the attack should be made, a Government spokesman said.

A document was credited to Gen. Mario Ciroti, of the Third Division of the Alpine troops, and purportedly addressed to officers of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments, told them to use every precaution to see that Greek troops were taken by surprise.

Non-Combatants Exchanged

BELGRADE, Dec. 7 (AP).—Three hundred Italian residents of Greece arrived in Yugoslavia by train today and a somewhat smaller number of Greeks came from Italy, all of them non-combatants whose exchange had been arranged through the Hungarian Legations at Athens and Rome.

Another General Quits

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 7—Count Cesare Maria de Vecchi di Val Cismon, one of the original big four of Italian Fascism with Benito Mussolini, resigned his command in the Dodecanese Islands today in the second sensational retirement from Italy's war scene.

Gen. Ettore Bastico, 54-year-old commander of the motorized Army of the Po and veteran of the Fascist Blackshirts, was chosen by Mussolini to replace the 56-year-old count, who had been civil and military governor of the Ægean Islan since November, 1936.

Nothing was published in Rome on the resignation beyond this communique:

"By royal decree, which is to be signed, Brig. Gen Cesare Maria de Vecchi Conte di Val Cismon is giving up at his request the duty of commander of the forces of the Ægean and that of Governor. By royal decree, likewise to be signed, Ettore Bastico, general of the army, for war merits, has be amed Governor of the

3024- 6289

30.24- 6289

Dodecanese and commander of those armed forces."

Cavallero To See Keitel

(This resignation followed that yesterday of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, chief of the Italian general staff, who also stepped out with the phrase, "On his own request.").

(The British Broadcasting Company today quoted "neutral sources" in Rome as saying that Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Italy's new chief of staff, soon would confer with Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German high command. CBS heard the broadcast in New York.)

Resignation A Surprise

De Vecchi, one of Mussolini's closest lieutenants, has held many posts of trust since, as a member of il Duce's quadrumvir, he helped lead the march on Rome in 1922. Only one other of the quadrumvir—Gen. Emilio de Bono—is still a collaborator of Mussolini. He is inspector-general of the Italian forces overseas. The other two, Italo Balbo and Michele Bianchi, are dead.

De Vecchi's resignation, unlike Badoglio's, came as a surprise in Rome.

(The Dodecanese, lying between Turkey and Greece, are of considerable strategic importance, especially in the Italian conflict with Greece.).

Held Many High Posts

De Vecchi was appointed Governor of the Dodecanese only a month after Mussolini made him Governor of Rome.

He was Governor of Italian Somaliland from 1923 to 1928. In 1929 he was made Ambassador to the Holy See, the first one under the Lateran treaties of that year which ended the fifty-nine-year voluntary "imprisonment" of popes within the Vatican.

He was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius IX by the Vatican in 1932 and held his ambassadorship until 1934, when he was made minister of education.

Made Count In 1925

Even before the march on Rome he had been president of the Fascist group in Parliament. A permanent member of the Fascist Council he was given the title of Count di Val Cismon in 1925.

His successor, General Bastico, was born in Bologna and won his first commission from the War School in 1906 after serving as a subaltern in the Bersaglieri, the plumed-hatted light infantry.

In the 1912 Italo-Turkish campaign Bastico was a balloon observer. He won a colonelcy and two decorations for valor in the World War. He became a division general in 1932 and went to East Africa three years later as commander of Mussolini's pet division of Black Shirt fighters, known as the "Twenty-third of March."

Bastico was commander of the Blackshirt troops which captured Santander, Spain, for Generalissimo Francisco Franco's forces in the Spanish Civil War.

Warning To Farmers

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Dec. 7—Imprisonment for a year and confiscation of his crops has been ordered for any Italian farmer who withholds his products from compulsory storage. The provision was adopted in a Cabinet meeting four days ago, but announced only today.

"The basic importance of storage of agricultural products for supply of the armed forces and the civilian population requires this more severe exemplary suppression of any lack of discipline and comprehension of superior national necessities," said an official statement.

(If there has been any lack of farmer collaboration with Italy's efforts to mobilize her resources for war previous dispatches have not indicated it.)

War needs also impelled the Government to order "greatest impetus" in production of war materials, particularly those for war industries, with mines to be worked to capacity.

The announcement said that penalties were provided against mine owners who failed to carry out the speed-up order.

Italians Explain War Now Is One Of Attrition

New York, Dec. 7 (*AP*)—The Italian radio said today that the Axis had shifted from *Blitzkrieg* tactics to a war of attrition. The comment, heard by CBS, follows:

"This is not a war which is being fought on one small front. It is not a war which will be decided by local successes. But it is a war which is being fought on two continents over the greatest war front the world has ever seen.

Italian Transport Train Bombed In East Africa

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 7 (*AP*)—Today's Royal Air Force communique:

"In the western desert weather conditions were very bad and restricted operations.

"In Italian East Africa, yet another raid was made on Assab and near by on a large motor transport concentration.

"Photographs taken during this raid revealed that the damage done by raids on the twenty-four and twenty-fifth of November was considerable, two dumps being completely destroyed by fire.

"On December 5, Neghelli, Moyale and Mega were raided by aircraft of the South African Air Force. Several direct hits with high explosives were obtained on targets in each of those areas, causing considerable damage.

"On the sixth normal reconnaissances were carried out."

ITALY HOLDS WHIP OVER HER FARMERS

Heavy Penalties Fixed For Withholding Crops From Compulsory Storage

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Dec. 7—Heavy penalties for Italian farmers withholding their production from compulsory storage and for mine owners failing to speed up operations were disclosed today.

At the same time, the Government's needs impelled it to order "the greatest impetus" in the production of war materials generally.

Prison And Crop Confiscation

The Cabinet's decision to penalize recalcitrant farmers was made December 3, but was made public only today. For any farmer withholding his production from storage it provided imprisonment for a year and the confiscation of his crop.

"The basic importance of the storage of agricultural products for the supply of the armed forces and civilian population requires this more severe exemplary suppression of any lack of discipline and comprehension of the superior national necessities," said the official statement.

Italy To Help Feed Germany

Only last Thursday an agreement by which Italy undertook to help feed Germany was announced here. Italy was to increase her exports of fresh and dried vegetables, fruits, cheeses and wines to meet the needs of a Germany deficient in those products.

Germany also was to get vegetables, seed, forage and live stock for breeding. Promised by the Germans were efforts for a stabilized market and the improvement of Italian agriculture generally.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Italy's decree regarding farmers recalls a recent report by the United States Department of Agriculture that so effective was the British blockade that the sources of eighty per cent. of Italy's imports already had been cut off. The Italians, said the report, faced the possibility of five or six meatless days a week, and prices already forty per cent. higher than when Britain declared war on Germany.]

Penalties Prescribed

The penalty provided for mine operators not beginning work within prescribed limits, or not developing their properties adequately will be cancellation of their concessions—that is, their right to operate.

The text of the announcement providing penalties for laggard farmers as issued through the official news agency, Stefani, follows:

"At the last meeting of the Cabinet an outline of provisions was approved by which violators of the compulsory storage of agricultural products, besides being punished by confiscation of their products and special penalties provided by the special storage laws, will be punished with arrest up to one year.

"The basic importance of the storage of agricultural products for the supply of the armed forces and civilian population requires this more severe exemplary suppression of any lack of discipline and comprehension of the superior national necessities."

British Hear Cavallero Will Confer With Keitel

New York, Dec. 7 (*AP*)—The British Broadcasting Corporation attributed to "neutral sources" today a report that Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Marshal Badoglio's successor as Italy's chief of staff, would confer shortly with the chief of the German high command, General Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel.

This reflected a belief that Cavallero might be of a mind to collaborate utterly with the Nazis.

The dispatch of General Bastico to the Dodecanese recalled that the British have claimed to have put those islandes—vital in the Italian war with Greece—substantially in a sack formed by the British navy.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FIRST GENERAL LEAD ITALIAN

ROME, DEC 7--JUST SHORT OF A HALF-YEAR OF ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, ITALY HAS ORDERED IMPRISONMENT AND CROP CONFISCATION FOR RECALCITRANT ITALIAN FARMERS AND "GREATEST IMPETUS" IN PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIALS WHILE MAKING TWO SENSATIONAL CHANGES IN HER HIGH COMMAND.

GENERAL COUNT CESARE MARIA DE VECCHI DI VAL CISMON, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL BIG FOUR OF FASCISM WITH BENITO MUSSOLINI, RESIGNED TODAY HIS COMMAND IN THE STRATEGIC DODECANESE ISLANDS AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL ETTORE BASTICO.

YESTERDAY CHIEF-OF-STAFF MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO WAS REPLACED BY GENERAL UGO CAVALLERO (AND A BROADCAST TODAY BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION QUOTED "NEUTRAL SOURCES" AT ROME FOR A REPORT THAT CAVALLERO WOULD CONFER SHORTLY WITH THE CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL.)

WITH THE FASCIST HIGH COMMAND REPORTING RECAPTURE OF SOME ALBANIAN POSITIONS BY COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST THE GREEKS (AFTER A

SERIES OF DRASTIC REVERSES), ITALIAN POLITICAL CIRCLES DERIVED GREAT SATISFACTION FROM FASCIST DISPATCHES REPORTING A WILLINGNESS BY YUGOSLAVIA TO COOPERATE WITH THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

FOREIGN CIRCLES AWAITED SOME SIGN AS TO WHETHER THIS "COOPERATION WOULD GO SO FAR AS TO PERMIT ITALIAN SUPPLIES OR EVEN TROOPS TO CROSS YUGOSLAVIA TO ANOTHER SECTOR OF THE BALKAN WAR FRONT, ALTHOUGH INDICATION OF ANY SUCH POSSIBILITY WAS LACKING IN ITALIAN QUARTERS.

THE ITALIAN DISPATCHES FROM BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA'S CAPITAL, QUOTED PREMIER DRAGISHA CVETKOVIC ON THE COLLABORATION IDEA.

(THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE YESTERDAY SAID CVETKOVIC DECLARED YUGOSLAVIA WOULD COOPERATE IN BUILDING A "NEW ORDER" IN EUROPE, BUT THAT "YOU CAN BE SURE SHE NEVER WILL PERMIT TO COME INTO THE QUESTION OUR SECURITY, INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM."

(ADDRESSING THE BELGRADE MUNICIPAL DEPUTIES, THE PREMIER SPOKE OF YUGOSLAVIA'S "POLICY OF NEUTRALITY AND FRIENDSHIP WITH HER NEIGHBORS

YUGOSLAVIA'S COOPERATION WITH THE AXIS GENERALLY WAS EXPECTED, HOWEVER, TO BE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RATHER THAN MILITARY, ALTHOUGH SOME OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH JOINED THE AXIS--SUCH AS HUNGARY AND RUMANIA--HAVE INVITED TECHNICAL AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

(HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT ISTVAN CSAKY, WILL VISIT BELGRADE NEXT WEEK.)

"ITALIANS REGARD WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THE DESIRE EXPRESSED BY CVETKOVIC FOR COOPERATION WITH THE AXIS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NEW EUROPEAN ORDER," CORRESPONDENTS WERE TOLD.

"IT MEANS THAT WORK DEVELOPING IN THE BALKANS IS FULLY UNDERSTOOD AND APPRECIATED BY YUGOSLAVIA .

"IT IS ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT WAS COMPLETELY SPONTANEOUS."

(AUTHORIZED SOURCES IN BERLIN, ASKED TODAY WHETHER THERE IS ANY DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY CENTERING ON BRINGING YUGOSLAVIA INTO THE AXIS, SAID THAT RELATIONS OF SUCH NATURE AND THAT CONSTANT CONTACT IS SELF-EVIDENT.)

THE FASCIST CABINET, MEETING FOUR DAYS AGO UNDER PREMIER MUSSOLINI, DECIDED ON A SPEED-UP IN ITALIAN WAR MATERIAL PRODUCTION AND SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED PENALTIES FOR MINE OWNERS WHO IGNORED THE ORDER. IN THE SAME SESSION THE CABINET ORDERED ONE-YEAR IMPRISONMENT AND CONFISCATION OF CROPS FOR ANY FARMER WITHHOLDING HIS PRODUCTS FROM COMPULSORY STORAGE.

THE DECISIONS WERE MADE KNOWN ONLY TODAY IN AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WHICH SAID, IN PART:

DEC 8 1941

"THE BASIC IMPORTANCE OF STORAGE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR SUPPLY OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION REQUIRES THIS MORE SEVERE EXEMPLARY SUPPRESSION OF ANY LACK OF DISCIPLINE AND COMPREHENSION OF SUPERIOR NATIONAL NECESSITIES."

(PREVIOUS DISPATCHES FROM ROME HAVE INDICATED NO "LACK OF DISCIPLINE" OR "COMPREHENSION" AMONG ITALIAN FARMERS, BUT ITALY, WEAKER OF THE TWO AXIS POWERS IN MATERIAL RESOURCES, WAS REPORTED ON NOV. 29 BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO BE FACING A WINTER SHORTAGE OF SORELY NEEDED FOODSTUFFS AND RAW AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS.

(THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT DECLARED THAT THE BRITISH BLOCKADE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN HAD CUT OFF MORE THAN 80 PER CENT OF ITALY'S IMPORTS.)

GENERAL BASTICO, 64-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER OF THE MOTORIZED ARMY OF THE PO AND VETERAN LEADER OF THE BLACKSHIRT FASCISTI, WAS CHOSEN BY

3024 - 6291

30.24 — 6291

MUSSOLINI TO REPLACE THE 56-YEAR-OLD COUNT DI VAL CISMON AS DODECANESE COMMANDER.

(THE DODECANESE ARE AN IMPORTANT CLUSTER OF ITALIAN-HELD ISLANDS OFF THE COASTS OF TURKEY AND GREECE IN THE AEGEAN SEA OR EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, VITAL TO ANY SPREADING OF MAJOR WARFARE IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA, ASIA MINOR OR EASTERN EGYPT.)

THE COUNT HAD BEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR THERE SINCE NOVEMBER, 1936.

NOTHING WAS X X X ETC., THIRD GRAPH FIRST LEAD DE VECCHI.

MT948AES

DEC 8 1940

British Flyers Machine Gun Nazi Airports

Bombers Hammer Plane Bases In France

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 7—Britain detached a "powerful force" of bombers from their usual nightly raids on Germany last night to range over occupied France and the Low Countries and blast the airdromes from which the Germans are attacking England, the Air Ministry news service reported today.

At Chateaudun, 226 miles southwest of Chartres in the plain of Orleans and at Melun, only 26 miles southeast of Paris, successful raids were reported. The Chateaudun airdrome was raided several times and explosion and fires were seen on runways and in hangars, the service said.

At Melun "heavy bombs threw masses of debris into the air, and the pilot could clearly see fragments of a building flying in every direction," it was stated.

The attack began yesterday at nightfall and lasted until several hours past midnight, the Ministry said.

The Channel ports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne were also bombed. Two British planes were lost.

Hangars Blasted

Other bombs started fires at Villacoublay, scored direct hits on hangars at Chartres—followed by a "spectacular explosion"—and fired gasoline stores near Lille, the Air Ministry service related.

Many other airdromes in occupied France were bombed and machine-gunned, it was said.

Field Machine-Gunned

At Le Touquet, on the coast, one pilot came down to 500 feet so his gunner could spray the field with accurate fire, it was reported, and at Vitry-en-Artois a low-level attack was carried out.

In the Low Countries, despite clouds and ice, airdromes at Brussels, Rotterdam and Eindhoven were among those attacked.

While the German raiders were subjecting Bristol to another terrific pounding, strong squadrons of heavy bombers fanned far inland from the French coast, the Air Ministry disclosed, and spread into both Belgium and the Netherlands to blast at airdrome after airdrome.

Chartres Hangars Hit

At Melun, twenty-seven miles from Paris, planes dropped explosives which "threw masses of debris into the air and a pilot could clearly see fragments of a building flying in every direction," the Air Ministry news service reported.

Direct hits on hangars at Chartres were followed by a "spectacular fire"; gasoline tanks were blasted near Lille, in northern France, and other inland airports were bombed and machine-gunned, officials said.

One bomber, they said, dived down to 500 feet over the airport at Le Touquet, a former gambling resort, on the Channel coast, "so his gunner could spray the field with accurate fire."

'Straddled With Bombs"

Low-flying bombers also were reported to have attacked other coast airports and "invasion ports."

Flying fields at Brussels and Harskamp, in Belgium, and at Rotterdam and Eindhoven, in Holland, were reported "straddled with bombs."

At Chateaudun, near Chartres on the plain of Orleans, the airport was attacked twice and fires were seen in the wake of the bombs, the Ministry said.

BLASTS NAZI BASES IN OCCUPIED LANDS

R. A. F. Rains Counter Blows On Jumping-Off Spots For "Coventry" Raids

Airdromes In France And Low Countries Are Reported Hit Repeatedly

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 7—Britain withdrew her bombers from their regular German patrol last night and early today and sent them over wide areas of occupied France in a counter-offensive against the bases from which Hitler is conducting his "Coventry" raids on England.

ATLANTIC CABLE IS CUT IN NAZIS' RAID ON BRISTOL

London-to-New York Lines Are Out of Order for Several Hours.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY HIT

Meanwhile London Has Bombless Night—Germans Lose Two Bombers Today.

LONDON, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Bristol, one of Great Britain's chief ports and the west coast gateway through which many of her seaborne war supplies have been flowing into the industrial Midlands, bore the brunt of German bombing attacks during the night, the Government announced this afternoon.

It also was disclosed that Manchester University and the College of Technology had been among the buildings hit in northwest England last night.

Today's Raids on Small Scale.

Today R. A. F. fighters shot down two Axis bombers, the Air Ministry anounced, adding:

"Enemy air activity during the daylight today again has been on a very small scale and has been mainly confined to the east and southeast coasts. Bombs were dropped at one place in East Anglia. Only slight damage was done, but a few people sustained minor injuries."

Numerous fires were caused by the Bristol raiders and a hospital and many other buildings were damaged, the communique said, and added that a number of persons were reported killed and injured.

[Cable communications between New York and London via Western Union and Commercial cables alike were interrupted for several hours last night. Western Union reported, when its lines were restored after six hours and fifteen minutes that the break had been caused by "trouble in the vicinity of Bristol, England."]

Bristol Fires Called Serious.

A few bombs also were dropped in the south of England and in south Wales, but for the most part German air activity over the island, it was officially stated, was "not on a heavy scale," and no bombs were reported at all in London.

"Many incendiary bombs were dropped and some serious fires

were started" in Bristol, the communique asserted, but all were brought under control quickly, and the raid ended before midnight.

Among the buildings reported hit were a church, a motion picture theater and a furniture warehouse. The hospital reported bombed suffered many broken windows, but there were no casualties because the patients had previously been removed to the basement.

Thirteen persons were trapped in a wrecked building and a rescue party struggled to save them.

Eight persons were killed by a bomb that struck a private shelter in a south coast town last night. Circling over the town in the bright moonlight, the raiders showered incendiary and high explosive bombs over a wide area.

Nazis Report Bristol in Flames.

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—The center of Bristol was left in flames by a night bombing attack which damaged the harbor district of the city, DNB, the German official news agency, reported today.

The agency said that fires also were started in London and that the raid extended throughout the south of England.

Informed spokesmen said that overnight attacks were directed against Southampton, Bournemouth and Brighton.

These persons said that no planes were lost in the raids.

LONDON PASSES 30 HOURS "ALL CLEAR"

City Experiences Longest Period Without Bombing In 3 Month Siege

All Britain Unmolested Except For Minor Activity. 2 Raiders Shot Down

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, Dec. 8—For the first time in the three months in which Germany has attempted to bomb Britain into submission, London has had more than thirty hours of uninterrupted "all clear."

No air alarm has disturbed the city since about 9.30 P. M. (3.30 P. M., E.S.T) Friday. The last long lull in the Nazi air bombardment was from about noon, November 25, to lunch time the next day.

Activity Called Minor

All Britain was unmolested yesterday except for minor air activity.

Some Britons suggested that bad weather on the other side of the Channel kept the Nazis home; others, that the British raids Friday night on Nazi bases also had something to do with it.

Yesterday the aerial fighting was confined principally to the east and southeast coasts, the Air Ministry announced. It said two raiding bombers were shot down.

Bombs In East Anglia

Bombs fell in East Anglia, but it was declared that only "a few people sustained minor injuries."

The Government also reported that in Friday's night's German attacks on Bristol, the important west-coast port through which supplies have been going into the industrial Midlands, many fires were set off, a hospital and many other buildings damaged and an unstated number of persons killed or injured.

7,455 Tons Of Bombs Hit Britain, DNB Says

Berlin, Dec. 7 (AP)—A total of 7,455 tons of German bombs was dropped on British targets during November, DNB said tonight it had learned from an authoritative source.

During the same month, it said, only 475 tons of British bombs fell on German soil.

In the twenty-three principal German raids of the month, DNB declared, 5,585 tons of bombs were dropped by Nazi flyers.

It said 3,521 tons of explosives fell on London, 911 on Birmingham, 629 on Southampton, 610 on Coventry, 196 on Bristol, 129 on Plymouth and 415 on Liverpool. These figures, DNB said, are for explosives and do not include incendiaries.

It added that 272 tons of explosives were dropped on ships and forty-three tons on airports.

Tennis Star's Husband Prisoner

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Peggy Scriven, the Wightman Cup tennis player who was married only nine days ago to Flight Lieutenant F. H. Vivian, was notified today that he was a prisoner of war in Germany.

Shipping Losses Placed At 84,000 Tons A Week

BY DREW MIDDLETON

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—The threat of the German U-boat to the commerce by which Britain lives is sharply defined by the figures compiled by neutral sources which put average weekly British, Allied and neutral shipping losses at 84,000 tons for the last 12 weeks, compared to an average of 43,000 tons a year ago.

The increased submarine activity since the Germans established themselves in the French ports of Lorient, Brest and Cherbourg has jumped the weekly average for the war to 62,000 tons to date.

April, 1917, was the worst month for Britain in the World War. She lost 852,000 tons that month.

At that time the convoy system had not been adopted. Today it is in use.

The reasons for this increase, according to neutral naval sources, are the new German bases plus the operations of bombing and scouting aircraft which operate between 600 and 700 miles west of Ireland.

There is no doubt the British navy, especially the destroyer force, is doing its utmost to combat the threat, but more long-range aircraft and more destroyers appear to be needed by the dozens and scores, not by ones and twos.

Not since November 5 has the Admiralty announced the sinking of a German submarine. Germany's rate of construction of submarines is not known.

Records of Admiralty communiques in the current year indicate that fifteen German submarines have been destroyed. Prime Minister Churchill, in a speech of February 27, 1940, declared half of Germany's submarine strength, namely thirty-five U-boats, had been sunk up to the end of 1939, giving Britain a total bag of fifty sunk since the outbreak of war.

'Stop War' Loses, 14-1, In British By-Election

Churchill Calls Vote Another Sign of 'Fight-On' Spirit

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP).—W. S. Seamark, thirty-seven-year-old Northampton butcher who campaigned as a "stop-the-war" candidate for Parliament, was defeated today by Gerard Spencer Summers, a Conservative, by a 1,107-to-16,587 vote, or 14 to 1.

Seamark called himself a "Christian pacifist."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill supported Summers, who called his election triumph "Yet another instance of Britain's determination to fight on to victory."

The by-election campaign followed by two days the House of Commons rejection, 341 to 4, of the first formal demand that Britain move to end the fifteen-month-old war by a compromise with Germany. A motion by the three-man Independent Labor party, now the only actual opposition in Parliament, set off the debate in the House Thursday.

2-POINT PLAN TO AID BRITAIN DISCUSSED

English Would Exhaust Resources Here And Then U. S. Would Make Loans

Some Form Of Collateral For Such American Outlays Also Visualized

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 7—A two-point plan for financial aid to Great Britain is being discussed, it was learned today, by highly placed Administration aides, some of whom predicted that it would be adopted.

The plan:

1. The British would use their own investments in this country to buy war supplies, as long as the investments lasted.

2. The United States would make a flat promise to grant loans when those British resources were exhausted. (Some officials suggested that such loans might perhaps be backed by certain British collateral.)

Want Future Security

As seen by persons in influential positions, the situation is that the British have enough money to pay for their multi-billion-dollar war purchases here for a year or more, but they want to know where the money is going to come from after that. The British were said to have raised the question of immediate loans in order to pin down future commitments.

The British view was said to be that the promise of future loans was necessary for these reasons: (a) Bolstering the morale of the British people; (b) Better planning of war purchases; (c) Reassurance of American manufacturers who might be hesitant to make large expenditures for factories and tools to fill British orders unless they knew that they were going to be paid.

An indication of the American view that the British ought to spend their own money before getting loans was seen in the conversations between Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Treasury. They started their talks Friday and will meet again Monday.

"Facts" Under Discussion

Both announced that they were not talking of loans "at this time," but were discussing the "facts" of British resources and purchases.

Although, officials said, it is not ordinarily polite for sovereign governments to ask collateral when lending money to each other, the collateral question is very live in the United States with reference to Great Britain.

In Congress and elsewhere, talk centers on asking the British to put up their gold, securities, West Indian islands or other assets as security for an American loan. In the Far East and Africa, the British also own vast rubber, tin and other strategic material resources which may figure in the loan question.

War Debt Recalled

Certain officials took the view that some type of collateral might be necessary to popularize the loan idea with Americans, who remember that the British still owe more than $5,000,000,000 on unsecured American loans of the World War era.

The collateral idea, they continued, might be combined in some cases with the idea of the British spending their own resources first.

For instance, the British own many important American industries—grey rayon, soap, canning and other companies. It would, apparently, make little difference whether the British were asked to sell these investments outright to get cash, or were lent the cash with the properties as collateral. Total British Empire investments in this country are nearly $5,000,000,000, of which about $2,800,000,000 are United Kingdom investments. However, not all of these are salable or suitable for collateral.

Views Are Divided

The British might be able to raise another $1,000,000,000 on their Latin-American investments, but American opinion is divided on the desirability of this. Some economists, including several in the Government, have said privately that for the sake of post-war readjustment, it might be better to let the British keep their stake in Latin America.

Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, advocated recently a loan to the British secured by their future gold production, which is about $800,000,000 a year. Since the British are selling us all the gold they mine anyhow, this appeared to be the least controversial of the proposals.

Questions about the possibility of acquiring some British West Indian islands in consideration of either cash or loans brought some surprising answers in Administration circles. Although the islands might have some strategic value, some officials say they would be financial liabilities. One said the Virgin Islands were an example of how such island purchases cost large sums in relief, public works and defense, while yielding little revenue.

Nazi Radio Announces 35,000-Ton Battleship

Says "Very Large" Picture In Hitler Paper Shows "Details Of Gigantic Turrets"

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—The German radio said today that a "very large" picture of a new 35,000-ton German battleship appears in Sunday's *Volkischer Beobachter*, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, on the front page.

"The picture shows details of the gigantic turrets and other superstructure," said the broadcast.

Two battleships of this size, the Tirpitz and Bismarck, were launched early in 1939, but whether they have been in actual service is a mystery. The 1939 "Jane's Fighting Ships," the authoritative British naval work, lists two others, "H" and "I" as building. Each is listed as getting eight 15-inch guns, twelve 5.9-inch guns and four aircraft, with a designed speed of probably thirty knots. Jane's also notes that "H" and "I" have been reported, without confirmation, as possible 40,000-ton ships.

BULLETIN

LONDON, DEC 8—(SUNDAY)—(AP)—THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT "THERE WAS NO ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY OVER THIS COUNTRY LAST NIGHT."

U247AES

3024 +6293

30.24—6293

French Prisoners Give Play Of Christ Child In Nazi Camp

Presentation In German Effort To Buoy Spirits Where 45,000 Are Held, 30 Miles From Berlin

BY PRESTON GROVER

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 7—In a congested prison camp in the middle of Nazi Germany French prisoners of war produced a play of the Christ Child today in a pathetic effort to buoy their spirits for the approaching Christmastide.

Strangely enough, they presented the entire play in German, memorized under the direction of a Berlin language master.

The play was part of a demonstration for foreign newspapermen of the German army's attempt to prevent its million and a half war prisoners from developing the dread "barbed-wire" sickness.

30 Miles From Berlin

This term is the German equivalent of the American term "Stir-craziness," which sometimes comes upon prisoners long behind bars.

The Germans say many of their own people were "completely ruined" by their long World War confinement in French prison camps.

The camp was at Luckenwalde, thirty miles from Berlin. It is fenced in by two walls of barbed wire and contains 45,000 French prisoners, most of whom are white.

Performers Applauded

The language master explained that the Christmas play sprang up from language studies offered to all the prisoners to give them something to do to take their minds off their burdensome incarceration.

The French amateur actors threw their best into the play, but it was a heart-breaking effort to bring about a brighter outlook among the hall full of prisoners, fresh from the mud-spattered and rain-soaked streets of the camp.

Nevertheless, the individual performers were applauded generously and there were laughs for a comedian.

Task To Buoy Spirits

German officers were frank to admit it is a terrific task to keep up the spirits of the soldiers, some of whom have been behind the wire for more than a year.

All German camp officers are chosen because they, too, were prisoners during the World War and thus know from first-hand experience many prisoner problems.

For the most part they are trying to find work for their charges because work, the commandant said, "is the best remedy for barbed-wire sickness."

Work In Factories

A thousand men from the camps are employed in factories and on farms in the vicinity and others are given work tending the camp, cooking and handling the mass of mail.

The soldiers are permitted to send cards to their families.

Ersatz has been found by manufacturers in what is called "lineol," composed of ground-up linoleum scrap and plaster of Paris. But apparently "lineol" and the youngsters' ideas on how their soldiers should look, don't click.

War Spirit Dominates

Despite certain restrictions, the war spirit dominates toyland. There still are some metal-made toys to be had—anti-aircraft guns, artillery units on wheels and on trucks, machine guns and ambulances, armored cars and tanks spitting fire as they roll along, commanders' cars which start moving if blown at.

Various types of German airplanes, among them the famous Messerschmitt, Heinkel and Junkers, are in demand. Tiny spring-driven motors propel these airplanes, and machine guns in the wings sputter streams of fire.

These articles, however, are rationed. Only one such piece can be sold to any customer.

Steam and electrically driven locomotives practically have disappeared, and toy railways made of wood have taken their place.

Girls are comparatively better off. Big blond dolls still are to be had. Considering the rationing of all textiles, their dresses must be regarded as of pre-war standard. Miniature kitchens with shining pots and pans, and various dishes of aluminum, are also on sale.

Toys for the little ones, like teddy bears, dogs and elephants, have not suffered by the war, and can be obtained in all qualities and sizes, according to one's purse.

War Hits German Christmas

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 7—Germany's Santa Claus, facing his second war Christmas, won't be able to fill all the requests from German children.

Metal toys especially will be available only in a limited number because of rationing of iron and other metals essential to war economy.

Miniature lead soldiers, for centuries the joy of German boys, will be missing. They have disappeared from stores, as lead is needed for more realistic tasks. In fact, lead soldiers held by families for generations have become victims of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's metal collection campaign.

Report Nazis Treat Mrs. Deegan Well

U. S. Aide Hopes for Release Soon; Held in Paris Hotel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The State Department announced today that it had received a report from Maynard B. Barnes, American charge d'affaires in Paris, that Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan was being held by German authorities in a small private hotel in Paris.

Mrs. Deegan was well treated and in good health, the charge d'affaires reported. He expressed hope that she would released soon.

The State Department had awaited further information from Paris before deciding whether to lodge a protest with the German government against the detention of Mrs. Deegan, an embassy clerk.

The Germans detained Mrs. Deegan, the Department announced, after two civilians, "presumably members of the German secret police," had called at her apartment and invited her for the second time within a week to visit British prisoners at Cherche Midi Prison.

Reports from Vichy indicated that German authorities suspected her of having helped British officers escape from occupied France.

Hungarian Executed As Spy

Berlin, Dec. 7 (AP)—Alexander Diamon, 66, a Hungarian citizen convicted of having for four years made journeys into Germany in the spy service of other, unstated lands, was executed today.

Foreign Scientists Remain In Germany

All-Time Record Of 1,000, Including 1 From U. S., Doing Research

Berlin, Dec. 7 (AP)—Despite the war the number of foreign scientists conducting research work or lecturing in Germany has reached approximately 1,000, an all-time record.

Balkan countries are in the lead with 300 representatives.

China has 48, Japan 20, the United States 14 and Italy 13.

Moving Day In Poland

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Dec. 7—German authorities in Poland are tackling the "minorities problem," perennial political headache of eastern Europe, by pulling out minorities by the roots.

In great migrations, Poles, Germans, Russians and Ukrainians are being unscrambled and brought together in nationality groups in regions sharply defined geographically.

Thus, an exchange of 30,000 Germans who live or lived in the Lublin region in the "Government General" district of German-occupied Poland, for 30,000 Poles who once lived in the Warthe district of western Poland, now is nearing completion.

This exchange is a specific trading of farms between Germans and Poles. They take virtually nothing with them and have been told exactly where they are going—have seen photographs of their new homes, the authorities say, and have been told the condition of buildings and the size of their new farms.

Families Change Places

A Polish farmer along the Warthe river, for instance, leaves six cows, two horses and a furnished six-room house. A German farmer of the Lublin area leaves six cows, two horses and a furnished house of about equal size. These families change places.

There are difficulties, of course, and heartaches. Some Poles of the Warthe district have become almost Germanized. A few Germans of Lublin have almost forgotten the German language. But they are confronted with a "last chance" to retain their nationalities.

It's moving day here in Warsaw day after day. Never in the history of the former Polish capital have so many moving vans been seen on the streets as during this autumn period.

The Poles are moving out of the sections designated as a Jewish ghetto. The Jews who have not hitherto lived within the ghetto are moving there.

Warsaw Transfer

The Germans are getting a residential and business quarter of their own and are moving their possessions there.

In all, 200,000 Warsaw residents are affected.

When the Germans took over, they segregated that section of the city in which the poorer Jews lived. By last spring this section was walled off from the rest of the city. Many Poles, however, continued to live in this district.

In October a new ordinance compelled Aryan Poles to move out and all Jews to move in. This transplantation largely was completed by November 1.

Now the Poles and Germans are trying to get apart, each nationality moving out of the section principally inhabited by the other.

DOG-MEAT SAUSAGE SEIZED FROM DUTCH

Confiscation Leaves People To Face Second Week End With Virtually No Meat

Purchasers Complain Some Of Small Amount Available Is Tainted

[By the Associated Press]

Amsterdam (via Berlin), Dec. 7—Sausages made of dog meat were confiscated by authorities at The Hague today while housewives throughout Holland sought—in most cases vainly—some meat for Sunday dinners.

It was the second week end with meat virtually non-existent. The small quantities available in some places were tainted, some purchasers complained.

No Mutton Or Horse Meat

Mutton and horse meat, available until recently, have disappeared from the markets, since the slaughter of horses and sheep now is forbidden.

Occupation authorities said they

were taking energetic measures to relieve the shortage, which they ascribed to the refusal of farmers to sell their cattle.

Breeders now have been ordered to sell part of their stock, milch cows, and must dispose of one-fifth of their present herds by March 1.

To Guard Milk Supply

The measure was pronounced necessary not only to provide meat now, but also to ration fodder so that the milk supply can be assured for next spring.

The meat shortage began to become apparent late last month. Citizens have meat ration cards allowing them 400 grams (about 14 ounces) every ten days. On November 25, the meat allowed under the ration system was not available.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

Greek

ATHENS, Sunday, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Greek High Command communiqué follows:

There was successful local fighting at various points along the entire front. We captured a number of prisoners, including some officers. Delvino was taken.

The Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué:

Enemy aviation carried out raids on Greece on a limited scale. Bombs were dropped on islands in the Ionian Sea and towns and villages of Epirus. No casualties or damage.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 7 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In Albania the enemy is continuing his pressure on our extreme left wing in a group of mountains west of Pogradec, limiting his activity on the remainder of the front to local attacks in the Argyrokastron zone.

Our counter-attacks have given us possession again of various positions. Alpine battalions of Bolzano, the Second Regiment of Bersaglieri and the Twenty-sixth Artillery Army Corps have particularly distinguished themselves.

Our air force, despite decisively unfavorable weather conditions and strong anti-aircraft reaction, has carired out numerous attacks from a low altitude, bombing and machine-gunning troops, motor vehicles and supply columns, cutting highways and hitting concentration centers. Military objectives at Zante and Arta [in Greece] were violently bombed. An explosion was caused in a munitions dump at Herseg [in Albania].

In East Africa four enemy Wellesley [British] planes machine-gunned Buri, killing one, injuring some. Our fighters, intervening shot down three enemy planes. Other enemy planes bombed a village northeast of Sabderat [in Eritrea], killing and wounding several natives, as well as Geleb, near Callam, where enemy bombs wounded three women and four children, all natives.

At Metemma and Sabderat enemy air raids caused neither casualties nor damage.

At Noghelli [in Ethiopia] an Askari [native soldier] was killed.

British

ATHENS, Dec. 7 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:

In further attacks on Valona [in Albania] yesterday by R. A. F. bomber aircraft a column of black smoke arose from munitions dumps which received a direct hit, and bombs also exploded in a motor transport park and among military buildings.

From all operations all our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Airdromes in France and the Low Countries, the enemy's bases for night attacks on the British Isles, were successfully attacked by a strong force of R. A. F. bombers from nightfall yesterday until several hours after midnight.

The Channel ports of Dunkerque, Calais and Boulogne were also attacked.

Two of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

A communiqué issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Such enemy air activity as there was last night was not on a heavy scale and was concentrated against a town on the Bristol Channel. The attack was over before midnight.

Many incendiary bombs were dropped and some serious fires were started, but, owing to prompt and efficient action of fire-fighting and other A. R. P. services, these quickly were brought under control. Damage was done to dwellings, houses and buildings and a number of people were killed and others injured.

A few bombs were dropped elsewhere at various points in the southern part of England and South Wales. Some damage was done and there were a few casualties, including some people killed. No bombs were reported from the London area.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

Enemy air activity during the daylight today again has been on a very small scale and has been mainly confined to the east and southeast coasts. Bombs were dropped at one place in East Anglia. Only slight damage was done but a few people sustained minor injuries.

Two enemy bombers have been shot down by our fighters during the day.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 7 (AP)—Today's Royal Air Force communiqué:

In the Western Desert weather conditions were very bad and restricted operations.

In Italian East Africa yet another raid was made on Assab [in Eritrea] and, near by, on a large motor transport concentration. Photographs taken during this raid revealed that the damage done by raids on Nov. 24 and 25 was considerable, two dumps being completely destroyed by fire.

On Dec. 5 Noghelli [in Ethiopia], Moyale [in Kenya] and Mega [in Ethiopia] were raided by aircraft o the South African Air Force. Several direct hits with high explosives were obtained on targets in each of those areas, causing considerable damage.

On Dec. 6 normal reconnaissances were carried out.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

Combat planes on the night of Dec. 6, as previously announced, attacked London and Portsmouth despite bad weather. Numerous hits caused big fires.

The German Air Force in the course of the day carried out reconnaissance and harassing attacks.

Last night fighting planes bombed Bristol and other war-essential objectives on the Channel Coast.

The enemy last night made no attempt to enter Reich territory.

Navy patrol vessels shot down two British torpedo planes. There were no German losses. Of the seven German planes reported missing yesterday two returned later.

RAF Outbombs Germans, Reporter, Back, Declares

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7 (AP).—Warren Irvin, NBC reporter just returned from a year of the European war, estimated tonight that bomb damage had caused a 20 per cent reduction in British industrial output, compared with a 30 per cent drop in Germany.

Stories from England, sent out under comparatively mild censorship, had given Americans a "greatly exaggerated" idea of damage done to Britain, Irvin said in an interview.

"In Germany, the correspondents are confined to what the Germans say about what they have done to England, and nothing of what happens in Germany," said Irvin, whose assignments took him to London, Berlin, Copenhagen, Oslo and the Balkans. His home is in Baltimore.

The R. A. F. was hitting objectives, he said, because German cities were unprotected by balloon barrages, and British pilots could aim from low altitudes. Nazi bambers, on the other hand, "must resort to haphazard bombing from altitudes of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet," Irvin explained.

He said that, on the night of the Munich beer hall explosion, after Adolf Hitler had spoken and left, the Gestapo "rounded up all the glaziers in town" and made them repair blown-out windows before civilians saw the damage.

RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS DECREED BY VICHY

Day of Godless Education Is Declared Ended

VICHY, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Plans to return religious education to the schools of France were announced today by Jacques Chevalier, secretary general in the ministry of Public Education, who said that "Godless schooling has had its day."

Religious education in French Government-supported schools was abolished in 1923. Its reintroduction was authorized in a decree which said that schools must teach "duty toward ourselves and our kind—family and country—and toward God."

The entire French agricultural structure was reorganized on a corporative basis in a decree signed today by Premier Petain.

Peasants are to be organized by families on a regional basis in Government-guided agricultural corporations.

The decree prohibits farm strikes or lockouts.

Regulations of the corporation are to apply to all persons in each district whose work is connected with farming or rural crafts.

Within the corporative scheme there will be specialized local, regional and national groups for different branches of production to fix prices and regulate relations between production and consumption, with ministerial approval.

Regional chambers of agriculture also will be formed to intensify production by promoting scientific agriculture.

Duplication will be abolished among farm organizations, such as co-operatives and insurance societies, and those permitted to continue will function as part of the corporations.

The Minister of Agriculture was empowered to liquidate any public or private farmers' groups which "hinder or oppose development of the corporative agricultural organization."

FRANCE'S FARMERS TO BE REGIMENTED

Decree Puts Agriculture On Corporative Basis And Outlaws Strikes

All Peasants Will Be Organized In Family, Local And Regional Units

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Dec. 7—The farmers of France, hard-handed, independent and traditionally the bulwark of the old republic, are to be regimented.

A decree ordering the reorganization of the entire French agricultural structure on a corporative basis and forbidding strikes and lockouts was signed today by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State.

Under the decree all peasants are to be organized by families on a regional basis in Government-guided agricultural corporations which will be open to all landowners, rural craftsmen and farm laborers.

Local, Regional, National

The corporations will determine all questions relating to working conditions, professional relations and social organizations, besides regulating working and marketing conditions; and will deal also with hygiene, living conditions, women's labor, vocational training of youth and "questions relating to general discipline."

Regional corporations will be formed of local corporations, and these will be under a national corporative council of regional delegates named by the Agriculture Ministry.

To Have Power To "Liquidate"

The Minister of Agriculture will have power to "liquidate' 'any "public or private" farmers' groups which "hinder or oppose development of the corporative agriculture organization."

The head of each family will represent the entire family.

"Regional chambers of agriculture" also will be formed to intensify produticon by promoting scientific farming. Duplication will be abolished among farm organizations such as cooperatives and insurance societies and those permitted to continue functioning will be part of the corporations.

3024-6295

30.24-6295

Vichy Council Reveals De Gaulle And Aides Will Lose Their Nationality

Vichy, France, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Council of Ministers of the Vichy Government announced tonight that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, and several of his supporters will be deprived of French nationality.

Besides de Gaulle, those mentioned were Gen. Georges Catroux, former commander of the Nineteenth Army Corps in Algeria, whom de Gaulle has named as head of the Free French movement for the Red Sea area; Col. Eduard Rene Marie de Larminat, former chief of staff of the French Near Eastern Armies, lately active in equatorial Africa, and General Le Gentihomme, former commander of Allied forces in Somaliland.

De Gaulle was sentenced to death in absentia by a French court, last August.

Another decree removed from office Governor Generals Richard Brunot, of the Cameroons, and Jules Coppet, of French West Africa.

Vichy Expelling 'Dangerous' 4,000

VICHY, France, Dec. 7 (AP).—Since national police took over the police administration of Vichy almost 4,000 aliens have been deported from Allier Department (Province), in which Vichy is situated, as "dangerous."

Murphy Back in Vichy

VICHY, Dec. 7 (AP).—Preparing for the arrival of Admiral William D. Leahy, newly appointed American Ambassador to France, the American Charge d'Affaires, Robert D. Murphy, returned to his post here last night from the United States after a three-month absence.

Britons Named In Rumania Oil Case

Bucharest, Rumania, Dec. 7 (AP)—Proceedings were started today against directors of the British-controlled Astra-Romano Oil Company, charged with swindling the Rumanian Government of 2,000,000 lei through drilling wells allegedly infringing on state property.

All but one of the directors are Englishmen. They have left Rumania.

The King returned today from his residence near the Black Sea port of Varna, where he was said to have been visited by a Soviet Russian emissary.

It was reported the emissary also told King Boris that Bulgaria should not attack her neighbors.

Cabinet In Long Session

The King is considering his answer to the Russians, it was said. He saw Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff and then met the Cabinet in a long session at which it was presumed the foreign situation in view of Greek developments was discussed.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria Nazis distributed leaflets urging Boris to closer cooperation with Germany and extremist students delivered speeches of a like nature. The first air-raid practice was held here.

Red Pledge To Bulgaria Reported

Soviet Said To Have Promised King Boris Help In Event Neutrality Of His Nation Should Be Endangered

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Dec. 7 — The United States Ambassador to Russia, Lawrence A. Steinhardt, departed suddenly for Moscow this afternoon, terminating a visit ten days ahead of schedule. He went via Helsinki, Finland, by steamer.

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 7—King Boris of Bulgaria was reported tonight to have been told that Soviet Russia would help him if Bulgaria's neutrality should be endangered.

Reds In Far East Send Martial Pledge To Stalin

Moscow, Dec. 7 (AP)—From what is designated as "the Far Eastern Front," a Communist party conference of the Red Army has sent to Joseph Stalin a promise that the troops of Soviet Russia will "fight at any minute" and "defeat any enemy."

The pledge was expressed by General Popoff, who commands the First Far Eastern Army, following a meeting of officers, commissars and troops who are members of the party.

Curt Notice To Tokyo

Gen. Gregori M. Stern, commander in chief of the Far Eastern forces spoke to the assemblage.

[Associated Press Editor's Note: This week, the Soviet Government curtly informed Tokyo that its "policy with regard to China," which is one of supplying Chiang Kai-shek with aid against Japan, remains unchanged, despite Japanese action in "recognizing" the puppet government of Wang Ching-wei at Nanking.]

In the Moscow military district, another conference sent another message to Stalin in which it was asserted: "We are ready to answer with a double blow at any minute any blow by the incendiaries of war."

This message listed the 1939 Soviet victories over Japan in Far Eastern border clashes along with Soviet triumphs in Poland and Finland as lines on a "brilliant new page in the history of the armed forces of the country of victorious Socialism."

FRANCO WANTS FRENCH LANDS

He Tells New Envoy of Hope for Colonial Gifts.

EXPECTS REASONABLE REPLY

El Caudillo of Spain Recites Realm's Past Glories.

MADRID, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Francisco Franco, receiving Francois Pietri, the new French Ambassador, referred today to Spain's colonial aspirations, and said that Spain was confident that France's good will would be evident in that connection.

This good will, Gen. Franco declared, "undoubtedly will be manifest in a most sincere acknowledgment" of everything which in "Spanish history and natural rights" has been forgotten and denied Spain, with "notorious and serious injustice."

Gen. Franco said: "Spain's past grandeur was not a whim of destiny, but the fruit of an undying spirit.

"You may be sure that the spirit of the Spanish nation has not changed and that we desire now, as a few months ago, that the strictest justice prevail when peace is reborn in this suffering world."

U. S.-Spanish Loan Negotiated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that diplomatic negotiations were being conducted with the Spanish Government involving the possible extension of credits for foodstuffs. No agreement has been reached.

[The Associated Press reported on November 14 that Spain had requested a loan or credits of $100,000,000 with which to feed and rehabilitate a hungry Spain, but that action on the request was expected to await clarification of Spain's position in the European war.]

In reply to questions based on a report from Lisbon that Alexander Weddell, American Ambassador to Madrid, had presented an offer to provide credits for foodstuffs and raw materials on the understanding that Spain would stay out of the war, Mr. Hull confined himself to the statement that discussions were going on.

The Lisbon report said that the United States was expected to provide credits for purchases of wheat, frozen meat, gasoline, cotton and rubber in this country in amounts between $100,000,000 and $250,000,000 on the understanding that none of the goods would be trans-shipped to Germany.

The report added that while Ambassador Weddell had not been able to obtain a public declaration that Spain would not enter the war, a compromise had been reached by which Spain would send notes to the United States and Great Britain saying that it was not foreseen that Spain would join the conflict.

Francois Pietri, and said he was confident of France's "good will"—a good will to be made manifest in "a most sincere acknowledgment" of the "notorious and serious injustice" done Spain in the past.

MOSCOW, DEC 7-(AP)-COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCES OF THE RED ARMY HAVE PLEDGED TO JOSEPH STALIN A READINESS TO "FIGHT AT ANY MINUTE" TO "DEFEAT ANY ENEMY," IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE PLEDGE CONTAINING THOSE WORDS WAS PUT TO THEM BY GENERAL POPOFF, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST FAR EASTERN ARMY, IN A MEETING OF OFFICERS AND COMMISSARS OF TROOPS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

THE MEETING WAS HELD AT A PLACE DESIGNATED ONLY AS "THE FAR EASTERN FRONT."

THE MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT CONFERENCE ALSO SENT A MESSAGE TO STALIN, REVIEWING REINFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY, WHICH ASSERTED:

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC 7-(AP)-A HOSPITAL TRAIN BRINGING HOME SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR ARRIVED AT TOULOUSE YESTERDAY FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE. A TRAINLOAD OF 600 OTHER WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS BEING REPATRIATED FROM INTERNMENT IN SWITZERLAND WAS EXPECTED TODAY AT CLERMONT-FERRAND.

BZ537AES

COLONIAL AMBITIONS.

MADRID, Dec. 7 (AP).—Gen. Franco, referring generally to Spain's colonial aspirations, declared today that "whoever may have intentions contrary to Spain's legitimate ambitions cannot long boast of keeping our friendship."

He made the remark in receiving the new French Ambassador,

"WE ARE READY TO ANSWER WITH A DOUBLE BLOW THE INCENDIARIES OF WAR."

THIS MESSAGE DECLARED THAT 1939 VICTORIES OVER JAPANESE FORCES IN FAR EASTERN BORDER CLASHES AND WITH POLES AND FINNS ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER MADE "A BRILLIANT NEW PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE COUNTRY OF VICTORIOUS SOCIALISM."

A PARTY CONFERENCE ALSO WAS HELD IN THE TRANS-BAIKAL MILITARY DISTRICT.

MT958AES

DEC 8 1941

Stalin's Lieutenant

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 7—The star of Lazar M. Kaganovich, Russia's greatest organizer and trouble-shooter No. 1, is rising once more as the Soviet Union is taking advantage of her neutrality to build up her war potential.

Until the purge of 1936-38, Kaganovich was second to Joseph Stalin alone in popularity and influence, but the period of wholesale arrests brought new men to the foreground.

Actually he never lost his share in determining Russia's courses—the privilege of the eleven members of the all-powerful Political Bureau of the Communist party, headed by Stalin.

It is popularly believed among the Russians that Kaganovich shares with Andrei Zhdanoff the distinction of pinch-hitting for Stalin when he goes on vacation.

Vice-Premier In 1938

Appointed Vice-Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in August, 1938, Kaganovich retained his post as Commissar for Railways, a job he has held since 1935, with a brief interruption in 1937.

Kaganovich then was relieved of his duties as Commissar for Railways in order to head the Commissariat for Heavy Industry. But his successor soon made such a mess of Russia's transport that Kaganovich had to be recalled to undo the damage.

In the spring of 1938, he again was charged with the task of insuring timely delivery of raw materials to industrial plants and distribution of finished products to Russia's innumerable cities and villages.

As Commissar for Railways, Kaganovich also has been in charge of transporting troops, ammunition and provisions to the new, extended frontiers of the Soviet Union.

Had Special Task

A special task with which Kaganovich is entrusted is delivery to Germany of supplies of raw material under the terms of the Soviet-German trade agreement.

That this is no mean task can be gauged from the fact that the terms are generally believed to have called upon the Russians to provide the Third Reich during the first year of the agreement's operation with 1,000,000 tons of oil, an equal amount of barley, 100,000 tons of raw cotton, probably as much grain, some 50,000 tons of manganese, and smaller quantities of iron ore, phosphate and other raw materials.

Most of these supplies have to be transported by rail over the ten railway lines linking Russia and Germany in what formerly was Polish territory.

Unofficial reports have it that Moscow has not fulfilled some of its obligations under the agreement. The explanations given, however, do not attribute this failure to Kaganovich's inability to transport the goods, but rather to other reasons of a political nature.

Administrative Leader

Kaganovich's rise to power as an outstanding industrial executive in 1935 ended all talk of his being slated to succeed eventually to Stalin's place as the Communist party chief, putting him rather in the ranks of strictly administrative leaders like Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Kaganovich launched his career, however, as a Communist party functionary. At various times between 1920 and 1935, he headed party organizations in Central Asia, the Ukraine and Moscow province.

Kaganovich directed the building of the first subway in Moscow, and he alone of all the Soviet leaders proved able to cope with the problem of railways—for centuries the weakest link in Russian economy.

Kaganovich was born November 22, 1893, son of a poor Jewish leather worker in the Ukraine. At the age of fourteen, Lazar began work as a shoemaker, and later became a saddler.

Kaganovich joined the Bolsheviks as a youth of 18. He was arrested and exiled in 1915, but escaped and continued underground work in various Ukranian cities.

DEC 8 1941

Follower Of Lenin

A follower of Lenin, Kaganovich was arrested by the Kerensky government after the Menshevik revolution in February, 1917. He escaped to White Russia, where he was active in the Bolshevik revolution in October of the same year.

He became a figure of national importance after receiving the job of secretary-general of the Communist party of the Ukraine in 1925. He held this post for three crucial years in the history of Soviet Russia, as this was the period of the sharpest, decisive clashes between Leon Trotsky and Stalin.

After Trotsky's banishment, Kaganovich became the most important Jew in his country. He was appointed third secretary-general of the Communist party, a key post which he has held ever since. Two years later, he was transferred to Moscow, as head of the capital's party organization.

Tall and handsome, Kaganovich is one of the most attractive among Soviet Russia's leading personalities. Even among the hard-working Soviet leaders he is considered a "human dynamo," capable of showing not a trace of fatigue after fifteen or sixteen hours of incessant work.

NIGHT LEAD SPANISH

WASHINGTON, DEC 7-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS INVOLVING POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF CREDITS TO FEED AND REHABILITATE IMPOVERISHED SPAIN ARE UNDER WAY WITH THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT, SECRETARY HULL DISCLOSED TODAY. DEC 8 1941

THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE VIEWED IN SOME QUARTERS AS AN EFFORT TO AID GREAT BRITAIN BY WEANING MADRID FROM THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS OR AT LEAST ASSURING THAT SPAIN WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS PREVIOUSLY, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HAD LOOKED ASKANCE AT REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE TO MADRID IN VIEW OF DEMONSTRATIONS THERE AGAINST THIS COUNTRY'S LATIN AMERICA POLICIES; SPAIN'S MILITARY SEIZURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ZONE OF TANGIER WHERE THE UNITED STATES POSSESSES TREATY RIGHTS; AND SPANISH PRESS ATTACKS ON THIS COUNTRY.

A REPORT FROM LISBON SAID THAT ALEXANDER WEDDELL, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, HAD OFFERED CREDITS ON CONDITION THAT SPAIN STAY OUT OF THE WAR AND THAT WHILE HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN A PUBLIC DECLARATION OF A NEUTRAL POLICY, A COMPROMISE HAD BEEN REACHED BY WHICH SPAIN WOULD ADVISE THIS COUNTRY AND GREAT BRITAIN BY NOTES THAT IT WAS NOT FORESEEN THAT SPAIN WOULD ENTER THE WAR.

THE CREDITS, REPORTEDLY $100,000,000 TO $250,000,000, WOULD BE USED TO PURCHASE FOODS AND RAW MATERIALS HERE ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT NONE WOULD BE TRANSSHIPPED TO AXIS COUNTRIES.

30-24-6297

30.24—6297

HULL'S DISCLOSURE WAS MADE IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS REGARDING THE LISBON REPORT. HE SAID ONLY THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDERWAY AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT NO AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED.

SPAIN HAS BEEN UNABLE TO RECOVER FROM ITS LONG AND DESTRUCTIVE CIVIL WAR. THE GOVERNMENT HAS STRICTLY RATIONED BASIC FOODSTUFFS AND ASSUMED CONTROL OVER PRODUCTION, SALES AND EXPORTS.

HY11PES NM

PRECEDE SHANGHAI DAY

CHUNGKING, DEC 8-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD J.K.CLARK KERR DECLARED TODAY THAT JAPANESE PRESS REPORTS THAT HE WA NEGOTIATING A "SECRET ANGLO-CHINESE MILITARY ALLIANCE" WERE "NEWS TO ME."

DEC 8 1940

(THE JAPANESE PRESS AT SHANGHAI SAID YESTERDAY THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE BEING CONDUCTED BETWEEN THE AMBASSADOR AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO GIVE CHIANG'S FORCES BRITISH AID AND PUT CHIANG'S TROOPS UNDER COMMAND OF SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH FAR EASTERN FORCES AT SINGAPORE, IF BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN.)

U258AES

HONGKONG, DEC. 8 (SUNDAY)--(AP)--THE PANAMA-REGISTERED COLLIER HELLENIC TRADER WHICH WAS DAMAGED IN RUNNING AGROUND IN HAINAN STRAIT TUESDAY WAS DETAINED AT HOIHOW, HAINAN ISLAND, BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO "VERIFY HER NATIONALITY," ACCORDING TO INFORMATION REACHING LOCAL AGENTS HERE TODAY.

THE PANAMA CONSUL GENERAL HERE PROTESTED TO THE JAPANESE CONSUL. THE SHIP HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO LEAVE HAINAN YESTERDAY FOR THIS PORT.

TOKYO, DEC. 8-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-A SHIP IDENTIFIED AS A 7,188-TON STATES LINE FREIGHTER RIPPED A HOLE IN HER BOTTOM IN GROUNDING OFF CAPE NOJIMA, AT THE TIP OF BOSO PENINSULA, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

JAPANESE DISPATCHES SAID IT WAS BELIEVED IMPOSSIBLE TO REFLOAT HER. GENDARMES ARE INVESTIGATING BECAUSE NOJIMA IS A FORTIFIED ZONE. THE CREW OF 26 WAS SAID TO BE SAFE.

THE SHIP WAS IDENTIFIED AS THE PHAEX IN REPORTS HERE, BUT NO SUCH VESSEL IS LISTED IN LLOYDS REGISTRY.

(THE PANAMANIAN-REGISTERED SHIP PHAEAX OF THE SAME TONNAGE IS LISTED IN LLOYDS. IT LEFT LOS ANGELES NOV. 7 FOR YOKOHAMA. NO HOME PORT IS LISTED FOR THE 470-FOOT PHAEAX WHICH WAS BUILT IN 1915.)

WE1012PES

THAI GUNNERS ATTACK TWO INDO-CHINA CITIES

Drastic Japanese Demands on French Colony Are Reported

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 7 (AP)—The government said today that two Indo-China border cities were machine-gunned by Thai (Siamese) forces yesterday.

A low-flying Thai plane sprayed the waterfront of Vientiane, important border city, with machine-gun bullets, and Poipet was fired upon from across the Mekong River, the government said. It added that no casualties were reported and the French did not retaliate.

It said "ma[illegible] hundreds" of Communists had been arrested in a drive against subversive element in Indo-China.

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 7 (AP)—A dispatch from Kunming to the Chungking newspaper Ta Kung Pao said today the Japanese were reported to have made new major demands to the government of French Indo-China.

The dispatch declared it was learned authoritatively that these demands included immediate Japanese representation in all departments of the Indo-China Government and a voice for the Japanese Army in the Indo-China police system.

The Colonial Government was reported to have forwarded the demands to the French Government at Vichy.

General Shih Executed; Ex-Chinese Governor

Chungking, China, Dec. 7 (AP)—Gen. Shih Yu-Shan, 48, Chungking-appointed Governor of Chahar Province, now occupied by the Japanese, was executed last Wednesday after a court martial, it was reported tonight.

General Shih, who once led a revolting division in China but who later became aligned with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and led an irregular army against the Japanese, was charged with conniving with Wang Ching-Wei, head of the Japanese-recognized regime in China.

He was the second outstanding Chinese war lord and provincial Governor executed since the Japanese war began. The first was Gen. Han Fu-Chu, Governor of Shantung Province, who was executed in 1938 for dereliction of duty.

"Secret Anglo-Chinese" Pact Reported Brewing

Shanghai, Dec. 7 (AP)—Japanese local press reports said today that negotiations are pending in Chungking for a "secret Anglo-Chinese military alliance."

According to these reports, the provisions of the alliance are:

Britain will assist China in transporting war material and other goods from India, Burma and Singapore to China.

Aircraft assembly plants will be established in India, Burma and Singapore to supply Chungking with aircraft.

Chinese South Seas natives in British possessions will be induced to support Anglo-Chinese cooperation.

All land and air forces under Chiang's command will be under the command of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander in chief of the British Far Eastern forces at Singapore, in the event Britain declares war against Japan.

The papers credited "reliable Chinese sources" for their information, and said the negotiations were between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Sir Archibald J. K. Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador to China.

British Reported Chasing Raider

Japan Names New Envoy To Nanking

Tokyo, Dec. 7 (AP)—Kumatare Honde, former Japanese Ambassador to Germany and Turkey, today was appointed Ambassador to the Wang Ching-wei Government of China in Nanking, succeeding Gen. Nobuyuki Abe.

Abe, a former premier, took up his post as Ambassador at Nanking last April.

Warship Nears Port

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Urguay, Dec. 7—The British armed merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle, damaged in battle two days ago with a German surface raider, was reported sighted this afternoon, making toward the entrance of Montevideo Harbor at moderate speed and apparently without difficulty.

Welders had been called to the docks by the British consulate to make hurried repairs to the 20,122-ton vessel whose battle with a German auxiliary cruiser within the American neutrality zone ended, according to the London Admiralty, with flight of the German.

British Legation officials would say only they had directed a hospital ship to stand by as a precautionary step, adding:

"When a heavy shell hits a ship like the Carnarvon Castle, which is unarmored, someone is almost certain to get hurt."

CARNARVON CASTLE IS IN WITH SCARS

British Ship at Montevideo After Naval Battle.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—The British armed merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle, damaged two days ago in a sea fight with a German raider, slid past the breakwater into Montevideo harbor late today, showing four shell impacts starboard and others on her only smokestack.

Ashore crowds of several thousand set up cries of "Viva!"

The ship moved into deep harbor moorings.

Among the watchers were members of a Uruguayan naval commission designated to examine the 20,122-ton liner to decide the time to be allowed her in port, under Uruguayan neutrality laws, to be made seaworthy.

BY HAROLD MILKS

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Uruguay, *Sunday*, Dec. 8—With at least two British warships reported searching the Atlantic for a German raider, the British Government early today asked Uruguay to grant permission for the auxiliary cruiser Carnarvon Castle to remain in Montivideo harbor 72 hours to repair damages inflicted by the elusive Nazi ship.

It was expected the Uruguayan Government would approve the request, following the recommendations of a commission named to examine the 20,122-ton vessel.

and her captain, H. M. R. Hardy, declared his opponent "ran away so badly damaged that she will undoubtedly be caught and destroyed."

He declined, however, to disclose how many of his own sailors had been killed by the German shells. Other details of the hour-and-a-half battle Thursday likewise remained hidden behind "Admiralty silence."

72 Hours Needed For Repairs

However, unofficial estimates of casualties ranged as high as seven dead and twenty-two injured.

It was learned authoritatively that a Uruguayan naval commission reported after a survey that the ship would require at least seventy-two hours to repair damages. She was said to have two hits at the water line, four

The liner showed a strong list to port as she entered harbor but an official explained she was listed purposely to keep the sea out of a starboard hit near the waterline.

Naval experts who viewed the vessel from the dock said it appeared at least one enemy shell exploded inside her.

British Skipper's Statement

Captain Hardy issued this statement:

"The engagement lasted one hour and a half. It began with a high-speed chase after which the enemy continually tried to end the action and finally disappeared after making a smoke screen.

"The damages suffered by the Carnarvon Castle, while of a somewhat spectacular nature, are rather superficial and easy to repair. The German ship undoubtedly suffered much more

anchored in mid-harbor with the German swastika flying from her stern.

Sailors on the Tacoma gathered at the rail to watch the Carnarvon Castle

A half-dozen ambulances waited at the dock to transfer wounded men to hospitals, but the captain said the ship's doctors had been able to care adequately for them.

Uruguayan police made several arrests when more enthusiastic members of a crowd of several thousands attempted to pass police lines and reach the ship.

The crowd greeted the ship with cries of "viva."

Mechanics immediately boarded the cruiser and truckloads of foodstuffs were ready, indicating she would resume patrol duties after repairs are made.

While the Tuscaloosa and the destroyers Trippe and Mayrant lay hove to at 10 A. M., the mail was transferred in a whale boat.

The rudder of one plane was damaged slightly during the operation, performed in a choppy sea.

The rudder was repaired in lee of shore, however, and the Tuscaloosa and her escorts stood by until both planes took off on their return flight to San Juan, P. R.

The contact with the planes was made after an all-night run from Jamaica. Despite the somewhat rough sea, the weather continued sunny and warm.

Secretary Knox Leaves Cristobal

Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, Dec. 7 (AP)—Navy Secretary Frank Knox, inspecting the Panama Canal defense system, took off by plane today from Cristobal, presumably for Puerto Rico.

TWO WARSHIPS SEEK CRIPPLED GERMAN VESSEL

Carnarvon Castle Captain Reports Direct Hits On Enemy Craft

English Cruiser, In Turn, Damaged In Fight Within Neutrality Zone

The British cruiser Enterprise, 7,580 tons, and another warship in the vicinity of the battle Thursday between the Carnarvon Castle and the German raider were said to have taken up the chase immediately.

Fire On Raider Reported

Some reports said the German ship was afire astern when she fled the battle.

British officials asserted the action was fought well within the neutrality belt set up by American republics, with the Germans as the aggressors.

One official said the British auxiliary cruiser, acting in accord with international law, challenged a "suspicious vessel" which failed to halt. Then, the official said, the British fired a shot across the vessel's bow.

Germans Open Fire

The other vessel, it was said, then turned and fired broadside and hoisted the German war ensign.

Hit by nearly a dozen shells from the raider, the Carnarvon Castle put into Montevideo harbor late yesterday

near the water line and another directly on the exhaust line, which was out of commission.

The bulky merchant cruiser put into Montevideo harbor a week less than a year after the German raider Admiral Graf Spee arrived.

Dozen Hits To Starboard

The Graf Spee was blown up by her own commander in the harbor rather than engage British warships waiting for her to leave this refuge.

The starboard side of the Carnarvon Castle showed a dozen hits. Some of these were on her broadside. One struck the starboard part of her superstructure, forward, blowing out that portion of the ship, cutting her antimine belt, and setting a fire which spread over two decks before it was extinguished.

Seized Nazis Transferred

It was disclosed that twenty-two German seamen the Carnarvon Castle removed from the Brazilian coastal ship Itape, November 30, were transferred to another British vessel "almost immediately" and were not aboard at the time of the battle.

damage and the chances are it will be caught and destroyed very soon.

Plates Already Assembled

"The behavior of our crew was in accord with the best traditions of the British navy."

The captain would not say how long it would take for repairs. Uruguay has assigned a naval commission to inspect the damage suffered in the noon engagement with the German raider 700 miles northeast of Montevideo, and report to the Government on the time necessary to make her seaworthy.

Steel plates already have been assembled to patch the vessel.

Nazi Seamen Watch Arrival

As tug maneuvered the heavy vessel to the dock against a strong wind the Carnarvon Castle's nose almost touched that of the German merchantman Tacoma—interned because of assistance given the Graf Spee—which is

ROOSEVELT MAY VISIT MANEUVERS

His Ship Is Believed to Be Near Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Although official confirmation was lacking, President Roosevelt was reported to be in Puerto Rican waters today, approaching the maneuver area off Culebra, where units of the Atlantic patrol and marines are having landing exercises.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was expected to arrive from Panama during the day to join the President.

ABOARD THE U. S. S. MAYRANT AT SEA, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Bearing pouches of White House mail, two navy seaplanes kept a rendezvous with President Roosevelt yesterday morning near a Caribbean island.

3024-6299

30.24—6299

CARNARVON CASTLE

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, DEC. 8-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH LEGATION DECLARED IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY THAT THERE WERE NO SERIOUSLY WOUNDED ABOARD THE AUXILIARY CRUISER CARNARVON CASTLE REQUIRING REMOVAL TO A HOSPITAL.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THIS FACT WAS VERIFIED BY URUGUAY SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

IT SAID CAPTAIN HARDY OF THE CARNARVON CASTLE WENT TO A MILITARY HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY AFTER LANDING TO THANK URUGUAY AUTHORITIES THERE FOR THE PREPARATIONS THEY HAD MADE FOR RECEPTION OF ANY WOUNDED AND IN SENDING AMBULANCES TO THE PORT.

WE1231AES

(MIGRA)

OTTAWA, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE NEWEST DRILL TERM TO APPEAR IN THE CANADIAN ARMY IS THE "BEAR WALK"--A MOVEMENT BEING TAUGHT MEMBERS OF THE SKI UNI ASSEMBLED IN OTTAWA FOR A SPECIAL COURSE ENDING DEC. 21.

THE MEN WEAR THEIR WHITE PARKAS DURING DRILL. THE WHITE OUTFIT COVERS SERVICE UNIFORMS AND BATTLE DRESS FOR ALL RANKS.

THREE PATROLS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED AMONG THE 44 OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS MAKING UP THE SCHOOL.

A

A26

MEXICO CITY, DEC 7-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF SIX TO 12 OLD TYPE UNITED STATES DESTROYERS TO MEXICO IN RETURN FOR USE OF MEXICAN NAVAL FACILITIES AND OTHER CONCESSIONS WERE REPORTED UNDER WAY TODAY BY AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE.

IN EXCHANGE FOR THE DESTROYERS, IT WAS SAID, MEXICO PROBABLY WOULD MAKE HER NAVAL BASES AVAILABLE TO THE U.S. FLEET FOR REFUELING AND REPAIRS.

NO AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED YET ON THE PROPOSED TRANSFER, THIS SOURCE DECLARED, BUT ADDED THAT CONVERSATIONS HAD BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SEVERAL WEEKS BETWEEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON AND THE MEXICAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

IT WAS INDICATED THE DESTROYERS INVOLVED IN THE REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS WERE OF THE SAME TYPE AS THOSE WHICH THE UNITED STATES SENT TO BRITAIN IN RETURN FOR NAVAL BASES IN BRITISH WESTERN HEMISPHERE POSSESSIONS.

OBSERVERS RECALLED THAT PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, A PROPONENT OF COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES, SAID IN HIS INAUGURATION SPEECH LAST WEEK THAT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WOULD BE ELEVATED TO A FULL CABINET POST AND THAT MEXICO'S MARINE FACILITIES WOULD BE EXPANDED.

BZ426AES

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 7--(AP)--PRESIDENT GETULIOS VARGAS SAID TODAY THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO INCREASE THE RANKS OF BRAZIL'S MILITARY RESERVES BECAUSE THE "HUMAN FACTOR IS STILL AS IMPORTANT AS MATERIEL."

SPEAKS TO MILITARY RESERVE SCHOOL CADETS. HE ENVISAGED BRAZIL AS ADEQUATELY PREPARED FOR DEFENSE AND ADDED:

"WE SHALL BEST SERVE PEACE BY PREPARING TO RESIST VIOLENCE, ARMING AGAINST ALL TWISTS OF FATE AND SHOWING CLEARLY THAT WE ARE NOT AFRAID TO MEET THEM WITH FIRMNESS AND COURAGE."

U. S.-Mexico Destroyer Deal Is New To Hull

Secretary Confident There Is No Truth In Report Of Trade For Naval Bases

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today he was confident there was no truth to reports from Mexico City that the United States and Mexico were negotiating the exchange of United States destroyers for the use of naval bases and facilities in Mexican waters.

In answer to questions at his press conference the Secretary said he had never heard the report.

Mexico City dispatches said that the United States was preparing to give Mexico from six to twelve rebuilt destroyers of the same type recently traded to Great Britain. These, the reports said, would be used for training purposes and for tightening Mexico's coast defenses.

MEXICO CITY, DEC. 7-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC SOURCES REPORTED TONIGHT THAT NAZI PRESSURE UPON THE VICHY GOVERNMENT FOR MORE "SYMPATHETIC REPRESENTATION" IN MEXICO MIGHT LEAD TO THE FORCED RETIREMENT OF FRENCH MINISTER ALBERT BODARD.

HIS VICHY-CHOSEN SUCCESSOR WOULD COME WITH INSTRUCTIONS, THESE SOURCES SAID, TO COOPERATE CLOSELY WITH THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN LEGATIONS HERE IN PRO-AXIS, ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

NAMED AS A POSSIBLE NAZI-INCLINED SUCCESSOR WAS GILBERT ARVENGAS, DESCRIBED AS FORMER FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL IN BERLIN.

IF SUCH PLANS GO THROUGH, FRIENDS OF MINISTER BODARD REPORTED THAT HE WOULD REMAIN IN MEXICO AND INTEREST HIMSELF IN SOME WORK HELPFUL TO THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT.

WHETHER BODARD WILL BE REMOVED WAS SAID TO BE IN DOUBT BECAUSE OF THE UNCERTAIN ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO'S GOVERNMENT. IT WAS SAID AVILA CAMACHO'S ADMINISTRATION MIGHT REFUSE TO ACCEPT CREDENTIALS FROM A DIPLOMAT IT BELIEVED MIGHT HAVE BEEN SENT AS AN AGENT OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

MEXICO HAS BEEN COMMONLY REPORTED HERE TO BE A KEY LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLIC IN NAZI-FASCIST PROPAGANDA PLANS FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BECAUSE OF ITS PROXIMITY TO THE UNITED STATES.

WE1149PES

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH-AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS, WHICH HAS DEVOTED ITS EFFORTS EXCLUSIVELY TO SUPPLYING AUTOMOBILE AMBULANCES TO BRITAIN, HAS ANNOUNCED A NEW OBJECTIVE--THE SENDING OF AIRPLANE AMBULANCES TO HELP RESCUE ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

MT953AES

British Seize Goods From Brazilian Liner

Action Taken Because Consignees Are On Black List For Trading With Reich

Nw York, Dec. 7 (AP)—Capt. Juan Joaquin Moura, master of the Brazilian liner Buarque, which arrived today from Rio de Janeiro, said thirty-two cases of cloth and thirty-eight cases of perfumed alcohol, consigned to two firms in La Guayra, Venezuela, had been seized from his cargo by the British at Trinidad, British West Indies.

He said he had protested the seizure, made by the British contraband control because the consignees were on the blacklist for having traded with Germany.

Among the passengers were Max Brand, Viennese composer, and his wife, refugees from Vienna now residing in Brazil.

Hoover Heads Group Seeking Food For Conquered Nations

"25 Outstanding Women" Say, However, European Relief Would Endanger America's Security

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 7—A "National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies" with former President Herbert Hoover as honorary chairman was formed today in order to "save millions" from the "inevitable famine and pestilence which confront them."

Coincidentally, opposition to the "Hoover plan for feeding conquered populations in Europe" came from "twenty-five outstanding women," who said in a statement that America's own national security would be endangered by any action making easier "Hitler's task in holding the small conquered nations in subjection."

Among those listed as signers were Helen Hayes, actress; Margaret Culkin Banning, author; Marion Edwards Park, president of Bryn Mawr College; Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, wife of the author; Alice Duer Miller, author, and C. Mildred Thompson, dean of Vassar College.

Listed as members of the national food committee were former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes and several Cabinet members in the Hoover administration; Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former Governor General of the Philippines; Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author; Alice Roosevelt Longworth, thirty-seven educational leaders and twenty-nine theologians.

The national food committee said that before the next harvest there would be in Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and central Poland "a tragic problem of the loss of lives of millions of children, of women and of men, and the aftermath of a stunted and diseased generation."

To Act As Clearing House

The committee said its purpose was to act as a clearing house for expression through which the German British governments could agree a neutral organization in a whereby domestic food supplies of five countries "can be protected fr

"the occupying armies" and supplemental supplies "can be imported through the German and British blockades and protected."

The opposing group of women asserted that "the sooner Great Britain is victorious, the sooner will these small nations be freed from their miseries."

Debate Is Held

"If at any time the British Government should find it possible in the successful prosecution of the war to permit limited supplies of medicine and milk for children to pass through the blockade," their statement said, "we will urge the United States Government to cooperate, but we oppose the application of any pressure whatsoever upon the British people or their Government which will jeopardize the outcome of the struggle."

Meanwhile, the Foreign Policy Association heard a debate on the question: "Does Europe Face Famine?"

Robert Sherwood, playwright, assailed any food plan which would require Britain to relax her blockade, asserting that its resultant effect upon ill-fed peoples was no worse "than the wholesale bombing of civilians."

Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee (Quaker), replied that the blockade was a "two-edged sword" with which Britain would "cut her own throat" of there resulted "starvation and disease" which "honors no frontier."

$300,000,000 ASKED BY NAVY TO IMPROVE OUR AIR DEFENSES

Knox Files Plea Based on Study of Warship Needs Shown in War Abroad

SUPER-PROTECTION IS AIM

Stark Says Program Will Put Our Fighting Craft 'Ahead of Requirements'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The Navy, as a result of lessons learned from the European war, seeks to spend about $300,000,000 for major improvements in the anti-aircraft defenses of its fighting ships.

Secretary Knox sent a letter to the House Naval Committee asking authorization of the funds. He declared that details of the plans were confidential.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, emphasized in a statement that the present aircraft defenses of the fleet were good, adding:

"The whole program is designed to have our ships not only abreast of requirements but ahead of them."

The Navy Department estimated that from five to six years would be required to complete the proposed alterations on ships already with the fleet. Presumably, the improvements would be included in ships under construction.

"Information on developments in the European war, augmented by experience obtained during our own

3024-6301

30.24—6301

fleet manoeuvres," Secretary Knox wrote, "has conclusively indicated the necessity of improving the means by which our combatant vessels may oppose aircraft attacks and the entire question has been under study in the Navy Department for some time."

Edison Urged Action

Disclosure that the Navy intended to strengthen its surface ships against air attack first was made by former Secretary Edison soon after the German invasion of Norway. He said then that the operations of the British Navy in restricted waters, close to land bases of enemy aircraft, demonstrated that American surface ships would have to have greater protection for personnel on the vessel's "top sides"—particularly for the crews of anti-aircraft batteries.

In that connection, he asserted that one of the steps to be taken in designing new warships would be to hold to a minimum projecting surfaces liable to splinter if struck by a bomb. The splinter fragments become deadly missiles.

Although Secretary Knox withheld details of the proposed alterations, expressing a desire to present them to Congress when hearings start on the necessary legislation, informed quarters said that changes suggested in early discussions of the problem had included doubling the number of guns in each ship's anti-aircraft batteries and provision for greatly increased stores of ammunition for them.

Legislation to authorize the project is necessary because existing law limits to $450,000 the amount that can be spent for alteration and repair on any individual vessel during an eighteen-month period.

Said To Have Put His Queries In Flat Form

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 7—A series of blunt questions put by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., set Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Treasury, to work at the British Embassy today on a detailed accounting of his country's assets for waging war with Germany.

On the answers, which Phillips is expected to deliver on Monday, may depend the form and timing of any proposals for the United States to bulwark Britain's fight with dollars.

Specific Data Asked

While no officials here are on record with commitments for loans or other financial aid to the British, it was generally accepted in both Administrative and Congressional circles that consideration of such assistance was the primary purpose of Phillips' visit.

His opening conference with Morgenthau yesterday was devoted to facts and devoid of policy considerations, he reported afterward. Informed officials said Morgenthau asked him for the most specific types of information about what the British still have in the way of assets after buying several hundred million dollars' worth of airplanes, tanks and other war supplies.

Outright Grant Discussed

In some quarters it was believed that if Britain proved to be in need of early financial aid, strong efforts would be made in the opening months of the new Congress to win acceptance of some specific proposal. The nature of that proposal, it was believed, might also be determined by the evidence Phillips presents.

Both Morgenthau and Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, have described Britain as a "good risk" for loans, but in Congress there has been talk of making an outright grant of funds in order to avoid such complications as grew out of World War loans to the Allied powers.

DONOVAN INCOGNITO ON MYSTERY TRIP

Boards Clipper With Party of Englishmen

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Col. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, former Assistant Attorney-General, was believed to be en route to Europe today, traveling under an assumed name and with a party of Englishmen.

Col. Donovan, commander of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" in the world war, left via Pan American clipper late yesterday, bound for Bermuda and it was believed he planned to continue to Europe.

With Col. Donovan, who is traveling under the name Donald Williams, were, according to the Baltimore Sun, three Englishmen registered as Charles Des Graz and Edwin Herbert of London and William Stephenson, identified by the Sun as a British citizen who gave a New York address.

The Sun said Des Graz was "supposed to be attached to the British embassy."

The purpose of the trip, Col. Donovan's second to Europe recently, was not disclosed. The Sun quoted the State Department as saying he was not going as a representative of that department.

40,000-Plane Rate To Be Reached In '42

Washington Dec. 7 (A. P.)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has asked Congress, it was learned today, for authority to spend approximately $300,000,000 for strengthening the anti-aircraft defenses of the navy's fighting ships.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 7—The prospective use of automobile factories in the manufacture of military aircraft today boosted to 40,000 planes a year the production rate which defense officials expect to attain some time in 1942.

Four huge plants to assemble into finished units airplane parts made in motor-car factories are to be constructed west of the Mississippi river, under plans of the War Department and Defense Commission. The sites for two with a combined capacity of 2,400 medium two-motor bombers a year were announced yesterday as Kansas City and Omaha. The other two plants planned, it was reported, will turn out four-motor bombers at the rate of 1,200 a year.

Officials estimated that fifteen months would be required to get these assembly factories into mass production. Their output, it was explained, will be in addition to that of regular plane factories, expanding now toward a production rate of 36,000 planes a year by early 1942.

It was announced also that naval construction was turning out a new ship for the fleet every twelve days, although navy yards still were short of peak efficiency. Failure to attain the peak was attributed by Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, chief of the Bureau of Ships, to obsolete equipment.

Increased costs in construction of naval shore stations and army posts were reported in other authoritative quarters, and some officials privately expressed the belief that the increase might run as much as twenty to twenty-five per cent. over the $2,000,000,000 estimate originally fixed for this work. The navy, it was learned, is preparing to ask Congress for additional funds.

Officials said the increases resulted chiefly from rises in wage scales and material prices, with payment of overtime rates in some instances a contributing factor.

Knudsen Asks Speed

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Dec. 7—Accelerated production of defense materials as insurance against American involvement in war is being asked of the nation's industrialists by National Defense Coordinator William S. Knudsen.

Before a group of Detroit manufacturers, among them the presidents of three automotive companies and the production chief of another, Knudsen last night urged "speed and more speed" in filling defense orders.

"I'm no worrier," he told a dinner of the Adcraft Club of Detroit, "but I feel that if we can improve our setup, quantity and delivery of defense items, it would be the best insurance to keep us out of war. The more prepared we are, the less liable to attack. It is our duty to show the world that we are all that we claim we are."

His listeners included M. M. Gilman, president of the Packard Motor Car Company; K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler Corporation; C. E. Wilson, acting president of General Motors Corporation, and Charles E. Sorenson, Ford Motor Company production chief. All of these companies are producing defense materials.

Knudsen called upon firms having defense contracts to make use of subcontractors to ease the strain on the machine-tool industry and utilize idle space and equipment.

WOULD KEEP U. S. OUT OF CONFLICT

Cardinal O'Connell Urges This Nation To Work For Permanent Peace

Prelate, On Eve Of 81st Birthday, Criticizes Propaganda And 'Expatriates'

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Dec. 7—William Cardinal O'Connell, declaring this nation should keep out of war and work for a permanent peace, today denounced "propagandists for war" at home and "certain expatriates" he said were seeking to have America "become a sort of tail end of a foreign empire."

"Not only should we keep out of war as the best thing for America and Americans," he said in an interview on the eve of his eighty-first birthday, "but we might well be turning our thoughts toward a speedy and permanent peace among the nations."

"Notwithstanding the too prevalent propaganda from all sides, the hope and prayer of the American people today is that we shall be spared the horrors of war. They have taken for granted that the authorities at Washington meant what they said and said what they meant when they promised to keep us out of war."

"Peace Based On Justice"

Alternately raising his right hand in a gesture of blessing as he called for peace "based on justice" instead of on the "power politics in Europe" and pounding his great fist on the arm of

Morgenthau Getting British Finance Facts Monday

his chair as he scored "propagandists," the archbishop of more than 1,000,000 Catholics in 300 parishes said:

"It's hard for me to understand why some of these propagandists are allowed to cry down the normal wish of the American people for peace. What is their purpose? They cannot be real Americans, because real Americans think of their own country first."

Suggests "Island Of Peace"

He said we should help provide "an oasis, an island, of peace" to which the warring nations could turn for an example of "religious justice" when they have laid down their arms, and he added:

"We can't have a permanent peace without justice. That was the trouble with the Versailles treaty. It was not just. Power politics in Europe is not a basis of justice. It's a basis of imperialism which is the cause of all their troubles."

Urges Aid To Britain "At The Risk Of War"

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 7 (AP)—Calling for aid to Britain "at the risk of war," Prof. William Y. Elliott, of Harvard, advocated today that the United States send convoyed ships to Ireland and that it promise Japan a fight if she attacked Singapore or the Dutch East Indies.

His address was prepared for delivery at a faculty symposium in conjunction with a Harvard Alumni Association meeting.

Elliott said the "simple test for right action" meant "all possible aid to Britain. . . . It does not mean all aid to Britain within the limits of the present Neutrality Act, and it does not mean all aid to Britain short of war," he added.

"It means that this country must make the decision on all aid to Britain at the risk of war, rather than to face a future in which we alone would bear the perpetual risk of war."

He declared that, in his opinion, Japan could be prevented from entering the war if the United States issued "a flat and clear warning that we will fight if she attacks Singapore or the Dutch East Indies."

Bullitt Appears Out As Diplomat

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—An indication that William C. Bullitt would not re-enter the diplomatic service immediately was seen today in a routine State Department list of foreign service changes.

Carmel Offie, third secretary of the embassy in Paris, was transferred to become third secretary of the embassy at Bogota, Colombia. Offie long served as Bullitt's private secretary.

45 Leave For Lisbon Aboard Liner Siboney

Passengers Include Associated Press Correspondent And Former Movie Actress Virginia Cherrill

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 7 (AP)—The American Export liner Siboney left for Lisbon via Bermuda today with forty-five passengers. Included was I. C. Daniel, Jr., Associated Press staff member assigned to the Bern (Switzerland) bureau.

A native of Zebulon, N. C., Daniel joined the Associated Press in Raleigh, N. C., where he had been an editorial staff member of the Raleigh *News and Observer*.

Another passenger was Virginia, the Countess of Jersey, the former movie actress Virginia Cherrill, returning to London to rejoin her husband, a captain in the anti-aircraft division of the British army.

The Countess, former wife of Cary Grant, movie actor, carried the first badge released by the Y. W. C. A. in its work for Chinese-British relief. She was to present it personally to Queen Elizabeth.

Says Stoppage Of Mail Bound To U. S. Will End

American Export Lines Cites Contract Signed With Portuguese Government

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—American Export Lines today announced the temporary stoppage of some European mails to this country would end as a result of a contract signed with the Portuguese Government.

John F. Gehan, vice-president, said the contract included handling mails from other European countries as well as Portugal.

The company recently refused to carry mails from other European countries because of the lack of a guarantee of payments. Portugal is the only outlet for European mails.

O'Connell Wants Speedy Peace

Cardinal at 81 Says America Should Not Be Tail of a Foreign Empire.

BOSTON, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—William Cardinal O'Connell today strongly denounced propagandists who, he said, were attempting to get this nation into war, and called on the American people to work for a peace "based on justice" instead of on the "power of politics of Europe."

In an interview on the eve of his eighty-first birthday the dean of the Catholic hierarchy in America said:

"Notwithstanding the too prevalent propaganda from all sides, the hope and prayer of the American people today is that we shall be spared the horrors of war.

People Trust Promises.

"They have taken for granted that the authorities at Washington meant what they said and said what they meant when they promised to keep us out of the war.

"Not only should we keep out of the war but we might well be turning our thoughts toward a speedy and permanent peace."

Declaring that it was hard for him to understand "why some of these propagandists for war are allowed to cry down the normal wish of the American people for peace," the Cardinal said:

"There are certain expatriates raising their voices in loud accent—I think you know whom I mean—with the preposterous proposition that America sink her individuality and become a sort of a tail-end of a foreign empire. If this is not an example of an exalted hysteria I do not know what it could be."

Asked what sort of a peace the world should work for, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Boston said:

"You can't have permanent peace without justice. That was the trouble with the Versailles Treaty. It was not just. Power politics in Europe is not a basis of justice. It's a basis of imperialism, which is the cause of all their trouble."

Should Be Peace Oasis.

He said that by following the principles of justice, brotherly love and religion, this country not only could maintain its own defenses but could contribute toward the maintenance of what he termed an oasis of peace, to which the warring nations could look for example after they had dropped their arms.

Asserting that in his long life he had seen "a great deal of bounding prosperity" and that he had "observed a great many people, too rich," the Cardinal said:

"I think now that everybody realizes that in the future quite another condition is to be expected. The trend is away from enormous individual wealth and, therefore, I think the wise thing for the American people to do is to prepare for that change which has come, even now.

Simplicity the Way Out.

"Let them cultivate a sober, simple life and find their happiness in simplicity, and not in the futile perplexities of barren luxuries."

He said that in time of stress and strain, such as war, the people naturally were nervous.

"Instead of thinking quietly," he continued, "they jump around from one thing to another, adding to their fatigue and hysteria.

"We see that in the night clubs, in this hysteric dancing, in this raucous vulgar shouting of lascivious songs over the radio . . . but what people really need is the quiet of home, family, friends and the church."

Underground Hangar Designer For Italy Consulted By U. S.

American Engineer Also Advises Army On Protections For Arms Plants And Oil Reserves

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 7—The army can start construction of underground airplane hangars, fuel storage reservoirs and other bombproof structures of modern warfare, if it likes, with Italy's subterranean system as a pattern. It has all the details.

Carlo G. Flebus, New York, engineer for the Italian Government, has given official Washington data not only on the Fascist air-raid-protection system but on the systems of Germany and England as well.

Huge hangars, some of them holding as many as 800 stored planes and others 350 planes ready to roll onto adjacent airports, have been built under the Italian Government's direction.

Hide Plants And Oil Reservoirs

Underground caverns hide manufacturing plants and oil and fuel reservoirs.

Elevators, air-conditioning equipment and, in some instances, camouaged entrances and exits characterize he holes in the earth occupied by oldiers, workers and civilians driven nderground by the warplane.

When Flebus returned to the United States eleven months ago the Fascist Government placed only one prohibition on him—as a possessor of military secrets vital to Italian defense, he must not disclose the whereabouts of the various shelters he helped build.

He was emphatic in expressing his belief in the invulnerability of industrial and military Italy to air attack.

Called For Consultation

War Department called him to Washington last August for consultation on preparation of underground structures to save airplanes, fuel reservoirs and important industrial plants from damage by bombs if war ever came again.

"Europe used Spain for a laboratory during the Civil War," Flebus said.

"It was found that regardless of the character of the construction, surface structures would not resist bombs and artillery.

"France and England directed the construction of fortifications at Santander. Germany and Italy reduced those structures with bombs and artillery."

Enclose Structures In Shells

The effect of vibration led to interesting alterations in all of Europe's hiding places. Constant concussion produced fissures in the walls of good, solid buildings. That was met by enclosing buildings within a shell, with an air space in between. That cushioned the shock.

"The British are suffering today," said Flebus, "because all their structures are units, without enclosing shells to absorb the vibration."

He credited the Germans with setting the "final standards" for bombproof structures after close study of the Spanish war.

Europe's underground hangars with adjoining air fields are cleverly camouflaged, he said. Italy uses green wood shavings embedded in concrete runaways to hide airdromes from prying eyes of enemy airmen.

Use Nitrogen Gas

Nitrogen gas, inert and safe around explosive liquids, is in common use in Europe to force fuel from underground tanks, said Flebus, enabling the warring countries to store huge quantities of gasoline without danger of deterioration.

"As yet," he said, "we do not use it in the United States. Instead, we use water which carries many dangers and disadvantages."

He warned that world conditions made it imperative for this country to start construction of subterranean structures, immediately to protect army and navy equipment and stores, industrial plants and civilians.

"It takes at least six months to study and design the structures," he said, "and a year after that to build them.

"I shudder every time I look at all those oil storage tanks on the top of the ground on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River."

3024-6303

30.24-6303

A154

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-A BRITISH SEA CAPTAIN--GIVEN UP AS DEAD BY ALL BUT HIS WIFE--DECLARES THAT A GERMAN SEA RAIDER, SOWING SOUTHERN WATERS WITH HUNDREDS OF MINES, IS A HUGE REBUILT LINER WHOSE APPEARANCE IS CHANGED FROM DAY TO DAY LIKE STAGE SCENERY.

CAPT.CORNELIUS ARUNDELL, A PRISONER ABOARD THE RAIDER FOR 64 DAYS FOLLOWING THE SINKING OF HIS VESSEL--THE 5,207-TON MAXBY--BY THE NAZI SHIP NEAR BERMUDA LAST APRIL DESCRIBED THE RAIDER AS A "DECENT SIZE MAN-OF-WAR, MUCH MORE THAN 10,000 TONS." IT CARRIED PROVISIONS, HE ADDED, FOR A 3-YEAR VOYAGE. THE CAPTAIN ESCAPED WHEN A BRITISH SUBMARINE APPEARED AND ANOTHER SHIP TO WHICH HE WAS TRANSFERRED WAS SCUTTLED.

THE MARAUDER, HE SAID, CARRIED ELABORATE DISGUISES, WHICH CHANGED HER APPEARANCE DAILY--HER EQUIPMENT INCLUDING EVEN A TELESCOPIC FUNNEL WHICH TRANSFORMED HER SUPERSTRUCTURE.

THE 49-YEAR-OLD BRITISH SKIPPER CAME HERE TO COMMAND AN AMERICAN FREIGHTER RECENTLY PURCHASED BY BRITAIN.

HE SAID THE GERMAN SHIP CARRIED SIX GUNS, FOUR OF THEM BROADSIDE, AND A HUGE SUPPLY OF MINES.

WHILE HE WAS A PRISONER ON HER, CAPT.ARUNDELL SAID, THE SHIP CHANGED ITS IDENTITY FROM GREEK TO BRAZILIAN, THEN TO DUCH.

FOLLOWING THE MAXBY'S SINKING, THE RAIDER LAID MINES OFF WEST AFRICA, MET THE NAZI TANKER WINNETOU AT SEA FOR REFUELING AND THEN PROCEEDED TO NEW ZEALAND WHERE 230 MINES WERE DROPPED, THE CAPTAIN SAID.

ON JUNE 18, THE RAIDER CAPTURED THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER TROPIC SEA, LOADED WITH WHEAT FOR ENGLAND, SHORTLY AFTER SHE LEFT NEW ZEALAND. THE BRITISH SEAMEN AND 30 GERMANS AS A PRIZE CREW WERE PLACED ABOARD THE TROPIC SEA, AND SHE STARTED FOR BORDEAUX. FOUR HUNDRED MILES FROM THEIR GOAL, THE SHIP WAS INTERCEPTED BY THE BRITISH SUBMARINE TRUANT.

THE NAZIS SCUTTLED THE SHIP AND CAPT.ARUNDELL AND HIS CREW, WITH THE TROPIC SEA'S MASTER AND HIS WIFE, WERE TAKEN BY THE SUBMARINE TO GIBRALTAR. THE NORWEGIANS WERE SAVED BY BRITISH FLYING BOATS, AND THE GERMANS ESCAPED IN LIFEBOATS TO SPAIN.

MT1137AES

A130 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-AN ENGLISH MA

TOOL INDUSTRIALIST,

COMPLETING A PURCHASING MISSION IN THIS COUNTR DECLARED TODAY THAT PRIVATE BRITISH BUSINESS MEN "ARE PAYING SH AND HAVE PLENTY OF IT."

ERBE T K.STAUB, HEAD OF THE LONDON MACHINE TOOL COMPANY BEARING HIS NAME, DISCUSSED THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF HIS FELLOW BUSINESSMEN SHORTLY BEFORE BOARDING THE LISBON-BOUND ATLANTIC CLIPPER.

"ONLY THOSE FIRMS WHICH HAVE CASH, YOU KNOW, CAN DO BUSINESS," STAUB COMMENTED, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER THERE WAS ANY SHORTAGE OF CASH AMONG PRIVATE BUSINESS MEN IN BRITAIN AND WHETHER THEY MIGHT NEED CREDITS.

STAUB SAID MUCH OF THE MATERIALS HE HAD PURCHASED HERE ALREADY WERE ENROUTE TO BRITAIN BY SHIP.

HE REMARKED THAT "CURIOUSLY, YOU CAN GET A BETTER PRICE IN THIS COUNTRY ON A SMALL ORDER THAN ON A LARGE ORDER. THERE IS NO SHORTAGE OF TOOLS THAT I COULD SEE. THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM IS IN FULL SWING."

THE CLIPPER CARRIED A RECORD LOAD OF MAIL--12,000 POUNDS--WHICH HAD ACCUMULATED AT THE BASE SINCE NOV. 28. THE MAIL CONSISTED PRINCIPALLY OF CHRISTMAS LETTERS AND PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.

AMONG THE 20 PASSENGERS, 11 WERE HEADED FOR BERMUDA, THE REMAINDER FOR LISBON. AMONG THE LATTER WERE FIVE MEMBERS OF AN ARMY MISSION, PRESUMABLY BOUND FOR LONDON.

MT1020AES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY DEC. 8)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ASSERTED TODAY THAT AMERICAN PLANES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR WERE RATED HIGHLY BY THE BRITISH AS "FLYING MACHINES" AND THAT MODELS NOW BEING PRODUCED WOULD EQUAL "THE BEST AIRPLANES ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD."

DEC 8 1940

ACTION TO CORRECT DEFICIENCIES DISCLOSED BY THE WAR SUCH AS NEED FOR MORE ARMOR, LEAK PROOF FUEL TANKS, AND MORE FIRE POWER WAS STARTED LAST FEBRUARY, IT WAS SAID, BEFORE THE BULK OF EXISTING MASS ORDERS WAS PLACED.

REFERRING TO REPORTS BY MAJOR GENERAL BARTON K. YOUNT, WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A FIVE-WEEK OFFICIAL VISIT TO ENGLAND, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID:

"GENERAL YOUNT STATED THAT, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE OLDER TYPES OF AMERICAN MILITARY AIR PLANES NOW IN EUROPE CANNOT BE COMPARED IN EFFECTIVENESS WITH MODERN BRITISH OR GERMAN MACHINES, LATER TYPES FULFILL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMOR, LEAK-PROOF FUEL TANKS, GREATER FIRE POWER AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS. X X X

"WHILE IT IS NOT CONSIDERED TO BE IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DISCLOSE THE SPECIFICATIONS OF AIRPLANES NOW BEING DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED IN AMERICA, THE WAR DEPARTMENT FEELS THAT THE PUBLIC IS ENTITLED TO ASSURANCES THAT NOT ONLY ARE OUR MILITARY AUTHORITIES AWARE OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF MODERN MILITARY AIRPLANES, BUT THAT THE AVIATION INDUSTRY HAS BEEN INCORPORATING THESE REQUIREMENTS IN THE CURRENT PRODUCTION PROGRAM."

DEFICIENCIES OF AMERICAN WARPLANES AS COMBAT CRAFT WERE ACKNOWLED TO CONGRESS LAST WINTER BY MAJOR GENERAL HENRY H. ARNOLD, THEN AIR CORPS CHIEF, WHO SAID VIRTUALLY NONE THEN IN SERVICE WAS CAPABLE OF COPING WITH THE NEWEST EUROPEAN MACHINES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY DECEMBER 8)

VX&RZ625PES

(WX) BOSTON, DEC. 7-(AP)-ROBERT P. PATTERSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR DECLARED TONIGHT THE "GREATEST EVIL" THAT COULD BEFALL THE UNITED STATES IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY WOULD BE ITS FAILURE TO "AWAKEN IN TIME TO THE CRITICAL SERIOUSNESS OF OUR POSITION."

ADDRESSING THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, PATTERSON SAID FAILURE TO APPRECIATE THE SITUATION IS "THE ONLY THING WE HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT."

AFTER PREVIEWING THE NATION'S MILITARY HISTORY, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THAT OF THE WORLD WAR PERIOD, PATTERSON ASSERTED THE ARMY BELIEVES IT IS MUCH BETTER OFF NOW BECAUSE OF CAREFUL PLANNING AND PROMPT PLACEMENT OF PRODUCTION ORDERS, THAN WHEN THE UNITED STATES DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY IN 1917.

"IN THE WORLD WAR WE WOULD HAVE TAKEN 24 MONTHS TO PRODUCE COMPLETE ARMAMENT FOR OUR FORCES," HE SAID.

NOW IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 15 MONTHS WOULD SUFFICE, HE SAID. ALTHOUGH HE CONCEDED "BLUNDERS ARE BOUND TO BE MADE" AND THAT SOME MONEY IS "SURE TO BE WASTED," PATTERSON ASSERTED "WE HAVE MANY FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS IN OUR FAVOR AS TO ARMAMENT."

"OUR STO[illegible]PLES OF RAW MATERIALS ARE AMPLE," HE CONTINUED.

3024 - 6305

30.24—6305

"OUR PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES ARE GREATER THAN THOSE OF ANY POSSIBLE COMBINATION OF HOSTILE POWERS. OUR INVENTIVE GENIUS IS UNSURPASSED. WITH SUCH RESOURCES, WE SHALL HAVE NO EXCUSE IF OUR ARMY IS NOT COMPLETELY MOTORIZED, IF IT DOES NOT HAVE ARMS OF THE GREATEST FIRE POWER, IF IT DOES NOT HAVE PLANES OF THE GREATEST PERFORMANCE AND IN THE GREATEST NUMBERS."

DEC 8 194

ASSERTING THAT ACHIEVEMENT OF THOSE GOALS REQUIRED ONLY THAT THE NATION GO ABOUT THE TASK "AS MEN WHO REALIZE THE GRAVITY OF THE THREAT PRESENTED BY THE DICTATORS AND WHO HAVE THE RESOLUTION TO GO THE LIMIT TO AVERT IT," PATTERSON HAD THIS WORD FOR LABOR AND BUSINESS:

"DO SENSIBLE MEN IN SUCH A PREDICAMENT STOP PRODUCTION BECAUSE OF A QUARREL OVER WAGES? DO THEY RESIST PRIORITIES URGENTLY REQUIRED BY THE NEEDS OF THE ARMY, ON THE PLEA THAT SOME COMPETING CIVILIAN ACTIVITY OF THEIR OWN MIGHT HAVE A TRIFLING VALUE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE? X X X

"NO---NOT IF THEY APPRECIATE THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION."

RZ730PES NM

When Bombs Come Raining Down

Returned News Executive Describes How London Householders Adjust To Life Under Shattering Assaults Of Nazi Airmen

By MILO M. THOMPSON
AP Chief Of Bureau, London

This is the plain story of life in an ordinary home in London today. It was written by the chief of the Associated Press bureau, a London householder himself, who recently returned to America after two years abroad.

The banshee wail of the siren wakes you up before dawn. Whether it is an alarm or an "all clear," there's something about the starting crescendo which freezes your blood. But when the upper note stays steady for its allotted number of seconds you realize it means the night's bombardment is over, and you turn in the darkened basement shelter for the most blissful hours of sleep in what's left of the night.

But it is long before the dustmen are busy banging the garbage cans. Raid or no raid, they make their morning round with wagons hung with odd receptacles into which they sort the refuse systematically. Bones go here and paper there and tin cans in another place. Food for pigs is kept separate from ashes, sweepings and the heap of glass broken in the shaking-up of the previous night or two.

You stretch limbs a bit stiff and sore from closeness to damp underground walls, and reach for the light cord to see whether it works. You never know until you try. And the light doesn't work, so you fumble among the things on your cotside table for a match for the waiting candle.

Maid Sleeps Out

Upstairs in the kitchen you can hear the maid already making her first cup of tea. She has come in from the public shelter down the street. She used to sleep in part of the underground billiard room. But a while back a bomb crashed in most of the windows, wrenched the doors off their hinges, shook chimney soot over carpets and furniture, and rained down plaster.

The maid took refuge then in the public shelter and liked it so well she goes there every night. She finds her friends there. They have a radio, sing songs, tell stories, make tea. There's a comradery she wouldn't give up.

While you are eating whatever is available for breakfast—a treasured egg or an equally hard-to-get kipper or just coffee, toast and jam—the gardener arrives full of details about the night's bombing in the neighborhood. Where he gets his information I never know, but it is complete even down to the condition in which the bodies were found.

Somehow the first reports of neighborhood tragedies are always most shocking. You picture places as demolished and unrecognizable, but on later inspection they are not half so horrible.

Eggs Are Scarce

Your wife goes with you to the station. She has to arrange for the weekly meat ration and hopes she may be able to get a few eggs, at 7 cents each. Eggs are not rationed, but so scarce are they that merchants dole them out to preferred customers. Our grocer usually manages to produce three a week. Sometimes he can manage four. We have a standing order with the dairyman, who also handles eggs in normal times. He, too, can be counted on for a few a week. If the fishmonger happens to have some, that will make it perfect.

Those fat fresh lightly-kippered herring which are traditional for English breakfasts are almost as hard to get as eggs. We have paid as much as 20 cents for a single lemon. Onions were recently 20 cents a pound, tragic in rationing times when you must have stews to save the day. Recently onions were stabilized at 12 cents. You pay no more if you can find the onions.

But there's plenty of food to be had. Bread is plentiful and good. Potatoes and home-grown vegetables seem inexhaustible. There's all manner of canned goods. There's poultry, though expensive, and rabbit, which is not too dear. Neither is rationed. Nor is fish.

Life For The Housewife

While you are away at the office, things go on calmly enough at home. As in the city, the women lose count of sirens and don't know when there's a raid on. Your wife and the maid use the vacuum sweeper to draw the week's powdered glass from upholstery fabrics and carpets. There's a lot of cleaning to be done to overcome the effects of the house's last shaking, when soot and plaster seemed to cover everything. There are things to pack away for protection, emergency suitcases to repack, shelter clothing to air.

The gardener goes about his strangely assorted chores. He spreads the dahlia roots out in one of the garages now that the greenhouse has lost most of its glass and so ruined the second crop of tomatoes. He works a bit on the herbaceous border, repairs a wrecked trellis, gathers bits of anti-aircraft shell fragments from the lawn where they might ruin the mower, then gives his attention to making more frames of wood and heavy building paper to take the place of windows. Eventually he is off to his own particular air-raid duties.

So much of the house is made unusable by the bombings that one doesn't run the central heating regularly. Instead, bright fires are kept in the usable rooms, and there, if the gas has failed, supper is prepared on a grill above the fire. Some of the neighbors use oil and gas stoves.

Will He Be Home?

An air of anxiety pervades the house as darkness comes on. It is always a question whether the master of the house can beat the raiders home. The days shorten, it is rare when he does. Darkness comes and brings with it the grinding broken hum of enemy planes and an occasional crackle of gunfire.

Soon comes the banshee's wailing again, this time the rising and falling note which means business. The women wonder whether to set up the supper table by the library fire or use the improvised lounge in a basement.

The big guns warm up, close by. The planes are overhead. Now and again the house trembles while the women wait, knowing that somewhere, though gunfire flashes and shells wink overhead like fireflies, you are beating your way homeward.

At last the step and the bell and the rush to the door.

"We were so worried," she says. "Dinner has been ready an hour."

Well, That One Missed!

You slick up a bit and descend to the cozy underground room sumptuously overfurnished with things moved from lounge and dining room. Underfoot is the softness of half a dozen carpets piled one upon another for protection.

It is light and warm and pleasant. You eat your fill with good appetite until there comes that sound which above all others chills the Londoner's heart. It is the shriek of a descending bomb and it gives you just six seconds to choose your corner. There is a scramble from windows and doors to chimney corner, a waiting for the crash, a feeling of relief when it comes and you find the house has not crashed in.

You try not to think of what might have happened as you slide back into your seat. You find, somehow, that your stomach no longer yearns for the food which a moment before seemed so inviting. People find themselves trying to hide belches; the spasm of fear does that.

With the dishes eventually removed, you settle back to read or play cards, always anticipating a ring on the telephone. You hope not. Telephones bring such horrid news.

Guests Stay All Night

If you have guests, they are with you for the night. One no longer has guests just for dinner. Unless they can stay in your shelter, they do not come. Sometimes, for guests, you have families of refugees from neighboring houses. They, too, are there for the night—or for many days.

The first wave of enemy planes overhead has dropped its firebombs and released its flares. The heavier waves come on with their high explosives. The mobile guns back up against your garden wall and let go. Some have the clap of thunder, some the roll of bass drums, some an explosive bubbling. Some dump out a whishing projectile which seems to whisper interminably in the clouds.

The house shakes. The scrunch of bombs in the distance, too far to be heard shrieking, increase in number. You give up trying to take it easily and creep into the safer shelter below the stairs, reach for something as unreal as the Arabian Nights and start to read yourself to sleep in an equally unreal world of fearsome genii.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the sixty-sixth week of the war, from December 1 to December 7, inclusive:

Nation	Sunk By Subs, Planes, Warships	Sunk By Mines	Sunk By Other Causes Or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
Britain	7	0	6*	38,284	21	0
France	0	0	1	12,220	0	0
Sweden	1	0	0	5,135	0	0
Greece	1	0	0	4,943	0	0
Yugoslavia	1	0	0	1,937	0	0
Italy	1	0	0	†	0	0
Total	11	0	7	62,519	21	0
Previously reported	570	231	326	4,018,345	8,368	7,110
Grand total	581	231	333	4,080,864	8,389	7,120

*Tonnage of two British ships unknown. †Tonnage of Italian ship unknown.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

Britain, 526; Norway, 116; Germany, 100; Sweden, 74; Greece, 57; France, 53; Denmark, 44; Netherlands, 43; Italy, 39; Finland, 27; Belgium, 19; Estonia, 12; Panama, 7; Yugoslavia, 8; Spain, 5; Lithuania, 3; Poland, 2; Argentina, Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Latvia, Portugal, Rumania, Soviet, United States, 1 each. Total, 1,145.

	GERMAN CLAIMS		BRITISH CLAIMS	
	BRITISH	GERMAN	GERMAN	BRITISH
DEC. 1	11	2	8	5
DEC. 2	0	1	2	1
DEC. 3	00	0	0	0
DEC. 4	3	3	1	0
DEC. 5	10	5	14	4
DEC. 6	2	0	0	0
DEC. 7	--	--	2	2
TOTALS	26	11	27	12

UNDATED ~~PLANE LOSSES~~

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BAD WEATHER WHICH HINDERED FLYING OPERATIONS AND GERMANY'S PREFERENCE FOR NIGHT ATTACKS ON PROVINCIAL CITIES -- FOR WHICH BRITAIN HAS NOT YET FOUND AN ANSWER -- WERE FACTORS IN KEEPING THE PLANE CLAIMS OF THE BELLIGERENTS VERY LOW DURING THE WEEK OF DEC. 1-7.

AN UNOFFICIAL, INCOMPLETE TABULATION SHOWED THE GERMANS CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF 26 BRITISH PLANES TO 11 GERMAN LOSSES AND THE BRITISH CLAIMED 27 GERMAN PLANES TO 12 BRITISH. IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK, THE GERMANS CLAIMED 32 BRITISH TO 20 GERMANS AND THE BRITISH CLAIMED 40 GERMANS TO 20 BRITISH.

ON DEC. 3, THERE WERE NO CLAIMS OR LOSSES BY EITHER SIDE ON ACCOUNT OF BAD WEATHER AND AT THE WEEK'S END LONDON ENJOYED 24 HOURS WITHOUT AN ALARM, POSSIBLY BECAUSE OF THE XXXXXX WEATHER OR BECAUSE OF HEAVY BRITISH BLOWS AT GERMAN AIRFIELDS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

THE BOX SCORE:

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

HISTORIANS DELVING FOR EXPLANATIONS OF DRAMATIC EVENTS OF THIS EUROPEAN WAR, SUCH AS THE SWIFT DEFEAT OF FRANCE AND ITALY'S DISASTROUS INVASION OF GREECE, HAVE A RICH FIELD TO CULL.

A SPECIAL FRENCH TRIBUNAL SET UP TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FALL OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC PROMISES REVELATIONS AS TO WHAT AND WHO LED FRANCE TO HER UNHAPPY FATE. IN THE LIGHT OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS IN GREECE AND ALBANIA, THE PATTERN OF WHICH IS STILL EVOLVING, IT NOW SEEMS THAT IL DUCE MUSSOLINI HIMSELF HAS GIVEN A KEY TO WHAT UNDERLAY THAT FIRST BIG WAR DISASTER FOR THE NAZI-FASCIST AXIS MATES.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THAT ITALIAN REPULSE BY THE VALIANT BUT OUTNUMBERED AND ILL-EQUIPPED GREEKS ARE BEYOND CALCULATION. THE

3024-6307

DEFEAT MAY PROVE THE CRUCIAL EVENT OF THE AXIS-BRITISH WAR. THE WHY OF IT MAY PROVE TO HAVE BEEN INDICATED IN IL DUCE'S SPEECH IN ROME ON NOVEMBER 18.

THAT WAS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE APPLICATION TO ITALY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS' ECONOMIC SANCTIONS INTENDED TO CURB HER AGGRESSION AGAINS ETHIOPIA. MUSSOLINI SAID IT WAS A "DECISIVE DATE" IN EUROPE, A "DAY OF VICTORY FOR FASCIST ITALY."

ITALIAN REVERSES IN GREECE WERE THEN BEGINNING. IL DUCE ADMITTED IT BY BLUSTERING THAT ITALY WOULD "BREAK GREECE'S BACK, WHETHER IN TWO MONTHS OR TWELVE, IT LITTLE MATTERS".

YET HE FOUND IT EXPEDIENT TO STRESS FOR ITALIAN HOME CONSUMPTION THE CONTENTION THAT BRITAIN ALONE, EXCEPT FOR "A SUPINE FRANCE", WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ILLS THE WAR HAD BROUGHT OR MIGHT BRING TO ITALY. HE PREPARED THE ITALIAN PEOPLE FOR MORE BAD NEWS SAYING:

"A STRONG PEOPLE LIKE THE ITALIAN DO NOT FEAR THE TRUTH. THAT IS WHY OUR WAR BULLETINS ARE DOCUMENTATIONS OF TRUTH."

A212WX

ROME B (MORE)--AP228PES

DEC 9-1940

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR EVENING PAPERS FOR TODAY)

(WX) IRST ADD INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS BY SWMPSON

DEC 9-1940

(WX) FIRST ADD INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS BY SIMPSON

XXX OF TRUTH."

(SNS BJT)

ROME BULLETINS ON THE GREEK WAR DO THAT IN A LIMITED SENSE. THEY ADMIT AN ITALIAN OFFENSIVE WAS TURNED QUICKLY INTO A DEFENSIVE, BUT BOAST THAT FASCIST FORCES ARE "EVEN COUNTER ATTACKING" IN SOME SECTORS. THEY HAVE NOT YET TOLD THE ITALIAN PEOPLE THAT ONLY FASCIST DEAD, WOUNDED AND PRISONERX

SECTORS. THEY HAVE NOT YET TOLD THE ITALIAN PEOPLE THAT ONLY FASCIST DEAD, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS REMAIN ON GREEK SOIL.

THERE SEEMS SMALL DOUBT THAT IT WAS REVERSES AGAINST GREECE WHICH SHOOK ITALY'S FOREMOST SOLDIER, MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, OUT OF ITALIAN MILITARY CHIEFTAINSHIP. WHETHER HE STEPPED OUT AS A SCAPE-GOAT TO SAVE MUSSOLINI'S FACE AT HOME OR GAVE WAY TO A YOUNGER MAN TO DIRECT THE MAJOR MILITARY OPERATION MATTERS LITTLE.

HIS RESIGNATION HEAVILY UNDERSCORES THE INCREASING GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION FOR BOTH HITLER AND MUSSOLINI. IT DOES NOT HELP EXPLAIN THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

MUSSOLINI DID EXPLAIN--TO SOME EXTENT. HE TOLD HIS ROME AU-DIENCE:

DEC 9-1940

"THE GREEKS HATE ITALY AS NO OTHER PEOPLE. IT IS A HATRED WHICH AT FIRST GLANCE APPEARS INEXPLICABLE, BUT, IN GENERAL, IS DEEP-SEATED AND INCURABLE IN ALL BRANCHES, IN THE CITIES AND THE VILLAGES, HIGH AND LOW, EVERYWHERE."

THAT HELPS EXPLAIN THE GREEKS BUT NOT THE MISERABLE SHOWING OF THE ITALIAN ARMY OF ATTACK. FOR THAT IL DUCE GAVE THIS GLIMPSE OF ITALIAN WAR MORALE:

"ENGLISH AID CANNOT X X X SAVE THE HELLENES FROM CATASTROPHE. X X X TO THINK OR SUSPECT SOMETHING OTHERWISE MEANS NOT TO KNOW ME. ONCE A BEGINNING IS MADE, I DO NOT SOFTEN. I HAVE

ALREADY SHOWN THAT, AND, WHATEVER HAS HAPPENED, IS HAPPENING OR MAY HAPPEN, I WILL SHOW IT AGAIN."

A214WX

THIS ALL ADDS UP TO OPEN RECOGNITION OF A CONDITION OF WAR APATHY IN ITALY STRIKINGLY REFLECTED IN THE ARMY IN ALBANIA. IT IS THE WAR HIGHLIGHT STIMULATING BRITISH MORALE AND BALKAN-TURKISH RESISTANCE TO AXIS WILL.

VX237PES NM

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

—

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

DEC 9-1940

WHATEVER WAY YOU LOOK AT THE SENSATIONAL "RESIGNATION" OF ITALIAN ARMY CHIEF BADOGLIO--WHETHER HE DID RESIGN OR WHETHER HE WAS OUSTED BECAUSE OF THE DEBACLE IN GREECE--A SPOTTY PIECE OF LINEN HAS BEEN HUNG ON THE LINE FOR ALL AND SUNDRY TO SEE AT A MOMENT WHEN IT DOESN'T PAY TO ADVERTISE.

IT'S PASSING STRANGE THAT THE MARSHAL--ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT SOLDIERS--SHOULD SUDDENLY LOSE ALL HIS CUNNING. I DON'T BELIEVE HE HAS LOST IT. THIS, AMONG OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES, RATHER COMPELS THE VIEW THAT HE ACTUALLY DID RESIGN, PROBABLY BECAUSE OF OPPOSITION TO THE FASCIST MILITARY POLICY.

BADOGLIO ALWAYS HAS HAD A DEEP-SEATED HOSTILITY TO FASCISM, AND TO THE INTRODUCTION OF POLITICS INTO THE ARMY. HE HAS CONTINUED TO HOLD HIS VARIOUS HIGH POSITIONS BECAUSE, FORSOOTH, HE WAS TOO GOOD A MILITARY LEADER TO LET GO. POSSIBLY THE FACT THAT HE IS ONE OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL'S CLOSEST FRIENDS HASN'T HURT THE MARSHAL, EITHER.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO DISCOVER THE METICULOUS HANDIWORK OF BADOGLIO IN THE BUNGLED ITALIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST GREECE. IT'S EASIER TO BELIEVE THAT HE BALKED AT THE PROGRAM OF STARTING AN OFFENSIVE AT A BAD TIME OF YEAR AND WITHOUT ADEQUATE PREPARATION, AND HAS BEEN SITTING ON THE SIDE WHILE SOMEBODY ELSE BUNGLED THE SHOW.

IN ANY EVENT, EVEN IF HE WERE GUILTY, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI WOULD BE TAKING AN EXTREME STEP TO FIRE HIS CHIEF OF STAFF--IDOL OF MOST OF ITALY. THIS WOULD SERVE MERELY TO EMPHASIZE THE DEFEAT, DAMAGING FASCIST PRESTIGE ABROAD AND SHOVKING THE ITALIAN PUBLIC AT A TIME WHEN IT BADLY NEEDS ENCOURAGEMENT AND STEADINESS.

IT IS TO BE ASSUMED THAT MUSSOLINI WILL FORTHWITH SET OU TO REPAIR HIS SHATTERED FORTUNES IN ALBANIA. THIS WILL CALL FOR THE REBUILDING OF HIS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, WHICH HAS BEEN KNOCKED INTO A COCKED-HAT BY THE GALLOPING GREEKS.

THE GREEKS, FLUSHED WITH THEIR GRAND VICTORY, ARE SHOOTING AT THE STARS. THEY ARE PRESSING THEIR ATTACK WITH EVERY OUNCE OF THEIR STRENGTH TOWARDS THE SUPREME GOAL OF OUSTING THE ENEMY ALTOGETHER FROM ALBANIA. IT IS WITHIN THE REALM OF POSSIBILITY THAT THEY MAY ACHIEVE THIS, BUT IF THEY DO THEY WILL BE PULLING ANOTHER RABBIT OUT OF THE HAT.

A107

DEC 9-1940

AT THE MOMENT THE GREEKS ARE CONTINUING THEIR TWO MAIN DRIVES--AGAINST BOTH FLANKS OF THE RETREATING ITALIANS. THE FASCIST RIGHT WING RESTS UNEASILY ON THE ADRIATIC COAST, WHICH IS ITALY'S GATEWAY TO ALBANIA. THE LEFT WING IS BEING PUSHED BACK THROUGH THE MOUNTAINOUS LAKE REGION OF THE YUGOSLAV BORDER IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF POGRADETZ.

30.24 -6309

THIS IS A TURNING MOVEMENT, IN WHICH THE GREEKS ARE TRYING TO FOLD THE FASCIST LINE BACK TOWARDS THE SEA AND ENCIRCLE THE END.

THE HOPE OF THE GREEKS IN THEIR SOUTHERN DRIVE IS, OF COURSE, TO RA[illegible] NORTHWARD ALONG THE COAST TO CAPTURE FIRST THE IMPORTANT PORT OF VALONA AND THEN ACHIEVE THE DREAM OF REACHING THE LAST GREAT PORT--DURAZZO, DOORWAY TO THE CAPITAL OF TIRANA. YESTERDAY THEY CAPTURED THE 2,000 YEAR OLD PORTO EDDA (SANTI QUARANTA) ONE OF THE CHIEF ITALIAN BASES.

THEY ARE PRESSING THEIR ADVANTAGE HERE, AND A BIT FURTHER INLAND ABOUT THE STRATEGIC TOWN OF AGIROCASTRO, WHICH LIES ON THE HIGHWAY TO TEPELINI AND THENCE TO VALONA.

DEC 9-1940

ON THE ITALIAN LEFT THE GREEKS HAVE ALMOST REACHED THE WESTERN EXTREMITY OF WHAT PRESUMABLY WOULD BE THE ITALIAN LINE OF LAST DEFENSE, SHOULD THEY FALL BACK THAT FAR. THIS IS THE HEADWATERS OF THE SHKUMBI RIVER, WHICH RUNS DIRECTLY WESTWARD TO THE ADRIATIC. ALONG THE VALLEY OF THIS RIVER LIES THE MAIN HIGHWAY ON WHICH THE STRATEGIC TOWN OF ALBASANI RESTS. IT IS JOINED BY OTHER MAIN TURNPIKES LINKING UP DURAZZO AND TIRANA.

THIS IS A LOGICAL LINE FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFENSE, SINCE IT PROTECTS THE CAPITAL AND THE VITAL PORT OF DURAZZO. SHOULD THE GREEKS BY ANY CHANCE BE ABLE TO REACH THIS LINE IN ITS ENTIRETY, IT WOULD SMASH THE ITALIAN GRIP ON ALBANIA.

IT SEEMS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE ITALIANS WILL ATTEMPT A MAJOR OFXENSIVE AGAINST THE GREEKS BEFORE SPRING. THE WINTER ALREADY IS UPON THEM--AND WINTER IN ALBANIA AND GREECE IS A TERRIFIC DETERRENT TO FIGHTING.

THIS ALSO MAY EASILY PREVENT THE GREEKS FROM CARRYING THEIR ATTACKS MUCH FURTHER AT THE MOMENT, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE OF THE GREAT LENGTHENING OF THEIR LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THEIR SPEEDY ADVANCE. IT DEPENDS ON HOW MUCH OPPOSITION THEY ENCOUNTER.

JH[illegible]AES

30.24 — 6309

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 8.)

66TH WEEK OF THE WAR (LEAD TO COME)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, DEC. 1--SOUTHAMPTON IS MAJOR TARGET OF GERMAN BOMBERS FOR SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT, NAZI OBSERVERS REPORT TRANSATLANTIC PORT AN "OCEAN OF FLAMES;" BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGE SOME KILLED, DISCOUNT DAMAGE. LONDON DECLARES 3,006 AXIS PLANES DESTROYED OVER BRITAIN AND BRITISH WATERS SINCE START OF WAR. GREEKS REPORT CAPTURE OF STRATEGIC CENTERS ON CENTRAL ALBANIAN FRONT" ITALIANS SAY COUNTER-ATTACK IN PROGRESS. RUMANIAN IRON GUARDISTS PLEDGE TO FIGHT FOR RETURN OF TRANSYLVANIAN AREA CEDED TO HUNGARY BY AXIS COMMAND. JOSEPH P.KENNEDY ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION AS AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN. GENERAL MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, PLEDGES AID IN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE.

DEC 9-1940

MONDAY, DEC 2--GERMANS SHIFT NIGHT RAIDS TO BRISTOL, REPORT "DESTRUCTIVE ATTACK" ON THIS BRITISH PORT OF ENTRY FOR U.S. GOODS; DISTRESS CALLS OVER 14-HOUR PERIOD INDICATE HEAVY SUBMARINE ATTACK ON BRITISH CONVOYS IN ATLANTIC. RAF RAIDS WILHELMSHAVEN, BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGE LOSS OF DESTROYER STURDY AFTER GROUNDING OFF SCOTLAND. GREEKS REPORT CAPTURE OF 5,000 ITALIANS IN BIGGEST MASS SURRENDER AND DESTRUCTION OF FASCIST'S CENTER. BRITAIN SIGNS FINANCIAL PACT WITH AXIS-INDEBTED SPAIN. FIGHTING RAGES ON THAILAND (SIAM)--INDO-CHINA BORDER. U.S. ADVANCES CHINA $100,000,000.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3 -- GERMANS CLAIM 18 SHIPS AGGREGATING OVER 160,000 TONS SUNK IN BIGGEST BAG OF WAR; BRITISH, ADMITTING SHIPPING LOSSES ARE "SERIOUS MENACE." ANNOUNCE LOSS OF 327,157 TONS OF

SHIPS IN FOUR WEEKS ENDING NOV. 24 DISCLOSES ORDER FOR 60 U.S.-BUILT SHIPS. GREEKS REPORT ADVANCE TO WITHIN ONE AND QUARTER MILE OF PORTO EDDA, SOUTHERN ALBANIAN BASE, MAKE NEW GAINS ON NORTHERN WING O FRONT. POPE PIUS XII APPEALS FOR CHRISTMAS TRUCE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4--WASHINGTON SOURCES HINT AID "BIGGER THAN SHIPS" CONSIDERED FOR BRITAIN; FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATOR JESSE JONES SAYS BRITAIN IS "GOOD RISK" FOR LOANS. GERMANY SIGNS 10-YEAR TRADE, AGRI- CULTURE, FINANCE AND TRANSPORT PACT WITH RUMANIA, TO EXTEND FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL AID IN RUMANIAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM. BRITAINSIGN FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY. GERMANS SAY SEVEN BRITISH MERCHANTMEN TOTALLING 36,400 TONS SUNK, REPORT NEW RAIDS ON BIRMINGHAM. BRITISH RAID DEEP INTO GERMANY. GREEKS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF PREMET, SOUTH CENTRAL ALBANIA, SAY ITALIANS FLEEING PORTO EDDA AND ARGIROCASTRO. ITALIANS ANNOUNCE TORPEDOING OF TWO BRITISH CRUISERS IN SUDA BAY, ISLAND OF CRETE, AND DESTROYER IN ATLANTIC. RUMANIA EXPROPRIATES OIL PIPE LINES AND ACCESSORIES.

(END SPECIAL NEWA SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 8-- MOVED DEC. 5.)

DEC 9-1940

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 8)

(ADVANCE) UNDATED FIRST ADD 66TH WEEK OF THE WAR (MOVED IN ADVANCE THURSDAY NIGHT) X X X AND ACCESSORIES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5--BRITAIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTES DOWN LEFTIST SUGGESTION FOR A NEGOTIATED PEACE 341 TO 4. ITALY ACCEPTS GERMAN TECHNICAL HELP TO INCREASE HER FARM YIELD. AXIS INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF TURIN AND DUESSELDORF ARE TARGETS OF BRITISH BOMBERS; LONDON SUFFERS ADMITTEDLY HEAVY GERMAN ASSAULT. ATHENS REPORT GREEK SOLDIERS PRESSING INTO OUTSKIRTS OF BOTH PORTO EDDA AND ARGIROCASTRO, FASCIST SOUTHERN BASES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6-MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO RESIGNS AS ITALIAN CHIEF OF STAFF; GENERAL UGO CAVALLERO SUCCEEDS HIM. PORTO EDDA FALLS TO GREEKS. HIGH BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS CONFER IN WASHINGTON ON BRITISH FINANCING. AUTHORITATIVE MEXICO CITY SOURCE REPORTS NEGOTIATIONS FOR BASES-FOR-DESTROYERS SWAP BETWEEN MEXICO AND UNITED STATES. BRITISH ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER CARNARVON CASTLE IS DAMAGED IN SOUTH ATLANTIC BATTLE WITH GERMAN RAIDER.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7--ANOTHER SHIFT IN FASCIST MILITARY COMMAND SURPRISES ITALIANS, BRIGADIER GENERAL COUNT CESARE MARIA DE VECCHI DI VAL CISMON RESIGNING DODECANESE ISLANDS POST TO BE SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL ETTORE BASTICO. ITALY TIGHTENS FARM REGIMENTATION. COMMUNISTS OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S ARMY PLEDGE ON "THE FAR EASTERN FRONT" TO "FIGHT AT ANY MINUTE" TO "DEFEAT ANY ENEMY." ATHENS REPORTS ARGIROCASTRO FIRED BY REAR GUARD OF WITHDRAWING FASCISTS. BRISTOL UNDERGOES SHARP AXIS AIR ATTACK. DEC 9-1940 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PLEDGES AMERICAN AID TO GREECE. SECRETARY HULL REPORTS HE IS UNADVISED OF A DESTROYER DEAL WITH MEXICO.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 8.)

TA1235PES

Greece

Balkans

30, 24-6311

30.24-6311

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8)

- - -

GERMANY RESHUFFLES
NATIONALITIES
IN POLAND

- - -

MINORITIES PULLED
OUT BY ROOTS

- - -

EVERY DAY IS
MOVING DAY
IN WARSAW (540)

- - -

30
Dup?

(ADVANCE) WARSAW, POLAND (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN POLAND ARE TACKLING THE "MINORITIES PROBLEM," PERENNIAL POLITICAL HEADACHE OF EASTERN EUROPE, BY PULLING OUT MINORITIES BY THE ROOTS.

IN GREAT MIGRATIONS, POLES, GERMANS, RUSSIANS AND UKRAINIANS ARE BEING UNSCRAMBLED AND BROUGHT TOGETHER IN NATIONALITY GROUPS IN REGIONS SHARPLY DEFINED GEOGRAPHICALLY.

THUS, AN EXCHANGE OF 30,000 GERMANS WHO LIVE OR LIVED IN THE LUBLIN REGION IN THE "GOVERNMENT GENERAL" DISTRICT OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED POLAND, FOR 30,000 POLES WHO ONCE LIVED IN THE WARTHE DISTRICT OF WESTERN POLAND, NOW IS NEARING COMPLETION.

THIS EXCHANGE IS A SPECIFIC TRADING OF FARMS BETWEEN GERMANS AND POLES. THEY TAKE VIRTUALLY NOTHING WITH THEM AND HAVE BEEN TOLD EXACTLY WHERE THEY ARE GOING--HAVE SEEN PHOTOGRAPHS OF THEIR NEW HOMES, THE AUTHORITIES SAY, AND HAVE BEEN TOLD THE CONDITION OF BUILDINGS AND THE SIZE OF THEIR NEW FARMS.

THEY TRAVEL THE DISTANCE WITHIN A FEW HOURS, MOSTLY BY TRAIN, CARRYING ONLY THEIR CLOTHING AND A FEW PERSONAL BELONGINGS.

A POLISH FARMER ALONG THE WARTHE RIVER, FOR INSTANCE, LEAVES SIX COWS, TWO HORSES AND A FURNISHED SIX-ROOM HOUSE. A GERMAN FARMER OF THE LUBLIN AREA LEAVES SIX COWS, TWO HORSES AND A FURNISHED HOUSE OF ABOUT EQUAL SIZE. THESE FAMILIES CHANGE PLACES.

THERE ARE DIFFICULTIES, OF COURSE, AND HEARTACHES. SOME POLES OF THE WARTHE DISTRICT HAVE BECOME ALMOST GERMANIZED. A FEW GERMANS OF LUBLIN HAVE ALMOST FORGOTTEN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. BUT THEY ARE CONFRONTED WITH A "LAST CHANCE" TO RETAIN THEIR NATIONALITIES.

-DASH-

IT'S MOVING DAY HERE IN WARSAW DAY AFTER DAY. NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF THE FORMER POLISH CAPITAL HAVE SO MANY MOVING VANS BEEN SEEN ON THE STREETS AS DURING THIS AUTUMN PERIOD.

THE POLES ARE MOVING OUT OF THE SECTIONS DESIGNATED AS A JEWISH GHETTO.

THE JEWS WHO HAVE NOT HITHERTO LIVED WITHIN THE GHETTO ARE MOVING THERE.

THE GERMANS ARE GETTING A RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS QUARTER OF THEIR OWN AND ARE MOVING THEIR POSSESSIONS THERE.

IN ALL, 200,000 WARSAW RESIDENTS ARE AFFECTED.

WHEN THE GERMANS TOOK OVER, THEY SEGREGATED THAT SECTION OF THE CITY IN WHICH THE POORER JEWS LIVED. BY LAST SPRING THIS SECTION WAS WALLED OFF FROM THE REST OF THE CITY. MANY POLES, HOWEVER, CONTINUED TO LIVE IN THIS DISTRICT.

IN OCTOBER A NEW ORDINANCE COMPELLED ARYAN POLES TO MOVE OUT AND ALL JEWS TO MOVE IN. THIS TRANSPLANTATION LARGELY WAS COMPLETED BY NOVEMBER 1.

NOW THE POLES AND GERMANS ARE TRYING TO GET APART, EACH NATIONALITY MOVING OUT OF THE SECTION PRINCIPALLY INHABITED BY THE OTHER. SO THERE'S MOVING, DAY IN AND DAY OUT.

-DASH-

THE PICTURESQUE OLD CITY OF LUBLIN, WHICH IN MODERN TIMES HAS BEEN IN TURN GERMAN, RUSSIAN AND POLISH, IS A FUGITIVE CENTER OF EASTERN EUROPE.

IN TUMBLE-DOWN HOUSES IN THE OLD SECTION OF TOWN ARE HUNDREDS OF UNHAPPY PERSONS WHO HAVE RUN AWAY FROM SOMEWHERE OR WHO WOULD LIKE TO BE SOMEWHERE ELSE.

IN LUBLIN'S GHETTO, ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IN EUROPE, ARE 40,000 JEWS, THEIR FUTURE MOST UNCERTAIN.

AMONG THE FUGITIVES ARE MANY UKRAINIANS WHO SOMEHOW HAVE MANAGED TO CROSS FROM THE EAST THE CLOSELY GUARDED DEMARCATION LINE BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND GERMAN ZONES OF PARTITIONED POLAND. MANY COMPLAINED THAT ONE OF THE FIRST RUSSIAN STEPS WAS INTERFERENCE WITH THEIR RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES. CHURCHES WERE LEFT OPEN, THEY REPORTED, BUT CHURCH TAXES WERE RAISED SO SHARPLY THAT FEW COULD AFFORD TO PAY. AND PERSONS WHO HAD NOT PAID WERE NOT PERMITTED TO WORSHIP AS OF OLD.

FUGITIVES FROM RUSSIA REPORTED THAT RUSSIAN ADMINISTRATORS ARE DEPOPULATING A STRIP OF TERRITORY, ULTIMATELY TO BE 40 KILOMETERS (NEARLY 25 MILES) WIDE, BORDERING ON THE ZONE OF GERMAN OCCUPATION.

RESIDENTS OF VILLAGES IN THIS BUFFER STRIP ARE BEING OBLIGED TO MOVE EASTWARD AND FARMS ARE BEING ABANDONED. ULTIMATELY, IT IS SAID, ONLY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WILL BE PERMITTED IN THIS AREA.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8-- SENT NOV. 30.)

U225AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8)

- - -

CANADA LOOKS AHEAD

- - -

JOINT FOREIGN POLICY WITH U.S.FORESEEN

- - -

MIGRATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY TO ESCAPE BOMBS EXPECTED (1,000)

- - -

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-CANADA IS LOOKING AHEAD, ALTHOUGH PREOCCUPIED WITH HER WAR EFFORT, AND THERE IS A SURPRISING VOLUME OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS LIKELY TO ARISE WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

THESE PROBLEMS RESOLVE THEMSELVES BROADLY INTO FOUR MAIN QUESTIONS:

30.24 6313

30.24—6313

1. WHAT SORT OF NEW WORLD ORDER IS COMING OUT OF THIS STRUGGLE; FOR WHAT KIND OF DEMOCRACY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC, IS THE WORLD TO BE MADE SAFE?

2. WHAT WILL BE THE CHARACTER OF CANADIAN-UNITED STATES RELATIONS, BOTH FROM THE STRICTLY CANADIAN-UNITED STATES POINT OF VIEW AND FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF CANADA AS A LINK BETWEEN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND THE UNITED STATES?

3. WHERE WILL CANADA FIT INTO THE PAN-AMERICAN PICTURE?

4. HOW WILL CANADA'S INDUSTRY, NOW SWIFTLY EXPANDING UNDER THE WHIP OF WAR NEEDS, FIT INTO THE POST-WAR SET-UP?

THESE ARE LARGE QUESTIONS, PARTICULARLY THE FIRST, SINCE IT RAISES IN TURN THE QUESTION OF ULTIMATE WAR AIMS.

DEC 9-1941

THERE HAS BEEN A VAST AMOUNT OF EDITORIAL COMMENT AND OTHER DISCUSSION, SOME OF IT ORIGINATING IN ENGLAND AND PROMINENTLY PUBLISHED HERE, TO THE EFFECT THAT A NEW KIND OF DEMOCRACY IS BEING FORGED UNDER THE SLEDGE-HAMMER BLOWS OF TOTAL WAR.

THERE ARE EVEN FORECASTS OF FAR-REACHING DEVELOPMENTS INSIDE BRITAIN WHEN THE WAR AIMS OF THIS NEWLY-EMERGING DEMOCRACY ARE CRYSTALIZED IN THE FORM OF A CLEARLY-STATED PROGRAM.

THAT WILL NOT COME, THE CANADIAN WEEKLY "SATURDAY NIGHT" PREDICTS, UNTIL BRITAIN'S DEFENSIVE BATTLE HAS BEEN CLEARLY WON AND THE TIME COMES TO LAUNCH THE LONG-AWAITED OFFENSIVE ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

UNDER THE CAPTION "BRITAIN'S COMING CRISIS", THIS PUBLICATION SAYS THE "PREVAILING EFFECTIVE UNITY" IN BRITAIN NOW IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT BRITISH LABOR IS COOPERATING WHOLE-HEARTEDLY WITH THE CONSERVATIVES IN WHAT IS OBVIOUSLY A FIGHT FOR THE SHEER EXISTENCE OF BRITAIN.

ONCE THE EXISTENCE OF BRITAIN NO LONGER IS IN QUESTION, THE WORKERS WHO HAVE DAILY RISKED DEATH FOR HOME DEFENSE MAY WEIGH THE PRICE OF A GRAND OFFENSIVE "IN SCALES UNKNOWN TO OFFICIALDOM, OR THE CITY, OR THE ARISTOCRACY," THE ARTICLE SAYS, ADDING THAT IN THE RESULTANT INTERNAL CONTROVERSY "WILL BE AT STAKE A WHOLE SOCIAL ORDER, A WHOLE ECONOMIC SYSTEM, AND THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, INCLUDING COLONIAL RELATIONS, FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD."

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON CANADA'S WAR EFFORT HAS INCLUDED SOMEWHAT SIMILAR FOGESHADOWINGS OF A POPULAR INSISTENCE THAT THIS WAR MUST BE FOUGHT, NOT TO DEFEND THE OLD ORDER, BUT TO SHAPE THE NEW.

SPEAKERS HAVE INSISTED THAT THERE MUST BE NO REPETITION OF THE POST-WAR POVERTY OF RETURNING SOLDIERS SUCH AS CHARACTERIZED THE END OF THE LAST WAR. SOME HAVE DEMANDED A CLEARER STATEMENT OF WAR AIMS TO CONVINCE THE PEOPLE THAT THE SACRIFICES THEY WILL BE CALLED ON TO MAKE WILL END INTERNAL INEQUALITIES AS WELL AS FOREIGN AGGRESSION.

THE TREND OF CANADA'S FUTURE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN UNDERSCORED BY CREATION OF THE PERMANENT JOINT DEFENSE BOARD AND A RAPIDLY WIDENING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN ALL MATTERS AFFECTING THE SECURITY OR WELFARE OF NORTH AMERICA.

"THE LINK FORGED BY THE CANADA-UNITED STATES DEFENSE AGREEMENT IS NO TEMPORARY AXIS," PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RECENTLY. "IT IS PART OF THE ENDURING FOUNDATION OF A NEW WORLD ORDER, BASED ON FRIENDSHIP AND GOODWILL."

SOME CANADIANS FORESEE A MERGER OF THE BRITISH

COMMONWEALTH AND THE UNITED STATES, WITH CANADA AS THE HUB OF AN ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION. IN GENERAL, HOWEVER, THE CANADIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES STILL IS CAUTIOUS.

NEVERTHELESS, EVEN THOSE WHO HESITATE TO ADVOCATE ANY REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES EMPHASIZE THE NECESSITY OF FAR GREATER COORDINATION IN THE FUTURE.

BUSINESSMEN, NOTING THE PRODUCTION CRISIS WHICH AROSE WHEN CANADA SUDDENLY FOUND HERSELF DRASTICALLY DEPENDENT ON AMERICAN FACTORIES WHILE HER WAR INDUSTRY STILL WAS GEARED TO ENGLAND'S, HAVE BEGUN TO INSIST ON CLOSER COORDINATION BETWEEN ALL LINES OF CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PRODUCTION. AS THE MAGAZINE "CANADIAN BUSINESS" HAS PUT IT, PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO SEE THAT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES "VIRTUALLY ALL PROBLEMS ARE MUTUAL -- NOT MERELY THOSE OF DEFENSE."

DEC 9-1940

THERE IS ALSO A TENDENCY TO CONCEDE THAT, WHATEVER THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES HENCEFORTH WILL HAVE TO STRIVE FOR A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY BEFORE EITHER OF THEM GETS INTO ANOTHER WAR--NOT MERELY SOME FORM OF FRIENDLY COLLABORATION AFTER THE WAR HAS BEGUN. AS A WRITER IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO QUARTERLY HAS EXPRESSED IT:

"WE CANNOT HOPE TO OCCUPY HALF A CONTINENT WITHOUT DECIDING THE NATURE OF OUR RELATIONS WITH THE OTHER HALF. WE CANNOT POSSESS VITAL COASTLINES FRONTING ON TWO OCEANS WITHOUT RECOGNIZING THAT OUR NEIGHBOR--TO WHOM, WHETHER WE ADMIT IT OR NOT, WE LOOK FOR PROTECTION IN CASE OF ATTACK--HAS ALSO INTEREST IN SEEING THAT NO OTHER STATE IS PROVOKED BY OUR ACTIONS INTO AN ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THOSE POSITIONS."

AS TO CANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION, HERE AGAIN RECENT DEVELOPMENTS SUGGEST THE TREND TOWARD A NEW POSITION. THE CANADIAN POSITION HERETOFORE HAS BEEN THAT THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION IS A UNION OF REPUBLICS, AND CANADA IS NOT A REPUBLIC; IS IN FACT A KINGDOM, WITH GEORGE VI AS REIGNING MONARCH.

RECENTLY, HOWEVER, THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED ITS INTENTION TO OPEN CANADIAN LEGATIONS IN BUENOS AIRES AND RIO DE JANEIRO, AND SOON AFTERWARD PREPARATIONS WERE MADE TO SEND A CANADIAN TRADE DELEGATION TO THE WEST INDIES AND LATIN AMERICA. SOME OBSERVERS INTERPRETED THESE MOVES AS A PRELUDE TO CANADA'S ENTRY INTO THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY.

CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA NATURALLY ARE TIED UP WITH THE POST-WAR FUTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRY. SOME PESSIMISTIC FORECASTERS FEAR THAT WHEN THE WAR IS OVER AND THE MUNITIONS BOOM COLLAPSES, CANADA'S VASTLY EXPANDED INDUSTRY MAY BE REDUCED TO COMPETING WITH UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS FOR THE MARKETS OF SOUTH AMERICA, ESPECIALLY IF GERMANY EMERGES FROM THE WAR STRONG ENOUGH TO DOMINATE EUROPE'S TRADE.

DEC 9-1940

OTHERS, HOWEVER, FORESEE A GREAT MIGRATION OF BRITISH FACTORIES TO CANADA--REGARDLESS OF THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR--WHICH WOULD MAKE CANADA THE CENTER OF A TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA WHICH FORMERLY HAD ITS HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND. CANADA THEN WOULD BE ENTERING THE SOUTH AMERICAN MARKET NOT WITH ARTICLES ALREADY MANUFACTURED MORE CHEAPLY IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT WITH "ENGLISH" WARES FORMERLY PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE TREND IN THIS DIRECTION IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT BRITISH CAPITAL ALREADY IS FINANCING NEW PLANTS IN CANADA INSTEAD OF

30.24-6315

30.24-6315

REBUILDING ENGLISH FACTORIES DESTROYED IN BOMBING RAIDS.

THAT COLOSSAL ECONOMIC READJUSTMENTS ARE INEVITABLE, REGARDLESS OF HOW THE WAR ENDS, IS ACKNOWLEDGED GENERALLY HERE.

THAT IS ONE REASON WHY CANADIANS, IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT, ARE INSISTING THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT KEEP ITS EYE ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS AS WELL AS THE IMMEDIATE TASK OF WAGING WAR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 8--SENT NOV. 30.)

U212AES

DEC 9-1940

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM STARTED THREE YEARS AGO MAY HELP BRITAIN.

AMERICA'S SHIPYARDS

DOING CAPACITY WORK (800)

DEC 9-1940

30

BY W.B.RAGSDALE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC. 7-(AP)-A SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM BEGUN IN 1938 AFTER JOSEPH PATRICK KENNEDY DYNAMITED THE FACTS OUT OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE SITUATION MAY ENABLE AMERICA TO RESPOND TO GREAT BRITAIN'S APPEAL FOR SHIPS.

THE TEN-YEAR, 500-SHIP PROGRAM THAT WAS DEVELOPED AFTER KENNEDY TOLD CONGRESS AND THE NATION WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE STATE OF THE MERCHANT MARINE SENT A THROB OF NEW ACTIVITY PULSING THROUGH THE SHIPYARDS. IT HELPED TO READY THEM, PARTIALLY, FOR THE VASTLY EXPANDED NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAM THAT WAS TO FOLLOW.

AND IN THE WAKE OF THIS HAS COME NEW DEMANDS FOR PRIVATE COMMERCIAL CRAFT.

IT ALL ADDS UP TO THE GREATEST BURST OF SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY THE NATION HAS EXPERIENCED SINCE THOSE FRANTIC DAYS OF THE WORLD WAR WHEN IT SET OUT TO BRIDGE THE ATLANTIC WITH SHIPS--AND AFTER THE WAR TUCKED THE BRIDGE AWAY IN HARBORS AND ISOLATED INLETS TO ROT.

THE WHOLE PICTURE IS NOT TO BE GATHERED EITHER BY A STUDY OF MARITIME COMMISSION FIGURES OR BY SCANNING THE EFFERVESCENT ACCOUNTS OF CONTRACTS THAT BUBBLE THROUGH THE PAGES OF MARINE TRADE MAGAZINES. BUT, COMBINED, THE TWO GIVE A SORT OF IDEA OF WHAT AMERICA HAS IN STOCK AND ON ORDER.

THE MARITIME COMMISSION LISTS 24 ACTIVE SHIPYARDS THAT ARE BUILDING OCEAN-GOING VESSELS.

THIS IS EXCLUSIVE OF GREAT LAKES SHIPYARDS AND SMALL YARDS BUILDING YACHTS, TUGS, BARGES AND SMALL CRAFT. TRADE MAGAZINES LIST 109 SUCH YARDS AS GETTING CONTRACTS LAST MONTH. NOR DOES THE COMMISSION FIGURE INCLUDE THE GOVERNMENT'S NAVY YARDS, BUSY ON FIGHTING CRAFT AS, FOR THAT MATTER, ARE QUITE A FEW OF THE PRIVATE YARDS.

DEC 9-1940

TRADE MAGAZINES SAY THERE WERE 335 COMMERCIAL SHIPS WITH A TOTAL TONNAGE OF 1,600,000 UNDER CONSTRUCTION OCTOBER 1. OF THESE, 183 WITH A TONNAGE OF 1,500,000 WERE SEAGOING CRAFT.

BUT WITH THE SINGLE HISTORICAL EXCEPTION OF HOG ISLAND, SHIPS HAVE NEVER BEEN TURNED OUT ON AN ASSEMBLY LINE. THEY TAKE TIME IN THE BUILDING.

THE MARITIME COMMISSION EXPECTED TO BUILD AT THE RATE OF 50 SHIPS A YEAR FOR TEN YEARS. IT HAS STEPPED UP THAT PROGRAM CON-

TRACTUALLY. IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS IT HAS CONTRACTED FOR 179 SHIPS BUT IN THE SAME PERIOD IT HAS GOT ONLY 82 SHIPS LAUNCHED, AND ONLY 54 OF THESE ARE COMMISSIONED, OUT ON THE SEAS DOING THEIR JOBS.

ALL OF THESE SHIPS ARE BUILT TO SPECIFICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN WORKED OVER BY THE NAVY. THEY ARE EASILY CONVERTIBLE TO NAVAL USES, SO EASILY, IN FACT, THAT SOME OF THE PRIVATE OPERATORS HAVE COMPLAINED THAT NAVAL USES WERE BETTER PROVIDED FOR IN THE PLANS THAN WERE THE COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

TAKE TANKERS, FOR INSTANCE. SEVERAL HAVE BEEN BUILT FOR THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY, AND SOME OF THESE HAVE ALREADY BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE NAVY. BY SPECIFICATION, THEY WERE TWIN-SCREW, 12,000-TON, 150,000-BARREL, 13,500-HORSEPOWER, 18-KNOTTERS. THEY WERE THE FASTEST, BIGGEST, MOST POWERFUL COMMERCIAL TANKERS AFLOAT. THEY HAD MORE SPEED, SIZE AND POWER THAN A COMMERCIAL SHIP NEEDED. BUT THEY FITTED NICELY INTO THE GROWING UNITED STATES NAVY.

A COMBINATION CARGO AND PASSENGER TYPE SHIP TAKES 15 MONTHS TO BUILD. THIS TIME IS CUT TO TWELVE MONTHS FOR A PLAIN CARGO SHIP. IT CAN BE CUT TO SIX MONTHS IF THE LINES OF SUPPLY ARE WIDE OPEN FOR THE FLOW OF MATERIALS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT. OR, IN THE FABULOUS DAYS OF HOG ISLAND, WHEN MATERIALS WERE PRE-FABRICATED, THE SHIPS WERE PUSHED OFF THE ASSEMBLY LINES INTO THE WATER AT THE RATE OF ONE EVERY 23 1/2 HOURS.

DEC 9-1940

BUT HOG ISLAND, FIRST A SWAMP AND NOW AN AIRPORT, WAS CONVERTED NOT INTO A SHIPYARD, BUT INTO A VAST ASSEMBLY PLANT. IN A YEAR, 250 BUILDINGS, 18 MILES OF ROAD AND 80 MILES OF RAILROAD TRACK WERE BUILT TO POUR MATERIALS INTO THE 50 SHIPWAYS THAT LACED ITS TWO MILES OF WATERFRONT NEAR PHILADELPHIA. BEHIND THE LINES, 88 STEEL PLANTS TURNED OUT PLATES FOR HOG ISLAND HULLS, AND MANUFACTURERS GROUND OUT MACHINERY AND GEAR. THE SHIPS WERE SMACKED TOGETHER AS FAST AS THE RAILROADS COULD POUR THIS PRE-FABRICATED MATERIAL INTO THE YARDS. MANY OF THE SHIPS STILL AFLOAT BELONG TO THAT HOMELY BROOD OF 122 CHICKS HATCHED OUT AT HOG ISLAND IN SUCH A SUPER-HEATED HURRY.

COUNTING THE HOG ISLANDERS, THE SHIPPING BOARD WOUND UP THE WORLD WAR WITH 2,316 SHIPS. IT HAS BEEN TRYING EVER SINCE TO GET RID OF THEM, JUST NOW IS BEGINNING TO SCRAPE THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL. ABOUT 2,000 HAD BEEN SOLD, SCRAPPED, LOST AT SEA OR WRITTEN OFF THE ROLLS IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER BY THE TIME THE BOARD BECAME THE MARITIME COMMISSION.

DEC 9-1940

WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT IN EUROPE LAST YEAR THE COMMISSION STILL HAD 107 CARGO, 6 PASSENGER AND 5 REFRIGERATOR CARGO SHIPS LEFT OUT OF THIS AGING BATCH. THEY HAD BEEN GATHERING BARNACLES FOR ALMOST 20 YEARS IN THE HARBORS AND INLETS AROUND BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, THE JAMES AND PATUXENT RIVERS, AND BREMERTON, WASH. FIFTY OF THESE HAVE BEEN SOLD SINCE THE WAR STARTED, NINE SINCE THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER. THE COMMISSION HAS JUST 68 LEFT.

THE SAME FURIOUS DRIVE THAT PUSHED THESE OFF THE WAYS HAS NOT YET TOUCHED THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY, THOUGH YARDS ARE WORKING AT CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION IS BEING STEPPED UP. BUT SOME OF THEM REMEMBER THE PAINFUL SAG WHICH STRUCK THEM AFTER THE WORLD WAR BOOM. SOME OF THE VETERANS EYE THE EXPANSION WITH DREAD.

30.24-6317

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON-FIRST ADD SHIPBUILDING XXX WITH DREAD.

HOWEVER, HOWEVER, EXPERTS SAY THAT WHATEVER BOTTLENECK MAY BE SLOWING SHIP CONSTRUCTION LIES NOT IN THE YARDS THEMSELVES BUT IN THE LINES OF SUPPLY BACK OF THE YARD, CHIEFLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF ENGINES, MACHINERY AND GEARS.

CONSIDERABLE STREAMLINING OF THE BUILDING PROCESS HAS BEEN DONE. EXPERTS SPEAK OF STANDARDIZING SOME OF THE EQUIPMENT. THE MARITIME COMMISSION HAS PRODUCED FOUR TYPES OF SPECIFICATIONS WHICH SAVE PLAN-DRAWING TIME AND LOP $100,000 TO $250,000 OFF THE COST IN THAT WAY.

FOR SHIPBUILDING IN THE PAST HAS GENERALLY BEEN A TAILORING TO ORDER PROCESS. THE WHIMS OF THE INDIVIDUAL BUYER WERE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. THE MARITIME COMMISSION SPECIFICATIONS, THOUGH VARIABLE TO MEET DIFFERENT NEEDS, YET PROVIDE SOMETHING OF A STANDARD DESIGN.

DEC 9-1940

NOTHING LIKE HOG ISLAND HAS GROWN UP YET, HOWEVER, THOUGH A MILD APPROACH IS BEING MADE BY THE INGALLS SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION IN ITS PLANT AT PASCAGOULA, MISS. IT IS NOT A SHIPYARD IN THE ORDINARY SENSE. MUCH OF THE MATERIAL THAT GOES INTO THE PASCAGOULA SHIPS COMES INTO THE PLANT READY MADE FROM BIRMINGHAM STEEL AND FABRICATING MILLS. WHAT PASCAGOULA HAS IS SOMETHING OF AN ASSEMBLY PLANT FOR SHIPS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8...SENT NOVEMBER 30).

EG1151PES

30.24-6317

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8)

ARMY GETS DETAILS
ON UNDERGROUND
HANGARS

BUILDER OF ITALIAN
SYSTEM GIVES DATA (820) PIX SERVICED

BY DEVON FRANCIS
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

30

DEC 9-1940

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, DEC 7--THE ARMY CAN START CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGROUND AIRPLANE HANGARS, FUEL STORAGE RESERVOIRS AND OTHER BOMB-PROOF STRUCTURES OF MODERN WARFARE, IF IT LIKES, WITH ITALY'S VAST SUBTERRANEAN SYSTEM AS A PATTERN.

IT HAS ALL THE DETAILS.

CARLO G.FLEBUS, CONSULTING ENGINEER EMPLOYED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND FOR THREE YEARS A DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER FOR THE GOVERNMENT ~~OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI~~ ITALY, HAS GIVEN OFFICIAL WASHINGTON DATA NOT ONLY ON THE FASCIST AIR RAID PROTECTION SYSTEM BUT ON THE SYSTEMS OF GERMANY AND ENGLAND AS WELL.

HUGE HANGARS, SOME OF THEM HOLDING AS MANY AS 800 STORED PLANES AND OTHERS 350 PLANES READY TO ROLL ONTO ADJACENT AIRPORTS, HAVE BEEN BUILT UNDER ~~MUSSOLINI'S~~ ITALIAN GOVT DIRECTION.

UNDERGROUND CAVERNS HIDE MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND OIL AND FUEL RESERVOIRS.

ELEVATORS, AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT AND, IN SOME INSTANCES, CAMOUFLAGED ENTRANCES AND EXITS CHARACTERIZE THE HOLES IN THE EARTH

OCCUPIED BY SOLDIERS, WORKERS AND CIVILIANS DRIVEN UNDERGROUND BY THE WARPLANE.

WHEN FLEBUS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES ELEVEN MONTHS AGO, THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT PLACED ONLY ONE PROHIBITION ON HIM--AS A POSSESSOR OF MILITARY SECRETS VITAL TO ITALIAN DEFENSE, HE MUST NOT DISCLOSE THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE VARIOUS SHELTERS HE HELPED BUILD.

HE WAS EMPHATIC IN EXPRESSING HIS BELIEF IN THE INVULNERABILITY OF INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY ITALY TO AIR ATTACK.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT CALLED HIM TO WASHINGTON LAST AUGUST FOR CONSULTATION ON PREPARATION OF UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES TO SAVE AIRPLANES, FUEL RESERVOIRS AND IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS FROM DAMAGE BY BOMBS IF WAR EVER CAME AGAIN.

"EUROPE USED SPAIN FOR A LABORATORY DURING THE CIVIL WAR," FLEBUS SAID.

"IT WAS FOUND THAT REGARDLESS OF THE CHARACTER OF THE CONSTRUCTION, SURFACE STRUCTURES WOULD NOT RESIST BOMBS AND ARTILLERY.

"FRANCE AND ENGLAND DIRECTED THE CONSTRUCTION OF FORTIFICATIONS AT SANTANDER. GERMANY AND ITALY REDUCED THOSE STRUCTURES WITH BOMBS AND ARTILLERY."

THE EFFECT OF VIBRATION LED TO INTERESTING ALTERATIONS IN ALL OF EUROPE'S HIDING PLACES. CONSTANT CONCUSSION PRODUCED FISSURES IN THE WALLS OF GOOD, SOLID BUILDINGS. THAT WAS MET BY ENCLOSING BUILDINGS WITHIN A SHELL, WITH AN AIR SPACE IN BETWEEN. THAT CUSHIONED THE SHOCK.

"THE BRITISH ARE SUFFERING TODAY," SAID FLEBUS, "BECAUSE ALL THEIR STRUCTURES ARE UNITS, WITHOUT ENCLOSING SHELLS TO ABSORB THE VIBRATION."

HE CREDITED THE GERMANS WITH SETTING THE "FINAL STANDARDS" FOR BOMBPROOF STRUCTURES AFTER CLOSE STUDY OF THE SPANISH WAR.

EUROPE'S UNDERGROUND HANGARS WITH ADJOINING AIR FIELDS ARE CLEVERLY CAMOUFLAGED, HE SAID. ITALY USES GREEN WOOD SHAVINGS EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE RUNWAYS TO HIDE AIRDROMES FROM PRYING EYES OF ENEMY AIRMEN.

NITROGEN GAS, INERT AND SAFE AROUND EXPLOSIVE LIQUIDS, IS IN COMMON USE IN EUROPE TO FORCE FUEL FROM UNDERGROUND TANKS, SAID FLEBUS, ENABLING THE WARRING COUNTRIES TO STORE HUGE QUANTITIES OF GASOLINE WITHOUT DANGER OF DETERIORATION.

"AS YET," HE SAID, "WE DO NOT USE IT IN THE UNITED STATES. INSTEAD, WE USE WATER WHICH CARRIES MANY DANGERS AND DISADVANTAGES."

HE WARNED THAT WORLD CONDITIONS MADE IT IMPERATIVE FOR THIS COUNTRY TO START CONSTRUCTION OF SUBTERRANEAN STRUCTURES IMMEDIATELY TO PROTECT ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENT AND STORES, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND CIVILIANS.

"IT TAKES AT LEAST SIX MONTHS TO STUDY AND DESIGN THE STRUCTURES," HE SAID, "AND A YEAR AFTER THAT TO BUILD THEM.

"I SHUDDER EVERY TIME I LOOK AT ALL THOSE OIL STORAGE TANKS ON THE TOP OF THE GROUND ON THE NEW JERSEY SIDE OF THE HUDSON RIVER."

OF UNDERGROUND HANGARS, FLEBUS WROTE IN THE STUDY SUBMITTED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT:

"AIRPORTS ARE THE MAIN OBJECTS OF ATTACK BY AN ENEMY FORCE; CONSEQUENTLY THEY ARE THE MAIN OBJECT OF DEFENSE.

"THE ENGLISH AND THE ITALIANS, FAVORED BY THE NATURAL CONFORMATIONS OF THE HILLS BORDERING THEIR SHORES, TOOK ADVANTAGE OF ALL THE NATURAL GROTTOES. ENLARGED AND LINED WITH INEXPENSIVE STRUCTURAL WORK, ENTRANCES AND RUNWAYS CAMOUFLAGED, THEY OBTAINED STRATEGIC AND MAGNIFICENT HANGARS TO STORE THEIR CRAFT.

"THE FRENCH AND GERMANS, HAMPERED BY THE GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL CONFORMATION OF THEIR SOIL, WERE OBLIGED TO BUILD MORE

30.24-6319

30.24-6319

ELABORATE STRUCTURES TO HIDE THEIR PLANES. GAS CHAMBERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PERSONNEL WERE, IN GENERAL, PROVIDED IN ALL DESIGNS...

"TRACTORS, AIR CONDITIONING, AIR PURIFYING EQUIPMENT, ELEVATORS, CATAPULTS, WATER LINES, FUEL LINES, AMMUNITION SERVICE TUNNELS, REPAIR SHOP, POWER PLANT, QUARTERS, ETC., WERE COMMON FEATURES INCLUDED IN THE DESIGN."

FLEBUS SAID SUCH BIG AIRWAY TERMINALS AS THOSE IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND AND LOS ANGELES COULD BE PROTECTED AGAINST LANDINGS BY ENEMY WARPLANES BY THE SYSTEM USED IN EUROPE.

TELESCOPIC SPRING POLES SUPPORTING HIGH TENSION WIRES ARE PLACED AT THE SIDES OF RUNWAYS. WHEN AN ALARM IS SOUNDED, THE POLES ARE RAISED AND THE WIRES BECOME BARRIERS ACROSS THE RUNWAYS. PITS DUG IN THE UNSURFACED PORTIONS OF THE FIELD EMIT SMOKE WHICH COVERS THE GROUND AND INVITES DISASTER FOR THE FLIER TRYING TO LAND OFF THE RUNWAYS.

DEC 9-1940

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 8--MOVED NOV. 30.)

U241AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR A M S OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8.)

- - -

A KING AND A COMMONER

- - -

GUIDE SWEDEN

FROM WAR (580) (PIX SERVICED).

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: ON THE FRINGE OF WAR-RIDDEN EUROPE, UNDER CONSTANT THREAT OF EMBROILMENT, SWEDEN TREADS A CAUTIOUS PATH OF NEUTRALITY. KING GUSTAF AND PRIME MINISTER HANSSON, ONCE A LABORER, GUIDE THE COUNTRY DURING THESE TENSE DAYS. HERE FOLLOWS A STORY ON THESE MEN AND THEIR CURRENT ACTIVITIES.)

- - -

29

BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

(ADVANCE) STOCKHOLM--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THE TWO MEN WHO STAND AT THE HEAD OF SWEDEN, ZEALOUSLY INTENT ON THE NATION'S TICKLISH JOB OF REMAINING NEUTRAL, ARE WIDELY DISSIMILAR IN BACKGROUNDS AND TASTES BUT HAVE ONE THING IN COMMON -- THEIR PALPABLE DEMOCRACY.

DEC 9-1940

ONE IS SWEDEN'S KING, GUSTAF, THE GREAT GRANDFATHER, 82, EXTREMELY THIN, STILL ADDICTED TO TENNIS AND BRIDGE, BIG GAME SHOOTING AND FAMILY GATHERINGS.

THE OTHERIS PER ALBIN HANSSON, PRIME MINISTER, BALD, 55, STURDILY BUILT AND GIVEN TO SCHNAPPS AND GIANT CIGARS ATHOME, A SHREWD POLITICAL TACTICIAN OF THE SWEDISH LABOR MOVEMENT WHOSE POLITICAL FUTURE IS STAKED ON HIS NEUTRALITY POLICY.

ONE WAS BORN TO THE THRONE; THE OTHER IN YOUTH WAS A COMMON LABORER AND SON OF A LABORER.

THE KING, ALWAYS MR. "G" ON THE TENNIS COURTS, IS A KINDLY OLD MAN, A PLAIN SWEDE INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OS HIS FAMILY AND ENJOYING THE COMPANY OF A SMALL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS.

HIS FAMILY USUALLY ACCOMPANIES HIM TO PUBLIC FUNCTIONS SUCH AS DEDICATIONS, THE GROUP FREQUENTLY INCLUDING CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF ADOLPH

AND HIS WIFE; HIS BROTHER, PRINCE CARL, HEAD OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, AND ANOTHER BROTHER, PRINCE EUGEN, A HANDSOME BACHELOR OF 75, AND CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF ADOLPH'S SON AND HIS WIFE. THERE ARE SIX GREAT GRANDCHILDREN, ALL GIRLS.

THE KING USUALLY RISES ABOUT 9 A.M. AND AFTER READING THE NEWS-PAPERS PLAYS TENNIS. TWICE A WEEK HE ATTENDS A GOVERNMENT COUNCIL MEETING. SOMETIMES HE SLIPS AWAY FROM STOCKHOLM FOR A DAY'S ELK SHOOTING. HE SOMETIMES DINES WITH THE CROWN PRINCE IN THE LATTER'S APARTMENT IN STOCKHOLM CASTLE.

LATELY, HE HAS DEDICATED A NEW HOSPITAL AND OPENED A MUSEUM EXHIBIT OF DEFENSE WEAPONS. DURING THE WINTER HE WILL BE 45 MINUTES AWAY FROM STOCKHOLM AT DROTTNINGHOLM PALACE, WHERE HE WILL PLAY BRIDGE OF AN EVENING AND SLIP OUT OF A MORNING TO SHOOT RABBITS OR FOXES.

THE KING USED TO DO A LOT OF EMBROIDERY WORK, AND PLAYED THE PIANO AND ORGAN. THESE ACTIVITIES ARE VIRTUALLY OVER, THOUGH HE STILL ATTENDS THE OPERA ANDSYMPHONY CONCERTS.

PER ALBIN HANSSON DEVOTED MORE OF HIS EFFORTS TOWARD LABOR REFORM THAN TO INTERNATIONAL POLICY UP TO 1936 WHEN SWEDEN FIRST SERIOUSLY EMBARKED ON A DEFENSE PROGRAM. AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR HANSSON BECAME THE STRONGEST ADVOCATE OF SWEDISH NEUTRALITY.

HE HAS FEW CLOSE FRIENDS OUTSIDE HIS WORK. HE WORKS LONG HOURS AND LIVES IN A LITTLE TWO-STORY GRAY STUCCO HOUSE, 30 MINUTES BY BUS FROM HIS GOVERNMENT OFFICE. IT IS LIKE A DOZEN OTHER HOUSES IN THE STREET, WITH A SMALL GARDEN IN THE REAR.

HANSSON LIKES A GOOD DINNER WITH SMORGASBORD AND HE LIKES CARDS. HIS MOST FREQUENT CALLER IS HIS BROTHER, A BRICKLAYER UNTIL HE BECAME HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION. HANSSON'S CHILDREN ARE GROWN AND HE LIVES ALONE WITH HIS WIFE.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY DEC.8)

(ADVANCE)..STOCKHOLM FIRST ADD SWEDEN BY HAWKINS (TOP MOVED AYE DEC.28)

XXX WITH HIS WIFE.

HE CAME INTO THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGH THE LABOR YOUTH MOVEMENT WHILE WORKING NEAR MALMO, WHERE HE WAS BORN.

EVENTUALLY HE BECAME EDITOR OF THE SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN PARTY NEWSPAPER. AFTER THE LAST WAR HE WAS MADE WAR MINISTER. IN 1932, HE BECAME PRIME MINISTER AND HAS REMAINED IN THAT OFFICE EVER SINCE EXCEPT FOR A PERIOD OF FOUR MONTHS IN 1936 WHEN THE AGRARIANS FORMED A GOVERNMENT.

THE HARDEST WORKING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY PROBABLY IS THE CROWN PRINCE, A SIX-FOOT MAN OF 58, SWEDEN'S AMBASSADOR OF MORALE AND FORTITUDE IN THE PRESENT GRAVE PERIOD. TO HIM HAS FALLEN THE TASK OF TRAVELING UP AND DOWN THE COUNTRY, TALKING TO PEOPLE, INSPECTING NATIONAL DEFENSES, ATTENDING MANEUVERS, VISITING THE SOLDIERS AND WORKERS.

HE IS, PERHAPS, A KEENER STUDENT OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAN HIS FATHER, HAVING STUDIED ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS WHILE HIS FATHER WAS A ROUGH AND READY SOLDIER IN HIS YOUTH.

THE CROWN PRINCE, TOO, SAW MILITARY SERVICE, BUT HIS GREATEST INFLUENCE LIES IN THE OTHER DIRECTION --- THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FIELD.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY,DEC.8. SENT NOV.29)

JL135AES

DEC 9-1940

30.24-6321

30.24—6321

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8)

--

RUSSIA'S TROUBLE-SHOOTER

--

KAGANOVICH DELIVERS

SUPPLIES TO NAZIS

--

ONLY SOVIET LEADER

ABLE TO COPE WITH

RAILWAY PROBLEM (770)

--

BY ROBERT MAGIDOFF

DEC 9-1940

(ADVANCE) MOSCOW-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE STAR OF LAZAR M.KAGANOVICH, RUSSIA'S GREATEST ORGANIZER AND TROUBLE-SHOOTER NO. 1, IS RISING ONCE MORE AS THE SOVIET UNION IS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF HER NEUTRALITY TO BUILD UP HER WAR POTENTIAL.

UNTIL THE PURGE OF 1936-1938, KAGANOVICH WAS SECOND TO JOSEPH STALIN ALONE IN POPULARITY AND INFLUENCE, BUT THE PERIOD OF WHOLESALE ARRESTS BROUGHT NEW MEN TO THE FOREGROUND.

ACTUALLY HE NEVER LOST HIS SHARE IN DETERMINING RUSSIA'S COURSE--THE PRIVILEGE OF THE ELEVEN MEMBERS OF THE ALL-POWERFUL POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, HEADED BY STALIN.

IT IS POPULARLY BELIEVED AMONG THE RUSSIANS THAT KAGANOVICH SHARES WITH ANDREI ZHDANOFF THE DISTINCTION OF PINCH-HITTING FOR STALIN WHEN HE GOES ON VACATION.

APPOINTED VICE-PREMIER OF U.S.S.R. IN AUGUST, 1938, KAGANOVICH RETAINED HIS POST AS COMMISSAR FOR RAILWAYS, A JOB HE HAS HELD SINCE 1935 WITH A BRIEF INTERRUPTION IN 1937. KAGANOVICH THEN WAS RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES AS COMMISSAR FOR RAILWAYS IN ORDER TO HEAD THE COMMISSARIAT FOR HEAVY INDUSTRY. BUT HIS SUCCESSOR SOON MADE SUCH A MESS OF RUSSIA'S TRANSPORT THAT KAGANOVICH HAD TO BE RECALLED TO UNDO THE DAMAGE.

DEC 9-1940

IN THE SPRING OF 1938 HE AGAIN WAS CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF INSURING TIMELY DELIVERY OF RAW MATERIALS TO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FINISHED PRODUCTS TO RUSSIA'S INNUMERABLE CITIES AND VILLAGES.

AS COMMISSAR FOR RAILWAYS, KAGANOVICH ALSO HAS BEEN IN CHARGE OF TRANSPORTING TROOPS, AMMUNITION AND PROVISIONS TO THE NEW, EXTENDED FRONTIERS OF THE SOVIET UNION.

A SPECIAL TASK WITH WHICH KAGANOVICH IS ENTRUSTED IS DELIVERY TO GERMANY OF SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS UNDER THE TERMS OF THE SOVIET-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

THAT THIS IS NO MEAN TASK CAN BE GAUGED FROM THE FACT THAT THE TERMS ARE GENERALLY BELIEVED TO HAVE CALLED UPON THE RUSSIANS TO PROVIDE THE THIRD REICH DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE AGREEMENT'S OPERATION WITH A MILLION TONS OF OIL, AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF BARLEY, 100,000 TONS OF RAW COTTON, PROBABLY AS MUCH GRAIN, SOME 50,000 TONS OF MANGANESE, AND SMALLER QUANTITIES OF IRON ORE, PHOSPHATE AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS.

MOST OF THESE SUPPLIES HAVE TO BE TRANSPORTED BY RAIL THROUGH THE TEN RAILWAY LINES LINKING RUSSIA AND GERMANY IN WHAT FORMERLY WAS POLISH TERRITORY.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS HAVE IT THAT MOSCOW HAS NOT FULFILLED SOME OF ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE AGREEMENT. THE EXPLANATION GIVEN, HOWEVER, DO NOT ATTRIBUTE THIS FAILURE TO KAGANOVICH'S INABILITY TO TRANSPORT THE GOODS, BUT RATHER TO OTHER REASONS OF A POLITICAL NATURE.

KAGANOVICH'S RISE TO POWER AS AN OUTSTANDING INDUSTRIAL EXECUTIVE IN 1935 ENDED ALL TALK OF HIS BEING SLATED TO SUCCEED EVENTUALLY TO STALIN'S PLACE AS THE COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF, PUTTING HIM RATHER IN THE RANKS OF STRICTLY ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERS LIKE PREMIER VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF.

KAGANOVICH LAUNCHED HIS CAREER, HOWEVER, AS A COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONARY. AT VARIOUS TIMES BETWEEN 1920 AND 1935 HE HEADED PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA, THE UKRAINE AND MOSCOW PROVINCE.

KAGANOVICH DIRECTED THE BUILDING OF THE FIRST SUBWAY IN MOSCOW, AND HE ALONE OF ALL THE SOVIET LEADERS PROVED ABLE TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEM OF RAILWAYS--FOR CENTURIES THE WEAKEST LINK IN RUSSIAN ECONOMY.

KAGANOVICH WAS BORN NOVEMBER 22, 1893, SON OF POOR JEWISH LEATHER WORKER IN THE UKRAINE. AT THE AGE OF 14, LAZAR BEGAN WORK AS A SHOE-MAKER, LATER AS SADDLER.

DEC 9-1941

KAGANOVICH JOINED THE BOLSHEVIKS AS A YOUTH OF 18. HE WAS ARRESTED AND EXILED IN 1915, BUT ESCAPED AND CONTINUED UNDERGROUND WORK IN VARIOUS UKRAINIAN CITIES.

A FOLLOWER OF LENIN, KAGANOVICH WAS ARRESTED BY THE KERENSKY GOVERNMENT AFTER THE MENSHEVIK REVOLUTION IN FEBRUARY, 1917. HE ESCAPED TO WHITE RUSSIA, WHERE HE WAS ACTIVE IN THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION IN OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR.

KAGANOVICH TOOK ACTIVE PART IN THE CIVIL WAR THAT FOLLOWED, AND IN 1920 HE WAS GIVEN HIS FIRST IMPORTANT POLITICAL ASSIGNMENT AS THE COMMUNIST PARTY BOSS IN TASHKENT, CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, CENTRAL ASIA.

HE BECAME A FIGURE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE AFTER RECEIVING THE JOB OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UKRAINE IN 1925. HE HELD THIS POST FOR THREE CRUCIAL YEARS IN THE HISTORY OF SOVIET RUSSIA, AS THIS WAS THE PERIOD OF THE SHARPEST, DECISIVE CLASHES BETWEEN LEON TROTSKY AND STALIN.

AFTER TROTSKY'S BANISHMENT, KAGANOVICH BECAME THE MOST IMPORTANT JEW IN HIS COUNTRY. HE WAS APPOINTED THIRD SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, A KEY POST WHICH HE HAS HELD EVER SINCE. TWO YEARS LATER HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO MOSCOW, AS HEAD OF THE CAPITAL'S PARTY ORGANIZATION.

DEC 9-1941

TALL AND HANDSOME, KAGANOVICH IS ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AMONG SOVIET RUSSIA'S LEADING PERSONALITIES. EVEN AMONG THE HARD-WORKING SOVIET LEADERS HE IS CONSIDERED A "HUMAN DYANMO" CAPABLE OF SHOWING NOT A TRACE OF FATIGUE AFTER 15-16 HOURS OF INCESSANT WORK.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 8--SENT DEC. 4.)

JH139AES

leave blank

30.24—6323

30.24—6323

NAZIS BOMB LONDON FOR 9 HOURS; R.A.F. AGAIN BATTERS DÜSSELDORF; GERMANS SCUTTLE SHIP OFF CUBA

Homes, Shops, Hospitals Smashed In Violent Overnight Raid After 44-Hour Lull—Casualties Not Heavy, First Reports Indicate

Technique Used In Assault On Capital Recalls That At Coventry—British Raiders Intensify Forays Against German War Bases

DEC 10 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 8—Many German bombers set out for London soon after nightfall, informed sources said tonight, and made a surprise gliding raid on the British capital with their engines silenced.

The German radio said the silent approach enabled the raiders to arrive over London before sirens could be sounded and that Londoners became aware of the attack only when flares were dropped, followed immediately by a rain of bombs.

The technique of the Germans was reminiscent of the devastating bombing of Coventry a month ago.

Nazi planes appeared to be taking a south-to-north route across the shrapnel-filled skies.

Casualties Appear Not Heavy

An ambulance station and a Catholic Church were struck. Shops, homes and offices collapsed, but the casualties were not heavy in first reports. Many injured by flying glass were treated at neighborhood first-aid stations.

A number of persons were reported trapped in an air-raid shelter east of London near the Thames river estuary when one bomb struck near by.

A rectory and cottages were damaged in a raid on a southeast village.

The authoritative press association's expert was reminded of the ruinous assault on the Midlands city of Coventry as the raiders, breaking through the outer circles of anti-aircraft fire, came over the city singly or in groups of three and four, varying the direction of approach.

Singly And In "Sticks"

The bombs struck various parts of the city, sometimes singly and sometimes in series or "sticks."

In one residential district I saw at least sixty incendiaries fall and burst. I joined the volunteers putting them out, but more began falling even as we worked. A few fires broke out in one district, but they were quickly extinguished.

The British set up the heaviest drum-fire barrage heard in the past two weeks.

The earliest bombing squadrons, roaring up from the Thames Estuary, dropped flares to light the ground below. Ground crews sent showers of tracer bullets upward into the wavering lights, breaking them to pieces before they could settle to earth.

But the planes roared on. One hurled a stick of seven bombs into the outskirts.

Big Guns Bombard Dover

The alarm sounded soon after nightfall. In the afternoon and at dusk big German guns on the coast of France had bombarded Dover, and the British reported one German bomber shot down in the English Channel.

But London itself had been quiet, so uncommonly quiet that nerves, rested through most of the peaceful forty-eight-hour period, began to get a little raw as people wondered what was keeping the Nazis away. To some the stillness was ominous, portending something a good deal worse than London has ever known.

Lull Laid To Bad Weather

No official comment was advanced as to the reason for the Nazi inactivity, although it was generally believed the dirty weather over Britain might have something to do with it.

Night came, the sirens began wailing and the big guns opened up.

London, it seemed, was in for a night of it.

When the raiders had turned homeward, the Ministry said, they could see far behind them a blaze which experienced crews declared was the worst they had seen in Germany since the R. A. F. attacks began.

Brest's Worst Pounding

Brest, too, was given its worst pounding of the war, the Air Ministry news service declared. Incendiaries fell on infantry barracks and the buildings between them and the naval barracks, and high explosives rained down on the port, which to old France had been an important naval base.

The dry-dock area was among the targets, the news service said, and a bomb hit a power station. There was an explosion when the station was hit, the service said, and the place looked like "a huge blacksmith's forge from which rose showers of what looked like metal mingled with the debris of shattered buildings."

As Bad As Wednesday Night's

The R. A. F. also attacked Lorient, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne.

The Air Ministry communique on the Düsseldorf attack suggested the raid was just another one in a series to reduce the city of 500,000 population to worthlessness so far as its productive power goes.

"Düsseldorf is getting little respite from the R. A. F.," the communique said. It noted that "full details" were not yet available, then added that the destructiveness of the raid was certainly as bad as the Wednesday night attack, which was the longest any German city has suffered since the war began.

"There was good visibility and our pilots had no difficulty in recognizing their targets and observing the results of their bombing. Railways, factory buildings and waterways showed up brilliantly beneath the moon," the communique said.

Destruction At Düsseldorf

"Roofs caved in and explosions tore the walls of the great steel works wide open, and one crew, though experienced in raids over Germany, declared that the largest fire ever seen was left blazing in Düsseldorf last night."

At Lorient, a naval station, fifteen fires were counted in one section alone near the dry dock. Shipbuilding yards and ordnance works also were attacked, and fires were started near the submarine refueling wharves, the news service said.

Nazi Airdromes Bombed

Several airdromes in Holland, Belgium and France were also bombed. The British lost four planes.

On the Mediterranean front, the news service said, British bombers destroyed at least eight planes on the ground at Castel Benito, near Tripoli, last night and set fire to hangars at the airport. Other planes were reported damaged by incendiary bombs and machine-gun bullets. All British planes returned safely, it said.

DEC 10 1940

Damage From Raiders "Slight," Germans Say

Berlin, Dec. 8 (AP)—British bombers attacking occupied areas and western Germany last night "slightly" damaged factories in three places and killed six persons in one raid, the German high command announced today.

Several others were injured, the communique added.

Informed quarters said a limited number of British planes attempted to fly into German territory during the night.

German bombers subjected London to one of the heaviest attacks since September, informed sources said early today.

From airports in German-held Holland, Belgium and France, chains of German bombing units roared off against the British capital.

They began their attack early in the night, it was said, gliding down on the capital with silenced engines for a surprise raid.

A limited number of British planes attempted to fly into German territory last night, informed quarters said.

Soon after crossing the western frontier, the British were subjected to heavy anti-aircraft fire and were forced to dispose of their bombs while over open country, it was said. The British were reported turned back, with one plane shot down.

Returning pilots said the weather favored German attacks, moonlight offering good visibility After the third hour of bombardment, numerous fires were observed. The flames were said to enshroud various city blocks.

At sea, the Germans said, a submarine sank two "enemy" merchant ships aggregating 17,000 tons, and another submarine sent to the bottom two more totaling 12,000 tons. One of the vessels was described as a 9,000-ton tanker.

The Germans said four British planes were shot down yesterday, three by anti-aircraft fire, and that two German planes were missing.

Two British steamers off the east coast of England were reported bombed early today and D.N.B., German news agency, said both probably would be destroyed.

D.N.B. said German planes attacking a coal ship thirty-five kilometers (almost twenty-two miles) east of the Humber mouth scored bomb hits admidships, then peppered the top deck with machine-gun fire. Flames were said to have broken out on the ship.

Bomb Disposers Get Badges

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP).—The War Office announced today a special badge for men in bomb disposal units—a bomb embroidered in gold on a red background, to be worn on the lower left sleeve.

DEC 10 1940

Overnight Assault On London Ends As Fog Envelops City

By J. NORMAN LODGE
Associated Press Correspondent

London, *Monday*, Dec. 9—A violent nine-hour overnight German air assault ended early today as fog closed in to cover the new gaping wounds of the great city.

DEC 10 1940

Londoners, who had forty-four hours of quiet shattered by mass bombing that started early last night, resumed the tragic poll of dead and wounded, smashed homes, shops and hospitals.

The thunder of anti-aircraft guns died down as rescue workers labored in the debris.

Flares, Bombs, Explosives

The Germans worked with all their customary trappings—first flares, then fire bombs, then high explosives.

The British Press Association said "bombs crashed on a number of districts in and around London."

Both residences and business houses were demolished in the already bomb-scarred capital. The nurses' home of a children's hospital was hit by a time bomb, it was reported, but there were no casualties.

R. A. F. Gives Brest Its Worst Pounding; Düsseldorf Raided

DEC 10 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 8—British flyers, who raided the industrial Rhineland city of Düsseldorf for twelve hours Wednesday night, roared back last night the Air Ministry said today, and b[illegible] blast furnaces, steel works, g[illegible] railway yards and the qu[illegible] heavy shipping.

Berlin Reports London Blocks Afire in Raids

Says Bombers Surprised Capital by Gliding Down With Silenced Engines

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (Monday) (AP).—

ARGIROCASTRO IS CAPTURED; ATHENS EXULTS

Greek Capital Orders 3-Day Celebration To Mark Major Victory

ATHENS, Dec. 8 (AP)—Greek troops marched into Argyrokastron, last Italian base on the Albanian frontier from which Italy intended to overrun Greece, it was officially announced today.

The capture of the base removed the Italians' remaining airdrome in Southern Albania, and the Greeks said Italian attempts to prevent huge military stores from falling into Greek hands were unsuccessful.

The nearest Italian air bases now are at Valona and Berat. The former is on the Adriatic coast, along which the Greek Army is advancing after the capture of Porto Edda, and the latter is not far inland and is a site of Albanian oil production.

The retreating Italians are being harassed by the Greek cavalry and bombed and machine-gunned by airplanes, latest reports from the front said.

Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, congratulated by Premier General Metaxas, thanked the Premier and issued a general order congratulating the units that occupied Argyrokastron.

Church bells pealed throughout Athens to celebrate capture of this, the last of Italy's invasion bases on the Albanian frontier. It signaled that two days of mopping up around the mountain-fringed town had been completed.

Three days of celebration were ordered to mark this major success. It meant that the entire Italian line in the frontier region had collapsed. Jubilant crowds poured into the streets of this ages-old capital.

Premier General John Metaxas and high officers appeared at an open window of general staff headquarters here to wave to crowds cheering the Greek army "on to Rome."

"An Important Victory"

The Government spokesman said:

"Greek troops occupied Argirocastro at 12.15 P. M. It is an important victory.

"Very large quantities of materials and many prisoners were taken. They are uncounted yet.

"The Premier (Gen. John Metaxas) has been able to communicate by telephone with the commanding officer of the forces which occupied Argirocastro and has congratulated him.

Italian Flight Reported

"After the occupation of Delvino (announced last night) the enemy fled northwest, pursued by our troops which had been able to capture important quantities of material which was put to use immediately—this despite the enemy's efforts to destroy it.

"Other villages and divisions (areas) were taken by our troops. More to the north, other Alpinist units were beaten by our infantry."

Front dispatches and a communique of the British Royal Air Force, which is an integral factor in the Greek advance into Albania, pictured a general withdrawal of Italian forces under aerial bombardment, of die-hard resistance by rear-guard outposts, of roads jammed with refugees fleeing toward Tirana, Albanian capital, and of Italian prisoners streaming past the advancing Greeks as they slogged over mountain roads through rain and snow.

The R. A. F. announced that two days ago Greek naval units captured an Italian destroyer already badly damaged by British bombs, when they occupied Porto Edda, fifteen miles southwest of Argirocastro.

Italy's fighting retreat pivoted on Klisura Pass, on the road between Premet and Tepelini, where counter-invading Greeks had driven more than twenty miles through the Italian lines.

Farther northeast at the inland extremity of the battle front, the Greek advance aimed at Elbasani, on the road to Tirana, was said to be rapid.

New Heights Occupied

The Greeks on the right wing were based on captured Pogradetz, and every report from this sector told of the capture of new heights, although exact positions were not stated.

Italian losses there were said to be severe. In one position alone—apparently a rearguard post left to cover the withdrawal—fifty Italian dead were found by a Greek advance party.

R. A. F. Backs Offensive

There were no accurate figures on the number of prisoners, but observers told of meeting detachments being escorted to the Greek rear lines in every sector.

The R. A. F. supported the Greeks' general offensive yesterday with an attack on "enemy shipping" off the Albanian coast.

"There was a direct hit on the stern of one ship and many near misses," the R. A. F. communique reported.

Despite unfavorable weather, the Britons raided the port of Valona, about fifty miles northwest of Porto Edda, and were met by "heavy enemy fighter opposition." Nevertheless, the R. A. F. said, all bombs fell in the target area.

The Italian destroyer reported seized at Porto Edda was struck by two direct hits in a British bombardment two days before Porto Edda fell to the Greek land forces.

Greeks Report Capture Of New Points In North

Struga, Yugoslavia (Near Yugoslav-Albanian Border), Dec. 8 (AP)—Greek forces have captured strong Italian mountain positions near the village of Radokal, near the Yugoslav border, and have gained an opening to advance west through the Shkumbi river valley toward Elbasani, it was reported here tonight.

The Greeks were said to have suffered heavy losses.

They also were said to have cleared the way for an advance to the northeast to attack Lin, just across the Yugoslav border.

ROME, Dec. 8 (AP)—Mario Appelius, commentator in Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia, cited British press dispatches as authority that the Italians were retreating in Albania in good style.

According to the British source, Signor Appelius said, attempts to cut the retreat of Fascist contingents on the road around Lake Ochrida failed "notwithstanding furious Greek efforts" and the Greeks have been unable to touch Italian positions in the Tepeleni sector.

In the air, the high command reported Italian bombardments of the Greek towns of Preveza and Ithaca.

ARGYROKASTRON A KEY CITY

Town Is One of Albania's Chief Communication Centers

Argyrokastron, one of Albania's chief communication centers, is a city of some 10,000 normal population about fifteen miles inland from Porto Edda, the chief southern port, The Associated Press states.

Settled sixteen centuries ago, the city is a conglomerate of the very old and the new. The ancient silver crafts for which Argyrokastron became famous throughout the Balkans are still carried on.

A good highway links the city with Tepeleni and the Port of Valona on the northwest and with Porto Edda on the southwest.

The plague of 1814 nearly wiped out Argyrokastron during one of its most prosperous periods.

In the Balkan wars of 1912-13 it suffered heavily and later was claimed unsuccessfully by the Greeks. During the World War, when Greece and Italy were allies, Argyrokastron was first occupied by the Greeks and then by the Italians.

There, in June, 1917, an Italian general proclaimed the independence of all Albania under the protection of Italy. Later the Italians and other foreign forces withdrew from the country and its independence was confirmed.

Wounded Greeks And Italians Lie Side By Side In Hospital

Both Getting Equal Treatment At Salonika Institution, Writer Says After Visit

By DANIEL DE LUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Salonika, Greece, Dec. 8—Hundreds of Italian wounded were carried down today to a Greek base hospital from the mountainous northern front in Albania.

They came in Red Cross trucks over roads deep in slush to the Phlorina railroad terminus in upper Macedonia where doctors sorted out those with a chance to live from those whose luck had run out. But they did their best for both.

"*Grazia*," many Italians whispered as their wounds were dressed.

Soup Brings Smiles

When young nurses brought soup to men who had gone hungry for days during the fighting on cliffs in the Albanian mountain wilderness, they broke into wide smiles. (Here thirty-one words censored.)

As far as I could see Italian and Greek casualties were getting equal treatment behind the lines. All the food, housing and medical attention I saw were identical, and to the limit of Greek resources.

In some hospitals, wounded soldiers of both armies lay side by side.

Italian privates fraternized willingly with the Greeks who ministered to them.

"*Soddisfatti!*" (we are satisfied) they exclaimed—and most added that they hoped the war would end soon.

Told that Marshal Pietro Badoglio had resigned Friday as army chief of staff, they shook their heads and said they couldn't believe it.

"Sometimes they say bad things about Mussolini when their wounds hurt most," a 17-year-old nurse told me. "I think it would be good propaganda if we could send them back to Italy. The ones that recover would tell their comrades in arms how they were treated in Greece."

Officers Are Husky

A group of wounded Fascist officers, including a colonel, were husky, powerful men, who bore little physical resemblance to many privates, who appeared gaunt and frail. (Here twelve words censored.)

"They are professional soldiers," one doctor said, explaining their silence. "Their pride, too, has been wounded."

He looked at the chart of a gray-faced captain with a smashed knee.

"He suffers much, but he doesn't complain," he said.

Salonika Greeks Mistake Celebration for an Alarm

By The Associated Press.

SALONIKA, Greece, Dec. 8—Many Greeks were late tonight for the celebration that followed the official announcement of the fall of the Albanian city of Argyrokastron.

Salonika had a taste of air raids last month, and so when the whistles and bells got going tonight hundreds of Greeks mistook the sounds for an alarm and dashed into cellars.

TWO ITALIAN GENERALS DIE IN AIR CRASH

Members Of French-Italian Armistice Commission Killed

Pintor, Famed Artillery Officer, And Pellegrini, Of Air Force, Perish

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 8—The death of two Italian generals in a plane crash yesterday was disclosed today in a communique.

Those killed were Gens. Pietro Pintor and Aldo Pellegrini, both members of the Italian-French Armistice Commission.

The communique named only the two generals, but said all aboard the military plane, including "some members" of the commission—apparently besides Pintor and Pellegrini—were killed on a flight from Rome to Turin, Italy's northern industrial center.

Headed Armistice Group

General Pintor, 60, a distinguished artillery officer who was promoted to army corps general in 1937, was president of the Armistice Commission.

He was a veteran of the World War, the Libyan War, 1926-1928, and the Ethiopian War, 1935-1936. He was sent to east Africa in command of the regular Cosseria division when Italy mobilized it for the drive against Ethiopia.

Led Regiment At Piave

Pintor was attached to the high command as an artillery consultant in the World War and also led his own regiment in the victory of the Piave.

This victory turned the tide in Italy's favor. So brilliant was Pintor's work that he won the military Order of the House of Savoy, the silver Medal of Valor and promotion for war merit.

Like Pintor, General Pellegrini, 52, was a veteran of the Libyan war. A flyer in the late Marshal Italo Balbo's good-will flight to Chicago in 1938, he headed the office of air traffic and civil aviation in the Air Ministry at the time of his death.

Second Tragedy Of Kind

This was the second time that air crashes have taken a toll of armistice commission officers and the second time they have taken the lives of high Italian officers.

Balbo died last June 29 when the plane he was flying over Tobruk, Libya, crashed. Italians said he was shot down by a British warplane, but the British denied this and other sources said his death was a mystery that might never be explained.

Last October 10 three French and four German officers, members of the French-German Armistice Commission, and six German soldiers were killed when their plane fell into the Mediterranean in a severe storm when they were flying from north Africa to France. No names of the victims were announced.

Four Recent Major Shifts Of High Italian Officers

Rome, Dec. 8 (AP)—Since the start of the Greek invasion—admittedly still in reverse—there have been four major shifts in the Italian fighting services, two in the high command and two on the front, in this order:

1. In Albania, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Under Secretary of War, sent to the front to shake up the offensive against Greece (presumably superseding Gen. Visconti Prasa).
2. Chief of the Italian general staff, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, "Italy's Hindenburg," succeeded by Gen. Ugo Cavallero.
3. In the Dodecanese Islands, General Count Cesare Maria de Vecchi di Val Cismon, commander there and one of the original big four of Fascism, replaced by Gen. Ettore Bastico.
4. Chief of staff of the navy, Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, succeeded by Admiral Arturo Riccardi.

30.24-6325

30.24-6325

ROME, DEC. 8-(AP)-ITALY'S CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF ADMIRAL DOMENICO CAVAGNARI, WHO ALSO WAS UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY, RESIGNED TODAY AND WAS REPLACED IN BOTH POSTS BY ADMIRAL ARTURO RICCARDI. AT THE SAME TIME ADMIRAL INIGO CAMPIONI WAS NAMED VICE CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF.

MQ1202PES

DEC 10 1940

ADMIRAL ANGELO JACCHINI WAS APPOINTED TO "COMMAND OF THE FLEET ON SEA," SAID A COMMUNIQUE ON THIS NEWEST DEVELOPMENT IN ITALY'S HIGH COMMAND SHAKEUP, ALREADY MARKED BY REPLACEMENT OF THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF AND THE COMMANDER OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS.

DEC 10 1940

MQ1203PES

AT THE SAME TIME, MUSSOLINI ELEVATED TWO MORE OF HIS ADMIRALS. HE MADE ADMIRAL INIGO CAMPIONE VICE CHIEF OF THE NAVY STAFF AND APPOINTED ADMIRAL ANGELO JACCHINI "COMMANDER OF THE FLEET ON THE SEA."

THE THIRD RESIGNATION IN AS MANY DAYS CAUSED SPECULATION AMONG FOREIGN OBSERVERS WHETHER THESE SUDDEN SUBSTITUTIONS INDICATED THAT IL DUCE HAD STILL FURTHER CHANGES IN MIND TO STRENGTHEN ITALY FOR A NEW EFFORT AGAINST BRITAIN AND GREECE.

DEC 10 1940

RUMORS OF A GENERAL MILITARY -- AND PERHAPS POLITICAL -- SHAKE-UP HAD PRECEDED THE THREE RESIGNATIONS.

CAVAGNARI HAD BEEN UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR SEVEN YEARS AND WAS ONE OF THE FEW LEADERS TO SURVIVE THE CABINET SHAKE-UP IN OCTOBER, 1939. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID MUSSOLINI SENT HIM A CORDIAL LETTER EXPRESSING FULL RECOGNITION OF HIS COLLABORATION.

AFTER THE 1939 OVERHAULING, IT WAS SAID THAT MUSSOLINI HAD CALLED IN THE HEADS OF THE THREE ARMS OF HIS FIGHTING FORCE AND FOUND ONE READY, TWO WANTING. CAVAGNARI, WHO REPORTED HIS FLEET READY DOWN TO THE LAST BUTTON ON THE LAST UNIFORM, STAYED. GENERAL ALBERTO PARIANI YIELDED TO MARSHAL BADOGLIO AND AIR UNDERSECRETARY GIUSEPPE VALLE WAS OUSTED FOR GENERAL FRANCESCO PRICOLO.

DEC 10 1940

CAVAGNARI, 64, HOLDS THE GRAND CROSS OF THE GERMAN EAGLE, BESTOWED BY ADOLF HITLER FOR HIS SERVICES IN COORDINATING ITALIAN-GERMAN NAVAL WAR PLANS. HIS OUTSTANDING COMMANDS IN ITALY'S NAVY WERE IN THE ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR OF 1911-12 AND AS A NAVAL SQUADRON LEADER IN THE WORLD WAR.

RICCARDI, WHO COMES FROM A LINE OF ITALIAN COUNTS, WAS BORN 62 YEARS AGO AT PAVIA AND WAS MADE A SENATOR ABOUT A YEAR AGO. CAMPIONE IS THE SAME AGE AND BECAME A SENATOR AT THE SAME TIME.

AS GEN. CAVALLERO FORMALLY TOOK COMMAND AS ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF WITH A BRIEF ORDER OF THE DAY SAYING "WE SHALL PUT ALL OUR STRENGTH INTO REACHING THE SUPREME GOAL OF VICTORY," THE HIGH COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGED CONTINUED PRESSURE AGAINST THE NINTH ARMY IN ALBANIA BUT SAID THE ATTACKS "WERE THROWN BACK BY OUR TROOPS."

DEC 10 1940

ROME, DEC 8-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE TODAY ANNOUNCING CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMAND FOLLOWS:

WITH A ROYAL DECREE BEING SIGNED, ADMIRAL DOMENICO CAVAGNARI, UPON HIS OWN REQUEST, LEAVES THE POSITION OF CHIEF OF THE NAVY GENERAL STAFF AND UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE NAVY.

DEC 10 1940

WITH A ROYAL DECREE ALSO BEING SIGNED, SQUADRON ADMIRAL ARTURO RICCARDI IS DESIGNATED ADMIRAL SUPERIOR GRADE AND TAKES OVER THE DUTIES OF CHIEF OF THE NAVAL GENERAL STAFF AND UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SQUADRON ADMIRAL ANGELO JACHINO IS NAMED COMMAND OF THE FLEET AT

SEA.

THE DUCE SENT A CORDIAL PERSONAL LETTER TO ADMIRAL CAVAGNARI WHEREIN HE EXPRESSES HIS FULL RECOGNITION OF THE COLLABORATION GIVEN HIM AND THE WORK DONE DURING SEVEN YEARS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE ITALIAN NAVY.

DEC 10 1940

(END)

U314PES

BRITISH SEE DUCE AT GRAVEST CRISIS

Experts View Shifts in Rome as Sign He Is Losing Grip After Major Blunders

REPORTS OF UNREST CITED

Further Blows to Disillusioned People, It Is Contended, Would Bring Collapse

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—British military circles, cautiously optimistic about the course the war with Italy is taking, expressed the opinion tonight that the unexpected changes in the Italian Army and Navy High Command were "another sign" that Premier Mussolini was on the toughest spot in his career.

Some officers even went so far as to declare he was losing his grip "after two major political blunders"—his declaration of war against France and Britain last June and his Greek adventure. Both undertakings, these men said, apparently were started on the false assumption that victory would be cheap.

The surprising quality of Greek resistance, the British blockade and the "increasingly effective" British bombing, the officers said, had softened Italy to a dangerous degree.

Public Unrest Expected

Military experts not only put credence in reports reaching London of unrest and disorders in Northern Italy but also said "we have been expecting it." They said British broadcasts and leaflets, plus reports trickling back from the front, had made it impossible for Signor Mussolini to conceal the true state of affairs in Albania.

The fact that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's army, poised for months for an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal, is still waiting was regarded as another source of disquietude on the Italian home front.

Experts here are not brash enough to predict an immediate collapse, but they believe Italy is becoming groggy and that unrest and disillusionment among the people will set in and grow apace, and that if more blows are struck against the Fascisti Italy will reach a point where collapse cannot be avoided.

One officer suggested that the reason behind the changes in the Italian High Command was the necessity of finding men willing to carry out whole-heartedly the political and military policies of the Premier and avoid a growing split between the Fascisti and the Italian Army.

Badoglio Opposition Seen

This man had no doubt that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who has never been a Fascist, opposed the Greek campaign, which turned out to be such a grievous misadventure, politically as well as militarily. The politicians, this man said, apparently underestimated the strength of the Greek resistance and the army therefore was inadequately prepared.

What part Reichsfuehrer Hitler might have had in the High Command changes, supposing he had anything at all to do with the shake-up, was naturally not known here, but it appeared to be becoming clear in the minds of observers that German diplomacy was at work to persuade the Greeks to accept peace.

British naval circles expressed belief that the appointment of Admiral Angelo Jachino as commander of Italy's "fleet on the sea" might foreshadow a more offensive spirit by Fascist naval forces. A former Italian naval attaché here, he was described as a young man for so important a command. Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, who resigned as Chief of the Naval Staff, these sources said, owed his position "more to his political opinions than his reputation as a seaman."

Cairo Watches Dodecanese

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 8 (AP)—Internal events in Italy arising out of the Italian-Greek war are being watched closely by British military authorities here with emphasis on the position of the Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Special attention was paid to the announcement of the resignation of General Cesare Maria de Vecchi, Governor of the Dodecanese Islands, where Premier Mussolini is reliably reported to have about 50,000 troops.

Since the British occupied Crete early in November, the British and Greek fleets have successfully blockaded Italy's island fortresses in the Eastern Mediterranean, which, like Ethiopia, now have no sea communications with the homeland and must rely on aircraft.

The Italian troops are reported garrisoned mainly on the islands of Rhodes and Leros. The latter has been turned into an important naval base, which the Italians at one time made no secret of intending to use as a base for operations against the Suez Canal.

The islands were well stocked with war materials, but Greek inhabitants who have escaped to Crete lately say food supplies are running low. Italy took the islands from Turkey in 1911, but nine-tenths of the population is Greek by descent and religion and all speak Greek despite attempts to spread Italian culture among them.

Significantly, Greek authorities are recruiting Greek citizens who came originally from the islands for a "special mission." In Egypt, discriminatory measures against Italian nationals are not applied to those of Dodecanese descent.

SOVIET ARMY'S PAPER SEES NAZI AID TO ITALY

Red Star Says Fascisti Have Difficulty Getting to Albania

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (AP)—Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, said today that Italy was having difficulty in transporting troops to Albania and declared that the British Navy had isolated Italy's Dodecanese Islands. It suggested that Germany planned intensification of air and sea warfare against Britain to draw her attention away from the Italian-Greek front.

The Russian Government newspaper Izvestia, marking the 120th anniversary of the founding of Russia's Artillery Academy, declared that Red Army technique was the best in the world and that the army was the greatest in number.

Red Star emphasized Joseph Stalin's "tireless efforts from the days of the civil war until the present to insure the growth and striking power of Soviet artillery, which he calls the 'God of War.'"

The Defense Commissar, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, congratulating the academy on its anniversary, declared that its graduates had displayed heroism on battlefields and had also helped Soviet industry to produce powerful artillery equipment for the Red Army.

Sixteen professors of the academy received Soviet decorations. Twenty other teachers received prizes from Marshal Timoshenko.

INDO-CHINA'S HOPES OF PEACE DWINDLE

Governor Decoux Says No New Ground for Conversations With Thailand Is Sought

DEC 9 1940

JAPANESE DEMAND DENIED

Colony Will Resist Attack and Strive for Improvement in Trade Position

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 8 (AP)—Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of Indo-China, held little hope of an imminent settlement of the border dispute with Thailand in an interview granted tonight amid reports of mounting frontier hostilities.

"The French attitude remains unchanged and no new grounds for conversations are being sought," he said.

Despite military concessions to Japan in the north and her troubles with Thailand in the south and west, Indo-China intends to retain complete authority within her borders, he said.

In this connection he added that "Indo-China has not received any Japanese demands regarding South Indo-China."

[A Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch received from Hanoi in Hong Kong said that Thailand troops crossed the Cambodian frontier twice yesterday. Ground troops attacked a small village and Thai planes machine-gunned it. Simultaneously, the dispatch said, Thai bombers attacked Vien Tiane in Laos Province.]

Thailand has completed the evacuation of all her nationals living in Indo-China and communications between the two countries are severed except for a cable link via Singapore.

Offer Rudely Answered

Admiral Decoux said that France's offer to put the border dispute in the hands of a neutral commission was answered by Thailand's "rude radio, press and handbill campaign."

Indo-China is seeking increased trade with Japan and the United States, the Admiral said.

Since the arrival of the Japanese, Indo-China politically has aimed to maintain entire French authority in Indo-China, according to the treaty, and to develop trusting, friendly dealing with Japan. The purpose of the economic mission to Tokyo is to develop two-way trade, simplify formalities and lower custom rates.

Indo-China's trade with the United States "will not be abandoned," he said. For the last six months America has purchased nearly all of Indo-China's rubber and tungsten, he added.

He saw a reciprocal desire on the part of the United States to maintain close trade relations with Indo-China because of America's attitude in balancing power in the Pacific, but said Japan was the principal potential source of supply for Indo-China since the colony has been cut off from France.

France, he said, has given Indo-China complete control of customs effective Jan. 1, whereafter certain goods from all countries will be permitted free of duty if those countries reciprocate.

U. S. EVACUEES FROM ORIENT ARRIVE HOME

Most Of Liner's 1,342 Americans Are Women And Children

Ship Travels 20,000 Miles In Six Weeks To Complete Task

[*By the Associated Press*]

San Francisco, Dec. 8—A throng of 1,342 Americans, most of them women and children evacuating a troubled Orient, arrived here today expressing reluctance at leaving husbands and fathers across the Pacific.

Of the group, which arrived aboard the liner Washington, 904 were wives and children of American naval personnel, ordered to return to the United States because of tension between this country and Japan.

Others were families of army men, and some were civilians from the Shanghai area returning here at the urgent advice of the Government.

Diverted To Orient

The liner, commanded by the veteran captain, Harry Manning, was diverted to the Orient for the express purpose of removing the Americans, and carried back the largest group ever to cross the Pacific on a merchantman.

Captain Manning, who previously had brought back Americans from war-torn Europe, said the steward's department served an average of 6,000 meals a day crossing the Pacific.

"This ship has traveled 20,000 miles in six weeks, and has carried about 5,000 passengers," he said. "There has been no trouble, no difficulty. The crew worked hard and willingly."

Women's Point Of View

The attitude of the women was summed up by Mrs. H. A. House, wife of a navy lieutenant, who is the former Anita Page, of the movies:

"I hated to leave my husband, and that's true of every one of us navy wives. But we were practically forced to leave. It didn't seem necessary to us. After all, in our little group, there's practically no war talk." Mrs. House is en route to Hollywood.

Mrs. Harry Biszmaier, wife of a navy electrician at Manila, added:

"It's grand to be back, but, gosh, how I hated to leave my husband."

Gen. W. K. Wilson Aboard

Also aboard the vessel were Gen. W. K. Wilson, his wife, and his aide, Capt. H. M. S. Spangler. The general has been assigned to command the Army's Third Tactical Corps here.

Children accounted for 509 of those

30.24-6327

30.24-6327

aboard the vessel, which had accommodations for about 1,100 passengers. To care for the overflow, extra cots were set up in many staterooms.

Several days of stormy weather were encountered on the thirteen-day voyage from Manila.

Nazi Freighter Fleeing Mexico Caught by British in Caribbean

Washington Says English Warship Crew Took Over Ship Fired by Germans; Havana Lays Sinking to Torpedo; Roosevelt Cruising in Waters

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Navy Department reported tonight that the 5,033-ton German freighter Idarwald had been scuttled and set afire by her Nazi crew off Cuba at the approach of a British cruiser.

The British sailors were said to have boarded the flaming vessel after it was abandoned by its own men, brought the flames under control, hauled down the Swastika flag and hoisted the British ensign. The British cruiser Diomede is known to have been in the vicinity.

Reports conflicted, however, as to the fate of the freighter. The Cuban Navy reported that the British warship torpedoed her, but officials here had no confirmation of this. There also was no word immediately as to what became of the crew.

A spokesman indicated the exact location of the action had not been established definitely so far, but that it was within the Pan-American neutrality zone. State Department officials were watching the situation closely, but there was no comment.

The Navy was understood to be obtaining additional reports, but officials were reluctant to make them public until an authenticated account of the affair could be obtained.

[President Roosevelt, on an inspection cruise in the Caribbean, stopped on Sunday at the French Island of Martinique, about 900 miles from Cuba. He conferred aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa with American officials.]

Two Versions of Sinking

HAVANA, Dec. 8 (AP).—The blockade-running German freighter Idarwald was intercepted in the Caribbean Sea by a British cruiser today and was either scuttled by her crew or sunk by a torpedo. The Cuban Navy Department said the ship had been sunk by a torpedo. The crew got away in their boats.

The attack on the Nazi ship, which with another Nazi freighter, the Rhein, left Tampico, Mexico, in an attempt to run the blockade, came well within the American neutrality zone.

The Cuban Navy Department and wireless stations in Cuba and the United States intercepted a brief message saying the Idarwald had been torpedoed and that her crew was abandoning her in a sinking condition. The operator indicated he did not have time to say more because of the quickness of the sinking. Then the radio went silent.

The frantic message of the Idarwald was the first reported from her since she slipped away from port. "Being attacked by English warship off coast of Cuba. . . . Ship sinking south of Cuba. . . . No time now. . . . Leaving ship," the message said.

The reported sinking or capture was seventy-five miles from the south coast port of Cienfuegos, between the Isle of Pines and Grand Caiman Island, according to officials of the Cuban Department of Communications radio bureau.

Jose Arcilai, radio operator, picked up the distress signal of the Idarwald at 2:30 p. m. Arcilai is operator of the government radio telegraph station at Central Chaparra, American-owned sugar mill in Oriente Province. Officials expressed belief the Idarwald was trying to reach refuge at Cienfuegos.

There still was no word of the Rhein, 6,031 tons. The last message from her was reported shortly after she left Mexico, when she sent urgent calls to a station in Tampico. One operator also said he picked up a message from an unidentified station saying: "Rhein being followed by warships," but nothing further was reported from or about her.

Misfortune From Start

Misfortune dogged the Idarwald almost from the start of the venture. First to enter the open sea, she ran aground on a bar outside Tampico, but refloated herself without assistance and sailed away. The Rhein followed several miles in her wake.

The two ships found haven in Tampico early in the war. There was some speculation that they were en route to a rendezvous in the Atlantic with German war vessels, but the Idarwald gave Vigo, Spain, as her destination, and the Rhein said she was headed for Tenerife, in Spain's Canary Islands. Both were reported carrying limited cargoes of fuel and provisions.

The Rhein and Idarwald were with the German freighters Orinoco and Phrygia when the quartet vainly attempted to leave Tampico Nov. 15. The Orinoco turned back because of engine trouble and last was reported preparing to sail again. The Rhein and Idarwald beat a hasty retreat to harbor when they sighted warships their officers believed to be British. The Phrygia was scuttled by her captain. Later it developed that American destroyers had been on neutrality patrol in those waters.

Still in Tampico Harbor with the Orinoco were ten Italian vessels, which sought refuge there when Italy entered the war.

Believed Seeking Refuge

Officials expressed belief the Idarwald was trying to reach refuge at Cienfuegos.

Naval authorities said there were no reports from the south coast indicating the Idarwald's crew, if able to abandon ship and get away, had reached land there.

The Cuban molasses tanker Mambi, sailing south of the Isle of Pines, reported to the Cuban Government radio tonight it had picked up the Idarwald's distress signal and was proceeding at full speed east toward Cienfuegos in an effort to locate the freighter and lend assistance to her crew, if possible.

The Mambi, owned by the Cuban Distilling Company, reported it believed the Idarwald at the time was close to the Cuban south coast between Cienfuegos and Manzanillo.

IDARWALD'S FATE PLEASES BRITISH

English In Mexico Awaiting Details Of Scuttling Of Nazi Freighter

Note That Disaster Has Overtaken Most German Ships Seeking To Escape

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Dec. 8—British sources here expressed satisfaction tonight over reports that a British cruiser had intercepted the German freighter Idarwald today, but said thus far they had received no advices on the incident.

"Empire naval units operating in the general vicinity of the Caribbean Sea were advised at the time of the departure and general course of both the Idarwald and Rhein. Since then, however, we have had no news," these circles said.

No authoritative German source could be reached for comment.

Nazi Ships Meet Disaster

Disaster has overtaken virtually all German ships seeking to escape Mexican ports, made prisonlike by lurking British and Canadian warcraft, to which they fled at the outbreak of the war.

The German liner Columbus, speeding out of Veracruz after three months there in a bold bid to reach Hamburg, was scuttled in mid-Atlantic last year by its crew after being overtaken by a British destroyer.

The freighter Arauca, which left Veracruz with the Columbus, was forced into the port of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., by a British cruiser within a few hours of the sinking of the Columbus. It was held there by a legal action.

Wholesale Flight A Fiasco

Only last month a wholesale attempt to flee Tampico by the Idarwald and Rhein and two companion ships—the freighter Phrygia and passenger-cargo boat Orinoco—ended in the scuttling of the Phrygia and the hasty return of the three others. The Orinoco suffered an engine breakdown.

The German captains reported they were signaled to halt by unidentified warships, later said to have been members of the United States neutrality patrol.

A Canadian commerce raider captured the German freighter Weser shortly after the Nazi vessel steamed out of the Pacific port of Manzanillo.

The fate of the Havelland, German freighter that sailed this year from Manzanillo, remains unknown. No word has been received of the ship's movements since she left Manzanillo.

NAZI RAIDER'S DOOM SEALED, BRITISH FEEL

Carnarvon Castle's Sailors Believe Prowler Already May Be Caught

Aircraft Carrier Expected To Join Hunt For Fugitive Ship

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 8—Confident that their adversary also had been damaged and would be caught and smashed, the crew of Britain's battered 20,122-ton auxiliary cruiser Carnarvon Castle left the search of the South Atlantic today to other British warships.

While the Carnarvon Castle remained laid up here getting new plates to close the shell holes in her hull, the 7,580-ton British cruiser Enterprise and another warship in the vicinity of the 90-minute battle Thursday were said to have taken up the chase.

Raider Believed Caught

Some of the Carnarvon Castle's crewmen were sure the German raider already had been caught. Her commander, Capt. H. M. H. Hardy, said "the German ship undoubtedly suffered much more damage" than his, and some reports said she broke off the fight and fled aflame.

The German raider has not been identified, but authoritative sources say there are prowling Nazi motor ships equipped with special engines, ultra-modern cannon and electric, centralized fire-control which have been causing the British much concern.

Unless the raider already has been caught, British circles said, it is likely that an aircraft carrier will join the hunt to clear the South Atlantic of the German threat to a vital British food line.

While a Uruguayan commission has not yet reported the time necessary to make the Carnarvon Castle seaworthy, reports in British circles said she would leave some time Tuesday to rejoin the South Atlantic anti-raider patrol.

TANKER REPORT Q-BOAT ATTACK OFF LIBERIA

"Fired On By Mysterious Ship," Norse Craft Flashes

British Steamer Torpedoed, Also Off West Africa

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 8—A Q-boat—disguised raider—attack on the Norwegian motor tanker Hidlefjord off the West African coast was indicated tonight in a distress signal picked up by Mackay Radio, which also reported the torpedoing of a British steamer along the same coast.

Mackay said it received the following message from the Hidlefjord: "QQQ . . . Hidlefjord . . . being fired on by mysterious ship . . ." The time of the attack was given as 7.10 P. M.

The Hidlefjord, 7,639 tons, gave her position as less than one hundred miles southwest of Monrovia, capital of Liberia, on the West African coast.

Torpedoed, Ship Reports

The other message, Mackay said, was relayed by a British station, and said: "SSS . . . British S. S. Empire Jaguar . . . torpedoed."

The time of attack was 6.40 P. M.

The "SSS" signal indicated an attack by a submarine, Mackay said. The British vessel's position was given as approximately one hundred miles northeast of Dakar, scene of the attempted "Free French" landing by Gen. Charles de Gaulle several weeks ago. Dakar is on the coast of French West Africa.

The Empire Jaguar is not listed in Lloyd's register. A number of boats recently launched or acquired by the British—some of them from the United States—have been given an "Empire" designation.

Followed By Submarine

Earlier in the day the 4,070-ton former French freighter Djurdjura, sailing under British colors, signalled that she was being "followed by submarine" 550 miles west of Foynes, Ireland.

Mackay Radio heard the SSS call relayed by the Portishead station at 11.45 A. M. The eighteen-year-old vessel traded between France and Africa before the war.

Greek Ship In Distress

Her position, "latitude 53.06 north, longitude 22.00 west," was approximately one hundred miles west of that given by the storm-battered Greek freighter Aghiaeirini, calling for "immediate assistance" for the fourth time in four days.

The Greek, one of five ships which sent calls for aid after being disabled by "heavy gales" last Thursday, had sent three previous S O S calls.

This morning, still afloat with twenty-nine men aboard, she radioed that she was drifting helplessly with "holds full of water" and her "helm out of action."

DEC 9 1941

Spaniard on British Ship Spanish Radio Had 'Sunk'

By The Associated Press.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 8—General Agustin Munoz Grande, military governor of Algeciras, paid an unofficial visit to this British fortress yesterday and had luncheon on the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, whose "sinking" Spanish radio stations recently have been announcing.

General Munoz Grande was the guest on the Ark Royal of her commander, Captain C. S. Holland, who took him on a tour of the ship.

Flandin, Deat May Get Posts In Vichy Rule

Shake-Up Expected to Put Pro-Germans in Interior and Justice Ministries

BERNE, Dec. 8 (AP).—Marshal Henri Petain of France is planning a government shake-up to bring into his Cabinet former Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin, a pre-war exponent of an understanding with Germany, and perhaps others to replace ministers opposing Vice-Premier Pierre Laval on the issue of collaboration with Germany, diplomatic reports from France said tonight.

It was reported that Flandin soon might replace Marcel Peyrouton as Minister of the Interior, and that former Air Minister Marcel Deat, also a pre-war advocate of Franco-German co-operation, might be chosen as Minister of Justice to replace Raphael Alibert.

Flandin and Deat, these reports added, might establish their departments in Paris and function there as the two who could deal best with the German authorities. Flandin heretofore has been either in Paris or in the provinces, but has shunned Vichy. However, he appeared there yesterday and was still there during a Cabinet meeting tonight.

Peyrouton and others in the Cabinet, including Alibert, Minister of Agriculture Pierre Caziot and Minister of Labor Rene Belin, were said to be in frequent disagreement with Laval on questions involving collaboration with Germany.

Political observers reported that Flandin's entry into the Cabinet would not, however, necessarily bolster Laval's stock, even if it removed some of his opposition. Although Flandin's public support is by no means nation-wide, diplomatic sources said he was more popular than Laval and might well become Laval's rival for power.

SPAIN HINTS FRANCE MUST YIELD LANDS

Falangist Organ Joins Franco In Call For Redeeming Past Errors

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Dec. 8—The time may soon come when France can give proof of her "proclaimed friendship" for Spain, the Falangist party organ *Arriba* declared today in an editorial quickly following up Generalissimo Franco's hint to France against repeating "past errors."

Both Franco in his speech yesterday accepting the credentials of French Ambassador Francois Pietri and the newspaper *Arriba* today referred to iscriminations against Spain in past years.

Adjoins French Areas

Their consensus was that the "new order" in Europe and peace when it comes must take into account Spain's desires, which have been outlined as including expansion in Africa, where France still holds territories adjacent to Spain's Moroccan protectorate.

Franco warned that "whoever may have intentions contrary to Spain's legitimate ambitions cannot long boast of keeping our friendship."

Arriba declared Spain wants "no *status quo* and no provisional arrangement. These would simply defraud Spain of her historical and natural rights."

Spain wanted only neutrality from France during the civil war, the paper said, but "instead of a spectator we had next to us an adverse belligerent."

French Radio Denies People Are Starving

Broadcast, Heard In U. S., Admits "Food Is Scarce" And There Has Been Rationing

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The French radio in Paris, in a broadcast heard in the United States by NBC, asked the "friends of France" not to believe that food conditions are so bad in France that some persons are starving.

"Food is scarce, it is true," the announcer said, "and therefore we have rationed some food stuffs. But there is enough to satisfy our needs as regarding necessities."

RUMANIAN VETERANS BACK 'OLD FRONTIERS'

Dniester, Lost to Russia, Cited at Review Before Antonescu

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Dec. 8 (AP)—Thousands of war veterans paraded today before General Ion Antonescu and their leader, General George Beglescu, told the Chief of State that "war survivors are impatient to hear your order to shoulder rifles and reconstruct the old Rumanian frontiers."

"If some hostile event should occur to prevent Rumania from realizing this dream, we would wish all Rumanian soldiers be turned to stone along the Dniester River," General Beglescu said.

[The Dniester was the Rumanian-Russian boundary before the Province of Bessarabia was ceded to Russia last Summer on Russia's ultimatum.]

"I am accused of not taking hands extended to me, but I refuse to take hands extended over the corpses of our persecuted brothers," General Antonescu replied. "When this ceases I will take the outstretched hand."

Two German generals were seen on the reviewing stand.

Rumania Promises Reich 3,000,000 Oil Tons in '41

By The Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Dec. 8—Rumania has promised to deliver 3,000,000 tons of oil to Germany in 1941, it was reported in official circles tonight.

That amount would be nearly twice as much as the total exported this year and twice as much as sold to the Reich in 1936, when exports were at their peak.

To move this unprecedented amount for the use of German ships, submarines and factories, work already has begun on a 75-mile pipeline to the Danube port of Giurgiu and a 300-mile pipeline from the oil fields to the Danube port of Moldova Noua.

Establishment of a secondary loading port at Moldova Noua will eliminate the necessity of sending tankers through the treacherous Iron Gate, Danube bottle neck.

Petroleum men have been told by the Germans that they expect to have the lines completed by April 1, when they will be prepared to move 360,000 tons monthly.

Belgians Depose Antwerp Mayor

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP)—A. D. N. B., German news agency, dispatch from Brussels today said the Interior Ministry had formally deposed Camille Huysmans as Mayor of Antwerp. [M. Huysmans, also Speaker of the Belgian Parliament, and his family reached London in June after a flight through France.]

Martinique Village Burns

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Dec. 8 (AP).—Forty-three frame buildings were destroyed by a fire last night in the village of Lamentin, ten miles from here.

Ambulance Given Greece

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The British-American Ambulance Corps gave twenty-five American ambulances today to Greece.

They had been donated originally for shipment to England.

Roosevelt Holds Parley Off Island of Martinique

U. S. Officials at French Colony Visit His Cruiser

ABOARD U. S. MAYRANT, AT SEA, Dec. 8 (AP).—President Roosevelt climaxed his Caribbean defense inspection cruise today by stopping off at the French island of Martinique, a potential trouble spot, where he conferred for one hour aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa with American officials.

American Consul Brocker and Capt. Ernest J. Blankenship, U. S. N. American observer on the island went to the Tuscaloosa aboard the destroyer Sims, which has been on neutrality patrol in this area. The Tuscaloosa hove to in plain view of the French aircraft carrier Bearn off Fort de France.

Blankenship and Brocker returned to Fort de France aboard the destroyer, and the Tuscaloosa and escort vessels proceeded to sea for an unannounced destination.

The President devoted most of Sunday to inspection of strategic American aviation outposts guarding the eastern Caribbean approaches at St. Lucia, a small British island in the Lesser Antilles. Facilities for seaplane operation, acquired from Great Britain in the destroyer Deal, already are in operation. With Sir Henry B. Popham, Governor A. A. Wright, administrator, and Allen B. Peter, he examined facilities for water supplies and artillery protection.

Completing a 2,000-mile run from Miami, the Tuscaloosa and escorting destroyers, Trippe and Mayrant, anchored in the morning off Castries, picturesque St. Lucia capital.

held daily conferences last week on the diplomatic, legal and economic questions which would be involved in such action, and asked advice from a number of private citizens interested in refugee problems. It is understood that no decision has been reached.

A joint resolution adopted last year by the St. Thomas and St. Croix public councils declared it to be the desire of the island people that such refugees be given shelter there under protection of the United States flag.

Plan "Landing Ticket"

Under the plan being considered, aliens would be received with no passport other than a "landing ticket" approved by American consuls at their points of embarkation or by island authorities upon their arrival. They would not be eligible to apply for American citizenship, and would not be permitted to seek employment in competition with the islanders. Their "tickets," similar in effect to border passes, would be revocable at any time.

The Interior Department, which supervises the islands, is understood to have approved the proposal.

The State Department, however, is said to be concerned over the feasibility of permitting European aliens to enter American territory without the customary visas, and the Justice Department is weighing the chances of successfully weeding out subversive elements and "fifth-columnists" who might take advantage of the island's hospitality.

If, after a time on the islands, a refugee wished, and this Government found it satisfactory, he would be permitted to make application for a visa to come to the mainland and later, perhaps, file for citizenship.

No vast number of political exiles could be accommodated on the islands. They are small in territory and the native population, responsible for its economy, is a scant 22,000.

Virgin Islands Considered As Haven For Rich Refugees

Three U. S. Departments Study Proposal For "Landing Tickets" In Place Of Passports

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 8—A proposal to offer the Virgin Islands as a haven for financially independent European political refugees is under consideration, it was learned today, by the State, Justice and Interior departments.

Representatives of the departments

British Urged To Pay Debt With Islands

Senator Thomas Advises Cancellation in Return for Temporary Control

Would Solve Issue Of Credits for War

Holt and Clark Reiterate Warnings on Dangers of U. S. Involvement

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, proposed today that the United States cancel Great Britain's $5,000,000,000 war debt in return for temporary control over some of Britain's possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Senator Thomas, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that an exchange such as he proposed would free Britain from restrictions of the Johnson act, prohibiting private loans from the United States to nations which have defaulted on their war debts.

The Utah Senator advocates transferring control of all British colonies in this hemisphere except Canada and islands adjacent to Canada. This, he said, would relieve Britain of the burden of defending these countries and would provide the United States with strategic military and naval outposts. He suggested that the transfer be effective until two years after the European war is terminated.

Others Ask Collateral

Other Senators said England should offer insular possessions in this hemisphere, English investments in the United States or similar collateral in return for loans.

This exchange of views was prompted by recent discussions by United States and British government officials of Britain's ability to finance the war. Sir Frederick Phillips, British Under Secretary of the Treasury, conferred with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr. last week and is scheduled to see him again tomorrow.

"We must follow a policy of realism," Senator John A. Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, said. "That first involves our own national interests. That's just what Britain does in every international stratagem in which she is involved."

Fear United States Involvement

Senator Bennett C. Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, said that England was "starting its demands for money early in a further effort to involve us in active participation in the war."

Senator Rush D. Holt, Democrat, of West Virginia, using football terms, called the credit campaign "the old 'Statue of Liberty play.'" He added that "they don't need money, they don't want credit, they don't even care what play we use, just so we carry the ball for them."

Expressing a dissenting view, Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, said: "England is fighting our battle against the totalitarian forces right now. I'm not so particular about security for loans under those conditions."

PADEREWSKI URGES SACRIFICES BY U. S.

Calls On Americans To Give Greater Aid To Great Britain

Says Exchange Of Destroyers For Bases Was Deal, Not Contribution

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 8—Ignace Jan Paderewski urged Americans today to avoid the "risky impression of relative security" and to make sacrifices to aid Great Britain in her fight against dictatorships.

In a radio interview under auspices of the Department of Justice, designed to speed the registration of aliens in this country, the noted pianist and former Polish Premier answered questions put by Marshall E. Dimock, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Makes Reservations

"All of you, my dear American

30,24-6329

friends," Paderewski said, "are under the impression that your present collaboration for the final victory of the democracies is something that deserves general appreciation and praise. Far from underestimating the importance of your help to date, I have to make some reservations, so far as your contributions are concerned."

The 80-year-old statesman asserted that the cash-and-carry law "leaves you very little opportunity" and that the exchange of fifty destroyers for naval bases "has to be considered rather as a deal than as a contribution."

"Don't you Americans realize," he said, "that every plane, every load of munitions which reaches England postpones the prospect of your eventual armed intervention? Across the ocean there are millions of men already fighting and eager to fight for the final victory, which is the common victory of civilization and democracy.

Points To Needs

"They need proper arms. They need food, they begin to feel the shortage of transportation means, and they need liberal financial assistance. . . ."

As a guest of the United States, Paderewski said he did not feel it right for him to suggest how best to accomplish greater aid to Britain, but in response to a question he urged:

"Stand by your great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, hand to hand, united and disciplined, ready to back him, confident in his judgment, in his statesmanship, in his patriotism, ready for any sacrifice, and all of you—the great American nation—enlist your unlimited means in the defense of the great cause of freedom and democracy."

Windsors To Arrive In Miami On Abdication Anniversary

DEC 9 1941

Duke And Duchess Accept Use Of Swedish Industrialist's Yacht—Leaving Nassau Today

[By the Associated Press]

Nassau, Bahamas, Dec. 8—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will use the palatial ocean-going yacht Southern Cross, owned by Alexis Wenner-Gren, Swedish industrialist, for their trip to Miami tomorrow.

They will reach Miami Tuesday—the fourth anniversary of Edward's abdication December 10, 1936, from the English throne so that he might marry American-born Wallis Warfield Simpson.

Use of the Southern Cross was accepted by Windsor to take the Duchess to her homeland for a major dental operation because of a half-day delay in the sailing schedule of the S. S. Munargo, on which the party had booked passage.

The extra time was considered valuable, the Duke's aides said, so the Duchess could submit to the operation at a Miami Beach hospital and have time for partial recuperation before the royal party returns to Nassau Friday aboard the Munargo. The Southern Cross will remain in Miami for minor repairs.

The Southern Cross, a frequent visitor in Southern waters, has had a spectacular history, including several dramatic rescues at sea. The most notable of these occurred when Wenner-Gren's yacht saved many survivors from the Athenia, torpedoed in mid-Atlantic at the start of the war.

The Wenner-Grens will remain here at their new home, Shangria-La on Hog Island.

The Duke has let it be known he will accept no invitations and make no public appearances during the private, four-day trip to Miami. He and the Duchess and an aide-de-camp, Capt. Vyvyan Drury, will remain at St. Francis Hospital Tuesday night after the operation. They then will move to a hotel for the remainder of the stay.

The Duke's only public contact will be upon arrival Tuesday morning, when the Southern Cross docks at the same pier from which President Roosevelt boarded the cruiser Tuscaloosa a week earlier for a Caribbean cruise.

The Windsors will meet newsmen, after which they will be greeted by an official committee.

The committee will include Mrs. Fred P. Cone, wife of Florida's Governor; Stephen Childs, of the British Embassy in Washington; J. A. Marjoribanks, British Consul at Jacksonville; L. A. Oates, British Vice-Consul at Miami; Terence F. McGrath, of the Nassau Development Board; the Mayors and Chamber of Commerce presidents of Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 8 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In Albania renewed enemy attacks against the left wing of our Ninth Army were thrown back by our troops. Along the remainder of the front there was scouting patrol activity by both sides.

Our planes bombed military objectives at Preveza and Ithaca.

Enemy planes raided Valona. Received with ready, precise anti-aircraft reaction and attacked by our pursuit planes, they lost one plane shot down by naval anti-aircraft batteries and another downed in flames by our chasers. Two more pursued by our chasers disappeared in the clouds with signs of fire aboard.

In Northern Africa one of our pursuit formations machine-gunned numerous enemy mechanized forces east of Bir Enba [in Egypt], putting a number out of action. One of our planes bombed enemy military positions along the Wadi el Raml, near Matruh [in Egypt].

In Eastern Africa our planes attacked a score of motorized units at Mecali [in the Sudan], as well as north of Kassala, railway stations at Malawaya, south of Kassala, and one Wellesley type plane on the ground at the Seraf Sayip airfield northeast of Gallabat. All our planes returned.

British

ATHENS, Dec. 8 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force issued the following communiqué today:

Enemy shipping off the Albanian coast was attacked yesterday by a formation of R. A. F. aircraft. There was a direct hit on the stern of one ship and many near-misses.

A raid on Valona, made in bad weather conditions and with heavy enemy fighter opposition, resulted in all bombs falling in the target area, but their effect was not observed.

The enemy destroyer which was attacked off the coast of Santi Quaranta [Porto Edda] and two direct hits scored, as described by the communiqué of Dec. 5, has been captured by units of the Greek Navy. The destroyer was so badly damaged it had to make for the nearest harbor, which was Santi Quaranta.

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Last night R. A. F. bombers again carried out an effective and substantial attack on many important industrial and military targets in the Duesseldorf area. The damage inflicted is believed to be severe.

Other targets included the ports of Antwerp, Dunkerque, Calais and Boulogne. Several airdomes in enemy-held Holland, Belgium and France also were bombed.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked the naval shipyards and docks at Lorient and Brest. Hits causing fires and explosions were seen on the target area. Four of our aircraft are missing.

A communiqué issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries:

One enemy fighter-bomber was shot down in the Channel early this afternoon. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 8 (AP)—The British Army Command issued this communiqué today:

Yesterday our artillery again carried out a successful shoot on enemy positions east of Metemma [in the Sudan]. Loud explosions were heard following the bombardment. In the area north of Kassala our artillery also was active.

Other fronts: No change in the situation.

DEC 9 1941

German

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

A submarine sank two enemy merchant ships with a total of 17,000 tons, and another submarine sank two more totaling 12,000 tons, including a 9,000-ton tanker.

As already announced airplane groups the night of Dec. 7 attacked Bristol port and dock facilities and other war-important objectives in various parts of the city, especially in the vicinity of the waterworks. Explosions and several fires were observed.

Air force activity Dec. 7 was concentrated on disturbance attacks on several important centers on the English southeast coast.

During armed reconnaissance at sea east and north of Great Yarmouth two freighters were bombed and set afire.

The night of Dec. 8 [apparently the night of Dec. 7-8] the British flew over and bombed occupied areas, as well as Western Germany. In three places factories were damaged slightly. Besides that houses were damaged in several places, in one of which six persons were killed and several injured. Nearly all those killed and injured were outside safety cellars.

Four enemy planes were shot down, three by anti-aircraft fire. Two of our ships are missing.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, DEC 8—(AP)—ARRIVAL OF 150 MORE CENSORS FROM ENGLAND HAS SWELLED TO 590 THE TOTAL OF CENSORS OPERATING IN THIS BRITISH COLONY. THEY EXAMINE CARGOES AND MAIL PASSING THROUGH HERE ENROUTE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Q816PES (RETYPED)

DEC 9 1941

NEW YORK, DEC. 8—(AP)—GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, "FREE FRENCH" LEADER, BROADCAST FROM LONDON TONIGHT THAT FRANCE NOW HAS "A FINE OPPORTUNITY" TO RE-ENTER THE WAR "AND SO SHARE IN FINAL VICTORY," ACCORDING TO A BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORT HEARD HERE BY CBS.

IT QUOTED HIM AS SAYING THAT ACTION BY FRENCH LAND AND NAVAL FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA AND SYRIA MIGHT TURN RECENT ITALIAN DEFEATS INTO A ROUT AND GAIN A GREAT TRIUMPH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR FRANCE.

IT SAID HE CONCLUDED WITH AN APPEAL TO FRANCE'S ARMED FORCES TO JOIN HIS FOLLOWERS "ALONG THE PATH OF HONOR AND DUTY."

PS809PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC.9)

CANADA DEBATING
FINANCIAL AID
TO BRITAIN

MORE GIVING, LESS
SELLING SUGGESTED (440)

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THE QUESTION OF EXTENDING FINANCIAL AID TO EMBATTLED BRITIXZN OFTEN HEARD IN THE UNITED STATES, FINDS AN ECHO ON THIS SIDE OF THE BORDER.

EVEN BEFORE THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES CALLED ATTENTION TO ENGLAND'S DWINDLING FINANCIAL RESOURCES, VOICES WERE RAISED IN CANADA'S PARLIAMENT SUGGESTING THERE SHOULD BE MORE GIVING AND LESS SELLING IN THE DOMINION'S POLICY OF AID FOR BRITAIN.

AFTER THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE INFORMED PARLIAMENT THAT BRITAIN HAD AGREED TO BUY FROM CANADA $12,050,000 WORTH OF FISH, $4,541,000 WORTH OF FRUIT AND HONEY, $89,300,000 WORTH OF BACON AND OTHER PORK PRODUCTS, $16,100,000 WORTH OF CHEESE AND ABOUT $100,000,000 WORTH OF WHEAT, SOME MEMBERS SUGGESTED THAT FOOD FOR BRITAIN UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD NOT BE RECKONED ON A DOLLARS AND CENTS BASIS--THAT IT SHOULD BE SENT TO HER GLADLY AS A GIFT.

ON THE OTHER HAND, SOME MEMBERS FROM AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS POINTED OUT THAT THE PRICES PAID REPRESENTED, IN THEMSELVES, A SACRIFICE TO BE BORNE BY CANADIAN FARMERS. THEY ARGUED THAT THE FARMER HAS JUST AS MUCH RIGHT TO COLLECT A FAIR PRICE FOR HIS PRODUCTS AS THE MUNITIONS MAKER.

OTHERS LIFTED THE DISCUSSION TO THE GENERAL PLANE OF FINANCING BRITISH PURCHASES IN CANADA. THEY POINTED OUT THAT BRITAIN HAS FOUND IT NECESSARY TO SELL LARGE AMOUNTS OF BRITISH-OWNED CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ORDER TO PAY HER BILLS IN CANADA. IN THIS CONNECTION THE FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINED THAT THESE SECURITIES WERE NOT SIMPLY DUMPED ON THE MARKET FOR WHATEVER PRICE THEY MIGHT BRING, BUT MARKETED IN AN ORDERLY FASHION, SHORT-TERM CREDITS MEANWHILE BEING ADVANCED TO COVER BRITISH PURCHASES UNTIL THEY COULD BE LIQUIDATED FROM THE PROCEEDS OF THE SECURITIES SOLD.

THIS ARRANGEMENT MOVED W.A.TUCKER, LIBERAL MEMBER FROM ROSTHERN, TO SAY:

"SO FAR AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE ONLY PURCHASES SO FAR THAT WE PERMIT BRITAIN TO MAKE IN CANADA ARE THOSE WHICH SHE IS FINANCIALLY ABLE TO MAKE THROUGH THE EXCHANGE AVAILABLE TO HER BY VIRTUE OF THE GOODS SHE HAS SHIPPED TO CANADA AND THE SECURITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED...IF THAT IS ALL THAT HAS BEEN DONE, HAVE WE TREATED GREAT BRITAIN IN ANY DIFFERENT WAY FROM THE WAY IN WHICH SHE HAS BEEN TREATED BY THE UNITED STATES, OR THE ARGENTINE, OR ANY OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRY?

"WE MUST NOT BE TOLD THAT THE LIMIT OF OUR ASSISTANCE TO GREAT BRITAIN IS WHAT GREAT BRITAIN IS ABLE TO BUY WITH HER GOODS AND HER SECURITIES. SURELY WE ARE NOT GOING TO STOP AT ANY SUCH LIMITED DEGREE OF ASSISTANCE."

TUCKER SUGGESTED THAT THE BANK OF CANADA BE AUTHORIZED TO BUY OUTRIGHT "ABOUT $1,000,000,000 WORTH" OF BRITISH-OWNED CANADIAN SECURITIES, AND KEEP THESE SECURITIES IN ITS VAULTS AS BACKING FOR CANADIAN CURRENCY; THUS "THE BANK OF CANADA, REPRESENTING THE PEOPLE OF CANADA, WOLD OWN ABOUT A BILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF CANADIAN SECURITIES ON WHICH THEY WOULD EARN INTEREST AND FOR WHICH BRITAIN HAD BEEN PAID A FAIR PRICE."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC.9--SENT DEC.4)

WY557PES

BRITISH SEIZE 1,000 ITALIANS IN SUDDEN THRUST IN EGYPT; GREEKS WIN NEW POSITIONS

Greeks Report Rout Of Fascists' Right Wing In Albania, With Duce's Troops In Full Flight Behind Porto Edda

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, Dec. 9—A huge reservoir of airplane gasoline for Germany exploded and spread a serious fire over Rumanian oil fields near Ploesti today.

First reports said a workman's cigarette caused the blast in the grounds of the Standard (Rumanian-owned) company.

German firefighters and Rumanian soldiers joined in efforts to extinguish the fires, but late tonight they were reported still rapidly spreading.

British Seize 1,000 Italian Prisoners In Attacks In Africa

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With British Forces in Egypt, Dec. 9. Britain's armored desert fighters, striking at dawn with new and sudden fury against Italy's invaders in Egypt, captured 1,000 prisoners by nightfall, killed their commanding officer and seized his assistant, the British command announced tonight as the fighting went on.

This "great raid" against Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's legions in the Sidi Barrani region, seventy miles from Libya's frontiers, possibly heralded the full-fledged offensive against Italy because of its gearing with Italian reverses at the hands of the Greeks in Albania.

Fighting still swirled south of Sidi Barrani late tonight, and more Italian prisoners were being rounded up, the British said.

500 Taken At One Base

An Italian camp at Mabeya, a few miles south of Sidi Barrani, the coastal base the Italians occupied three months ago, yielded 500 prisoners, the British said.

That many more were reported captured about thirty miles from the coast. This attack, on the Italian right flank, apparently was the main thrust and other British units surged around it and pressed on westward behind the Italian advance lines.

The staff of Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of Britain's Middle Eastern forces, gave no indication as to how extensive the operation would become, but showed high pleasure at the first day's results. The number of prisoners taken in a single day's fighting perhaps was the best gauge of the extent of combat.

Probing Enemy Defenses

For weeks British armored units have been probing Italy's defenses, even employing camels in one ex-

30.24—6331

tended operation deep into Italian Libyan sands.

Many observers believed today's blow was the beginning of operations designed to trap the main Italian body of troops at coastal Sidi Barrani—a strike made while Premier Mussolini juggled his high command.

"Following Italy's debacle in Albania at the hands of the Greeks it's evident that the moment has been well chosen to make Marshal Graziani fight," one British military observer said.

Announced By Wavell

General Wavell himself announced the first news of the attack less than four hours after it was launched.

The commander said:

"I have asked you here to tell you our forces began to carry out an engagement against Italian armies at dawn today."

Then the general described his troops' steady advance during the night to within striking distance and declared: "Two hours ago I received word that we had captured an Italian camp (Mabeya)."

The R. A. F. was participating inland and the British navy off the Italian-held coast, it was reported.

Careful Secret Planning

The offensive was the result of careful planning in utmost secrecy. Even though it was described as only a "great raid" rather than a general offensive, it was believed it might lead to further attacks.

Preparations were carried out in the dead of night. Troops moved supplies, including gasoline, across eight miles of no-man's land and buried them under the sands.

British forces attacked an Italian camp at Mabeya, south of Sidi Barrani, and had completed the operation by 10 A. M. Other British units, meanwhile, were pushing forward elsewhere in the same region.

British Forces Ready

It is the conviction of Britain's army leaders here that if the switches in Premier Mussolini's high command mean action in Egypt, British desert forces are ready.

In fact, impatience is apparent and some troops have been allowed to work off their energy in special harassing units sent deep into Italian Libya. Camels were used for the first time in this war recently on one such expedition.

"Nothing," I was told, "would delight our forces more than an Italian thrust at their strongly fortified lines running through the western desert."

Waiting For 3 Months

They have been sitting for three months across no-man's land from the Italian-held coastal strip while Marshal Graziani has waited, apparently wary of the risks of a desert offensive.

The British have a good communication system, including a railroad all the way from Alexandria. The Italians have poor transportation and their supply problem, especially for water, is great.

British policy has been defensive-moving far from supply bases creates disadvantages—but the trend of battle in Greece has spurred desire for action of Britain's assembled British, Australian, New Zealand, Polish and French troops.

Although aid for Greece has taken a considerable number of British warplanes from Egypt, R. A. F. officers declare plenty are left to cope with any Italian offensive.

London Calls Drive Local.

LONDON, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—British forces have launched a local offensive in the western Egyptian desert and fought a battle south of Sidi Barrani, authorized military sources here said tonight.

These authorities said that the battle was "of some importance," but added that it did not indicate a general British offensive.

In any event it was the British who seized the initiative, the informants asserted.

Informed sources said that weather conditions for a big push on the Egyptian desert are at their best now and will remain so for at least two months, perhaps four.

The guarded official comment that the operation was of "some importance" was taken by some as meaning that, although not necessarily the start of a general offensive, it was on a "pretty large scale."

Some observers believed it was possible that the British might be ready to seize the initiative now, with Italy deeply involved in the Grecian campaign and her Libyan forces isolated from the mother country's support.

Contact on a Broad Front.

CAIRO, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—British forces have made contact with the Italians "on a broad front" in the western Egyptian desert, the British African command declared today.

This front has long been dormant, with the British apparently content to prevent the Italians from driving further into Egypt from Sidi Barrani, seventy miles inside the western frontier.

The action was described as between British advance elements and the Italians.

The Italians, under Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, drove across the Libyan-Egyptian frontier early in the Italian-British conflict and marched along the coast to Sidi Barrani with little opposition. From there they have made little important progress for the last three months.

Ready for Offensive.

British authorities here declared they are ready for any Fascist offensive in Egypt if that is what Premier Mussolini's changes in the Italian High Command mean. The communiqué did not indicate which side was on the offensive, British or Italian.

So far apparently, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani has been reluctant to risk an offensive, with the necessity of moving supplies—especially water—over poor road communications, against Great Britain's well-organized transport system, including a railroad to their front lines.

[In London the Air Ministry News Service reported an R. A. F. bombardment of a large number of Italian warplanes on Benina Airdrome in the western desert and said it believed many were damaged. One hangar was "completely burned out" and fires were started in three others, it said.]

Although overwhelmingly superior to the British in man power and material, foreign observers say, the first months of the war in the Mediterranean have shown Italy lacking any striking power like Germany's.

Had Mussolini struck at the time of the French collapse he might have had easier going, in their view. But now, they say, his holding back has enabled Britain to increase her strength greatly.

Occupation of the seventy-mile strip into Egypt has been Italy's main achievement in North Africa so far. They are said to have moved six divisions into the area, built roads, a water supply system and supply bases.

An army of six divisions means from 72,000 to 90,000 men.

A Dangerous Battlefield.

An Italian defeat in Egypt would be a severe setback to Axis hopes, and the obstacles confronting the Fascists are tremendous.

First is the battlefield itself. On one flank it is exposed to the sea and the British fleet has not been blind to the opportunity to pump steel-jacketed explosives into the Italian positions.

Desert sands are the most vulnerable fighting fields of modern war. Besides the terrific heat and the lack of water the desert is wide open. Men and equipment are sharp targets for air attack.

For Italy, especially, a thrust forward from her Libyan bases is dangerous because of the difficulty of supply. The British declare that the Libyan coast is thoroughly blockaded.

Blow Not Aimed at Egypt.

The Egyptians still regard the Italian offensive as aimed at Great Britain, not at Egypt. But should the Italians press closer to Alexandria and the rich, productive valley of the Nile—where most of Egypt's population is centered—Cairo might regard that as a threat to Egypt herself and she is bound in a mutual assistance treaty with Britain against any menace to her territorial integrity.

The test in Egypt ultimately may be between British and Italian air and sea power, or, even Italian air power and British sea power.

Neither side has used air power in Egypt for more than sporadic raiding, but the Italians are closer to their home bases and British air strength has been reduced somewhat by aid to Greece.

At sea, Britain holds she is master.

GREEKS BATTLE OUTSIDE SECOND CAPTURED BASE

Athens Says Troops Have Advanced Beyond Argyrokastron.

FIERCE FIGHTING IS REPORTED

Soldiers Cry 'Tirana by Christmas' as They Follow Up Victories Over Duce's Forces.

ATHENS, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Fierce fighting beyond Argyrokastron was reported today between Greece's advancing army and the Italian rearguard, strongly entrenched to cover the retreat of the main Fascist body to the north and west.

With Argyrokastron, last of Italy's southern Albanian bases behind them, Greek soldiers launched into the new, swift follow-up attack with cries of "On to Valona."

Valona, next Albanian sea gateway for Ltalian supplies in the Greek path, is about 40 miles northwest of Agyrokastron. About midway on that line lies Tepeleni, a road junction, toward which the Greeks are fighting from the east and south. Their goal, shouted as a battle slogan, is "Tirana by Christmas!" Tirana is Albania's capital.

Capture of Argyrokastro yesterday, two days after the fall of Italy's southernmost Albanian port Porto Edda, touched off a three-day celebration. Rather than by direct assault, it was disclosed, the inland base was occupied after it had been flanked from east and west, forcing the Italians to withdraw.

Artillery Captured.

Part of the city had been burned by the Italians before they fled, but the amount of captured war material was said to be enormous and to include twelve full batteries of abandoned artillery.

After six weeks of fighting the Greeks have driven the Italian invaders completely from their soil and pushed their own counter-invasion across about 20 per cent of Albania's Italian-held territory.

The exact position of the Greek vanguards is a military secret, but officials say the rate of the Greek advance is increasing week by week.

So far, two of Albania's six cities with normal populations of more than 10,000—Koritza, the country's third largest city, and Argyrokastron, the fifth—have been taken.

Each of them has two airdromes.

The Greeks also hold Porto Edda, one of Albania's four seaports.

One estimate several days ago placed the cash value of captured war materials at about $10,000,000. This does not include the booty taken at Argyronkastron.

In the drive toward Tepeleni, fifteen miles north of Argyrokastron, Greek cavalry and machine-gun and bomb attacks from airplanes were said to be spurring the Italian retreat.

Another Fascist force was said to have dug in at Klisura Pass, just east of Tepeleni, in a fierce fight with Greeks trying to smash through along the road from captured Premet. The pass is midway along the road that runs twenty miles through the mountains from Premet to Tepeleni.

Fifteen miles west of Argyrokastron another Greek column was reported to be pursuing Italians up the coastal road to Chimara, twenty-five miles north of Porto Edda which the Greeks took last week.

Other Drives Speeded.

The Greek High Command also reported rapid progress for Greek drives toward the mid-Albanian base of Elbasani from Pogradetz, across Lake Ochrida from Yugoslavia.

Dispatches from the Yugoslav side of the border said last night that the Greeks had captured mountain positions near the village of Radokal, nearly ten miles north of Pogradetz, and cleared the way for a blow at nearby Lin on the Pogradetz-Elbasani road.

Dispatches from the front reported the capture of uncounted additional prisoners and the seizure of vast quantities of supplies which the Italians were said to have abandoned because of the spread of the Greek advances.

Air reconnaissance reports said north and south of the battle front the roads were jammed. To the south, Greek re-enforcements being moved up, were said to be passing streams of Italian prisoners plodding to internment in the country their army invaded seven weeks ago today.

Reports of the Royal Air Force said that to the north Italian troop movements were impeded by the jam of refugees streaming toward Tirana, the Albanian capital.

These British reports said last night that Greek naval units last Friday captured an Italian destroyer left, damaged by British bombs, in the harbor at Porto Edda.

Rome Announces Withdrawal.

ROME, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that Italy's Eleventh Army had withdrawn to a new defense line north of Argyrokastron, southern Albania.

"The Eleventh Army," the High Command's daily war bulletin asserted, "completed its orderly withdrawal without loss of men or material on a line north of Argyrokastron and minor surrounding localities."

In the Ninth Army sector, it added, "repeated enemy attacks were repulsed by our troops, which had launched numerous victorious counter-attacks."

The Italian Air Force, "although hampered by unfavorable weather conditions," bombed military objectives at Sant Moura and the Gulf of Arta, Greece, the communique said.

Collapse Of Whole Italian Right Flank Claimed By Greeks

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 9. Greek newspapers received at the border today said Italy is attempting to land troops at San Giovanni di Medua, Adriatic seaport in northern Albania, because of heavy damage to the port of Durazzo and Valona by British-Greek airmen and the capture of Porto Edda by the Greek infantry.

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 9—The entire Italian right wing behind the Greek-occupied port of Porto Edda has been put to flight and a whole series of strategically important peaks in the northern sector of the front has been captured by the Greeks, a Government spokesman declared tonight.

The spokesman said the Italian right wing had been in flight since yesterday noon.

Twin Drive Launched

The Greek warriors, with a fifth of Albania's territory behind them, were making a vast twin drive against the Italian armies between them and the port of Valona, the city they expect to be their next big prize.

King George addressed his congratulations to Greek commanders and soldiers, declaring he was "full of joy for the occupation of Argirocastro and proud of the new brilliant victories of my army."

Occupation of Argirocastro was a "victory both of great military and moral importance," he said.

Gains In North Reported

The Government spokesman said "in

the north the enemy has been compelled to abandon important strategic positions and withdraw in full flight after fierce attacks by our troops. If the enemy was able to avoid annihilation it was due to bad weather."

The flight of Italians was general along the entire front, he declared.

Passing Argirocastro, last of Italy's southern Italian bases, which was captured Sunday, the Greeks swiftly organized their campaign aimed from the east and south toward Valona, forty miles northwest, an entry point for Fascist men and supplies.

Exact positions were withheld as military secrets.

"On To Valona!"

"On to Valona!" The Greeks shouted, coupling this slogan with their battle cry of "Tirana by Christmas." Tirana, Albania's capital, some sixty miles above Valona, is the object of another Greek drive from the east.

The immediate objective of both drives was Tepeleni, a road junction, about twenty miles from Valona.

The army fighting in the south reported fierce resistance from the Italian rearguard, strongly entrenched to cover the retreat of the main Fascist body to the north and west.

Cavalry Harasses Italians

Spurring the Italian withdrawal were constant charges from Greek cavalry and harassing raids by planes with machine-guns and bombs.

The Valona campaign developed as all Greece joined in a three-day celebration over the capture of Argirocastro, two days after the fall of Italy's southernmost Albanian port, Porto Edda. Sharing Greek enthusiasm was news of President Roosevelt's promise to help the embattled Balkan kingdom.

"Mr. Roosevelt's message is causing joy through the entire Greek nation as showing the extent of friendship and mutual assistance existing between our country and his great nation," Eleftheron Vima, Government spokesman, told American correspondents at a special reception.

Greeks Flanked Town

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that the Greeks captured Argirocastro by flanking the town from east and west, rather than by a frontal assault. Some sections were burned by the Italians, but the Greeks declared they left intact huge supplies of war material, including twelve full batteries of artillery.

The Greeks now have routed the Italians from about 2,125 square miles of the rugged 10,629 square-mile Albanian kingdom Mussolini seized in his Good Friday invasion in 1939. The fallen Koritza and Argirocastro are its third and fifth largest cities, respectively.

Prior to Argirocastro's fall the Greeks placed the cash value of captured Italian booty at $10,000,000, a figure expected to be greatly increased when stock is taken of equipment seized in the southern invasion base.

Greeks Thank America For Promise of Aid

ATHENS, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's promise to give help to Greece was received with enthusiasm here today and a government spokesman received American correspondents especially to convey the thanks of the Greek people.

The press also applauded.

Eleftheron Vima said: "Mr. Roosevelt's message is causing joy through the entire Greek nation as showing the extent of friendship and mutual assistance existing between our country and his great nation."

Hestia said: "The Greeks are not ungrateful. The Greek nation and every Greek individually remembers and will remember eternally that in a moment so difficult for their existence these people far away have done everything for realization of the Greek struggle which was the struggle for justice."

Several papers printed large photographs of Mr. Roosevelt.

Italian Arithmetic Out In Egypt as Subversive

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Egyptian Cabinet banned today the Italian arithmetic book, "Arithmetica Practica," by Cantardo Baffi, from Egyptian schools on the ground that its arithmetic problems were so worded as to "spread Fascist propaganda and justify Italian imperialist designs against Britain and France."

7 DIE IN EGYPTIAN PRISON

'Undesirables' Are Shot When They Attack Their Guards

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 9 (AP)—Seven prisoners were killed and nine injured today when Egyptian "undesirables" interned in El Nor Prison in the Sinai Desert attacked their guards with staves and iron pipes.

The guards first shot over the heads of the prisoners as a warning and then fired directly at them.

The camp contains 4,000 persons who were rounded up as a precautionary measure for the war period. Authorities feared they might loot during air raids.

Woman Leader Gets Jail Term in India

BOMBAY, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Mrs. Vijalakshmi Pandit, former Congress Minister in the United Provinces Government and sister of the imprisoned Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was sentenced today to four months in jail under the defense of India act.

She was arrested at Allahabad after informing police authorities she intended to make an anti-war speech, the same offense which brought about the arrest of Nehru, former president of the India National Congress, who is serving a four-year sentence.

40 London Fires Started, 9 Hospitals Hit In Raid Which Berlin Calls Heaviest Yet

Poplar and Bethnal Green Areas Suffer Most—British Capital Is Enjoying Peace Tonight After Quiet Day.

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—In what was declared to be by far the mightiest assault yet upon London, the German High Command reported today that the Luftwaffe had left a great, glowing sea of fire raging last night in the besieged British capital.

The business section, Government buildings, oil storage tanks, grain elevators and warehouses shared equally in the attack, asserted today's communique, adding that 700 tons of high explosives and 100 tons of fire bombs had been loosed on the city.

Within two hours forty fires sent flames licking skyward, the official DNB news agency said that returning pilots had reported.

Poplar and Bethnal Green in East London were hardest hit, with entire blocks of houses, grain elevators and warehouses engulfed in flames, DNB asserted.

Terrific Fire in Poplar.

The returning pilots told of witnessing a terrific fire in Poplar, apparently from a gasoline tank, which they said soon spread to others and formed one huge wall of flames sweeping down whole avenues to grain elevators and warehouses. Blocks of collapsing houses in Bethnal Green sent clouds of dust and smoke billowing upward, they added.

Besides the major action against London, the official announcement said that other German bomber units had found time to attack cities on the south coast and elsewhere "with extraordinary success," as DNB put it.

German reconnaissance planes flying over the south coast after dawn came back with reports of heavy destruction.

London Defense Fire Slackens.

It was said here that the London defenses almost collapsed during the second part of the massed raid.

The Nazi flyers, it was said, reported that anti-aircraft batteries in London, which fired furiously at the beginning of the attack, seemed to be lacking in ammunition after the first hour of the raid.

There was no German announcement of losses immediately, but a British report that only two German raiders had been downed was taken by informed quarters here as evidence of the success of the raid and the result of new tactics.

London Gets Respite Tonight.

LONDON, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—A day without alarms for London stretched into the darkness tonight, past the usual time for evening raiders to approach, and gave the capital another respite after the severe hammering which last night had shattered a forty-four-hour lull.

Thus, for the second time since Friday, the German air siege lapsed into total inactivity—following the raids last night and early today in which Nazi bombers concentrated their might on London, swelling its toll of casualties and ruin. Elsewhere in England, save for the counties surrounding London, the lull has been unbroken since Friday.

A communique of the Air and Home Securities Ministries late today said merely: "There is nothing to report."

London had been kept under alarm more than twelve hours.

City Rocked by Explosions.

Except for a pre-dawn lull when the fog rolled in, the huge city was rocked by explosions and lighted by fires and shell-bursts from evening until early morning.

It was believed the number of casualties was not heavy in proportion to the intensity of the raid, but property damage was widespread through the London area.

Nine hospitals in all were hit, it was reported this morning.

There were many casualties among the staff and patients of one of them which received a direct hit. One of the hospitals struck was a large general hospital; another was a hospital for women.

Hospital Badly Damaged.

One of the hospitals which was badly damaged by explosive and incendiary bombs dropped by the night raiders had nearly 700 beds, but the number of deaths was not expected to exceed five as most of the patients were removed some weeks ago.

One high explosive bomb demolished two blocks of the institution, comprising about one-third of the hospital.

Incendiary bombs seriously damaged the administrative offices and the casualty department.

Shock Causes Several Deaths.

Several deaths in London were attributed to shock among elderly patients in a hospital the grounds of which were hit by bombs.

One heavy bomb in a London borough wrecked a line of houses, damaged forty others and trapped an unknown number of persons.

A widespread fire, which took hours to control, was set in a Thames estuary district by a bombardment of incendiaries.

In this section of London, where fires flamed over a wide area, a resident said:

"It seemed as if it were raining incendiary bombs by the hundred."

While some fires still were burning, bombs were dropped by succeeding raiders who came over in what one observer said were "endless waves."

Explosions damaged a Catholic church and an ambulance station. Considerable damage was reported done to dwellings, shops and business buildings.

250 Hide in Crypt.

Two hundred and fifty persons who were seeking shelter in the crypt of a church were safely removed after bombs ignited the roof. Adjoining buildings were destroyed.

A Government communique said bombs fell in many districts between the south and east coasts and London, along the route the bombers took to reach the capital.

Four persons were killed and another was injured by the explosion of a delayed-action bomb they were examining near a railroad tunnel in the southeast.

A residential district in an East Anglian town was reported plastered with incendiary bombs. No casualties were reported, however, and little damage was said to have been done.

Many Feared Trapped.

East of London, near the Thames River Estuary, a number of persons were feared trapped in an air raid shelter by a bomb-hit near by.

A Government communique said bombs fell in many districts between the south and east coasts and London, along the route the bombers took to reach the capital.

The attack ended forty-four hours of quiet—London's longest respite from bombings since the air siege began.

German planes in their raid last night on London roared over in waves and singly, dropping flares, incendiary bombs and then high explosives.

The raid was described as a mass attack—but not area bombing concentrated on any specific section of London.

At times so many planes were over the city that the drone of their motors rose to a roar that could be heard above the almost incessant crash of the anti-aircraft barrage.

The gunfire was so intense that waves of light pulsated across the sky almost continuously. The clouds reflected the glare of shell-bursts and bomb-started fires below.

Firemen Work All Night.

The display of deadly fireworks sometimes counteracted the London blackout.

Firemen were kpt busy all night long, working while the bombs still fell.

Once the raiders flew in parallel lines across the city dropping long rows of fire bombs.

A. E. Wall, a staff member of the Associated Press, who came to London only a few weeks ago, found his taxicab suddenly ringed by sputtering incendiary bombs.

He and the cabby sprinted for shelter in an archway, waited while five "scream bombs" smashed down near by, then returned to their undamaged cab and continued through streets lit like a giant Fourth of July celebration.

CBS Offices Wrecked.

The Columbia Broadcasting System was bombed out of its London headquarters for the second time last night during the fierce assault by German bombers.

Larry Lesueur, CBS correspondent, said the office was wrecked by a high explosive bomb. No one was in the office at the time. A few months ago the broadcasting system's offices were destroyed by a time bomb.

NAZIS FAIL TO BOMB LONDON DESPITE MOON

London, Dec. 10 (Tuesday) (AP).—German warplanes were reported in the vicinity of a south coast town early this morning after a raidless night which contrasted in the extreme with the 12-hour aerial bombardment to which London was subjected Sunday night.

Although flying conditions were excellent and a brilliant moon lighted the Channel, there were no reports of Nazi raiders over the capital or other parts of Britain from dusk last night until just after dawn today.

The authoritative British Press Association speculated that retaliatory R. A. F. raids or a German desire to marshal its forces en masse for a series of heavy blows later might explain the interlude, but concluded "the now constant guessing as to why the *Luftwaffe* fails to raid night after night still is without an authentic answer."

"There is nothing to report," was the welcome news given by the Government at the end of the day.

One Bomber Shot Down

The Germans apparently attempted

30.24-6333

30.24—6333

to come over, however, for the Ministry of Information announced an enemy bomber was shot down in the afternoon over the North Sea.

In Sunday night's concentrated assault the Germans added new casualties and inflicted widespread damage in bomb-scarred London. Nine hospitals in all were damaged and many casualties were counted among the staff and patients of one which received a direct hit, an official report said.

The Nazis concentrated their heaviest blows east of London, near the Thames estuary, where rescue workers dug into debris throughout the day in search of trapped victims.

12-HOUR RAID MIGHTIEST YET, BERLIN SAYS

At Least 40 Big Blazes Declared Counted By Returning Pilots

Nazis Admit R. A. F. Subjected Ruhr Area To "Test Of Nerves"

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 9—"A great glowing sea of fire" that engulfed blocks of houses and grain elevators and warehouses was left by German bombers in their mightiest assault on London, the German high command declared today.

The twelve-hour raid last night showered 700 tons of high explosives and 100 tons of fire bombs on Government buildings, oil-storage tanks, grain elevators and the warehouses, the communique said.

Forty Major Fires Counted

DNB quoted returning pilots as having counted at least forty major fires started within two hours after beginning the raid, which other informed sources said shattered the defenses of London.

As these claims were made, the candid admission that the steel-producing Ruhr area had been subjected to a "test of nerves" lasting three months appeared in an article in the weekly magazine Das Reich.

Asserting that England was getting manyfold what its bombers had dealt out, the article continued:

People "Stood Up"

"So British bombers flew over Düsseldorf, over Cologne, over Essen and over Dortmundt night after night for months. The German people in the west stood up under the cowardly attack. It was a test of nerves hard to hold out under because, except for short sentences in the high command report, these attacks were hardly noticed in the press.

"Some citizens in the industrial area properly asked themselves whether people in Berlin and elsewhere in the Reich knew what it meant to sit every night in a cellar and yet the next day do a full day's work.

"Then came reprisals."

Ruhr Area Bombed

The Ruhr district, the news agency said, was bombed last night by British planes "to give the appearance of embarking on counter action" to the London raid, but the chief result was said to have been two British planes shot down.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's own plane was put at the disposal of foreign correspondents for a flight to Düsseldorf, No. 2 steel producing center of Germany.

They reported seeing no evidence either from the air or ground of crippling damage to the steel plants as claimed by the British.

They said there were a few old shattered apartment houses, and about a block of blownout windows, but docks along the Rhine and factories alike were working full blast.

Hitler to Speak To All Workers In Reich Today

He May Announce Plans to Aid Italy; Sunday's Raid Is Called London's Worst

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (Tuesday).—Exactly a month after announcing that Germany was strong enough to meet any combination of nations, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler will speak today to the workers of the Reich. His speech will come close on the heels of the heaviest attack yet made on London—Sunday's night raid.

D. N. B., the official German news agency, announced that Hitler would speak at noon (5 a. m., New York time) in a war industry factory to the workers. It said the speech would be carried over all broadcasting stations.

[The three major American networks said they would not rebroadcast Hitler's speech, but the Mutual Broadcasting System intended to record it and carry it later in the day.]

It was expected that Hitler would devote part of the address to reminding workers that Germany had delivered smashing blows in past months against London's war industries without receiving in return any approximation of similar bombardment. In his last speech, made in Munich before his comrades of the unsuccessful 1923 putsch, Der Fuehrer declared: "I reject now and here any compromise."

Whether today's speech would be merely to encourage the workers to carry on in the face of the advancing winter or a prelude to widening the war was not known.

In the lack of any formal occasion for a talk, such as a special anniversary, observers could only speculate that something special was in the wind, including the possibility that he might announce a plan to aid Italy against Greece.

In recent days the foreign press has carried intimations that peace proposals were in the offing, but none of these has found a comfortable resting place in Germany, where authoritative spokesmen have brushed them aside.

Instead of discussing peace, Germany has begun a series of her heaviest attacks against England in recent weeks, smashing successively at such important factory and shipping centers as Coventry, Birmingham, Plymouth, Liverpool, Bristol and, finally, back to London again Sunday night.

much longer, because except for short sentences in the High Command's report, these attacks were hardly noticed in the press and some citizens in the industrial area properly asked themselves whether people in Berlin and elsewhere in the Reich knew what it meant to sit every night in a cellar and yet the next day do a full day's work."

DANISH NAZIS IN RIOT

10 Members and Policeman Wounded in Fight.

COPENHAGEN (via Berlin), Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Nearly 300 Danish Nazis were arrested in the north Schleswig town of Headerslev last night when they tried to parade illegally in uniforms. In rioting that accompanied the arrests, ten policemen and Nazis were wounded.

The policemen tried vainly to prevent the march to the town's largest hall. Some party members, armed with clubs, shut themselves in the hall, disregarding demands for their surrender.

Wearing gas masks, the constables and police re-enforcements from nearby towns rushed into the hall throwing tear gas bombs, wielding night sticks and finally turning on the hose to capture the Nazis.

THIEF EXECUTED IN REICH

He Robbed 50 Bomb Cellars—Another Is Doomed

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP)—Herbert Gellert, 27 years old, was executed today for having robbed fifty Madgeburg bomb cellars of soap, first-aid kits, clothing and story books in the last nine weeks.

First German Paper Admits Raid Strain

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—A frank admission that British bombing attacks on Germany's great industrial Ruhr provided a "test of nerves" for German steel workers was published today in the weekly magazine Das Reich.

British raids, the magazine said, have been carried out at night for months in belief that German pilots could not fly well then.

"The German people in the west stood up under the cowardly attack," it added. "It was a test of nerves, hard to hold out

Canadian Pilots Reach Britain

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Another contingent of airmen from Canada—graduates of the Empire Air Training Arganization—arrived at a British port today for assignment to various Royal Air Force units.

Additional Canadian Flyers Reach England

LONDON, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Another contingent of airmen from Canada—graduates of the empire air training organization—arrived at a British port today for assignment to various R. A. F. units.

British Attack U-boat Nest

R. A. F. Drops Bombs on Bordeaux Base—Reports Great Fire Started.

LONDON, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—British bomber pilots reported today that they had smashed at a nest of German submarines that prowl the Atlantic to attack British shipping and had dropped many high explosive bombs near if not actually upon submarines moored in the port of Bordeaux.

The attack was carried out in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire last night, the Air Ministry reported today. British pilots, however, said they believed they had hit lock gates at the German-held port on France's southwestern coast, and had dropped other heavy bombs among warehouses, railway sidings and jetties with good effect.

The Air Ministry news service said that a great fire was started among buildings between two of the Bordeaux dock basins.

The Ministry asserted that the Germans have been using Bordeaux as a submarine base to prey on shipping in the Atlantic "as part of their much-advertised 'new phase of the war.'"

A bulletin describing the attack by a "strong force" of R. A. F. bombers on the French port last night said:

"The R. A. F. is tackling this new phase of the attempted blockade as they did the phase of projected invasion."

The Bordeaux raid was part of far-flung British air attacks last night in which, the Air Ministry said, R. A. F. bombers raided industrial and military targets in the Duesseldorf area of Germany, the submarine base at the French Atlantic port of Lorient, the harbors of Brest, Flushing, Dunkirk and Gravelines and several enemy airdromes.

A bulletin amplifying the communique said that Bordeaux had been heavily attacked by planes of the coastal command and that the raids on Brest and Lorient were the second within twenty-four hours.

British bomber pilots returning from the raid on Duesseldorf, repeated target of recent R. A. F. forays, said that a concentrated attack had been made on the German city and great destruction observed.

The Air Ministry News Service quoted one flyer as saying: "We clouted Duesseldorf good and hard."

[However, an Associated Press correspondent, flown from Berlin to Duesseldorf today in Reichsmarshal Goering's plane, said that he saw no evidence, either from the air or on the ground, that Germany's second most important steel center had been crippled by British bombs on Saturday and Sunday nights.]

Brest Is Hard Hit.

"At Lorient," the news service said, "sticks of bombs were distributed across docks and storehouses and one bomb burst threw up a shower of crimson sparks. A great blue flash was seen, too, after a salvo of bombs hit drydocks.

"Brest was lit up soon after the raid began by the flare of a burning dockside building. The roof fell in while the attack still was in progress and pilots overhead could see the flames reflected in the water."

Other bombs, the Air Ministry said, struck around the military port, the naval barracks and drydocks.

Steel Mills Pelted.

The Ministry said that the crew of one plane bombing Duesseldorf from several thousand feet up "actually was able to see flames streaming from the windows" of blast furnaces and steel works known to manufacture railroad and shipping equipment. It pictured three large fires and many small ones as following the first bomb bursts and continued:

"Our aircraft then crowded in, dropping their heavy bombs accurately on the steel works and pelting the entire area with hundreds of incendiaries.

"Flames blazed up in one factory long after our aircraft had gone away. Two minutes after one aircraft had discharged its load of incendiaries, three violent explosions were observed among fires started.

"Pilots stated that from thirty and forty miles away it was plain that many of the fires had taken firm hold."

The report also said that one British plane, after having bombed the steel works, dive-bombed a supply train and machine-gunned it from fifty feet.

The Ministry said two British planes were missing after the attacks.

Berlin Version of Raids.

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Two British bombers were reported downed last night in the western Reich, where several persons were killed.

Solitary British planes, the high command communique said, dropped bombs at "numerous places in western Germany during the night."

"In Duesseldorf, Munich-Gladbach and several other spots," it added, "residential districts were hit and some houses were fired, nine civilians were killed, seventeen were severely wounded and twenty-four slightly wounded. No military nor war vital industrial damage was done."

No Gutted Factories Seen.

Foreign correspondents were flown today to Duesseldorf in Reichs Marshal Goering's own plane to see what damage British bombers did in raids Saturday and Sunday bombers did in raids Saturday and Sunday nights. They reported seeing no evidence either from the air or the ground that Duesseldorf's steel industry had been crippled by British bombs.

Except for a few old, shattered apartment houses and about one block of blown out windows, they reported nothing was seen to support claims of crushing damage.

The plane circled over the city of 500,000 and its vast steel mills at low altitude. No gutted factories were seen and all apparently were working at full blast.

Up and down the Rhine harbor, cranes were loading and unloading barges. There were no signs of damage to storehouses and Duesseldorf's extensive freight yards, other rail facilities and the Duisburg-Hamborn coal and ore mines were busy.

British Execute 2 Spies

London, Dec. 10 (AP).—Two German spies were executed just after dawn today at Pentonville Prison. They were Jose Waldberg, born at Mainz, and Karl Meier, a Dutch subject born at Koblenz, Germany. They had been arrested soon after they arrived in England. It was the first announcement since the war started that spies had been executed.

DUTCH SUBMARINE LOST

'War Operations' Responsible, London Announcement Says

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The loss of a submarine of the Netherland Navy "in war operations" was announced officially here today. Netherland warships are cooperating with the British.

A communiqué issued by the British Ministry of Information on behalf of the Netherland Government, in exile in Britain, said:

"The London headquarters of the Royal Netherlands Navy regret to announce the loss of a Netherlands submarine in war operations.

"Every endeavor has at once been made to inform the next of kin through the agency of the International Red Cross. It may be assumed that these messages have now reached their destination in Holland."

Mussolini Ousts Naval Chief

Land and Sea Force Under New Command —Riccardi Replaces Cavagnari.

ROME, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The Italian Navy, as well as the army, functioned under new command today after a shake-up by which Premier Mussolini apparently intends to intensify the nation's war efforts.

Admiral Arturo Riccardi, 62 years old, became naval Chief of Staff and Under-Secretary of the Navy—Premier Mussolini holds the naval portfolio himself—following the resignation yesterday of Admiral Domenico Cavagnari. Admiral Angelo Jacchini was given the title "Commander of the Fleet on the Sea," and Admiral Inigo Campione was made vice chief of the naval staff.

In the midst of the series of changes—which placed two army leaders, Marshal Pietro Badoglio and Gen. Cesare Maria de Vecchi Count di Val Cismon, and a naval leader on the retired list in three days, all at their "own request"—Il Duce lost two of his generals in an airplane crash in northern Italy on Saturday.

One was Gen. Aldo Pellegrini, 52, his chief of civil aviation, the other Gen. Pietro Pintor, 60, head of the armistice commission dealing with vanquished France.

Political Changes Expected.

Changes in the political ranks of Mussolini's Fascist Government were expected in some quarters to be in the offing to complete the current replacements of key men.

Foreign quarters expressed belief that the overhauling of the Italian war machine was due as much to political as to military necessity.

Only the air command, headed by Gen. Francisco Pricolo, which has borne the brunt of the war in the Mediterranean, has remained intact.

[British naval observers expressed belief that Admiral Jacchini's appointment might foreshadow a greater spirit of offense in Fascist naval forces and said that Admiral Cavagnari might have been made the scapegoat for the raid on Taranto. Others said they felt the shakeups in Italy constituted another sign that Mussolini was on the toughest spot of his career. Some officers asserted Il Duce was losing his grip and said they placed credence in reports of unrest and disorders in Italy.]

Cause of Crash Undetermined.

The cause of the Saturday crash which killed Gen. Pintor and Gen. Pellegrini was reported to be undetermined. A communique said all aboard the military plane, including "some members" of the armistice commission—apparently in addition to the two generals—were killed.

This was the second plane crash taking the lives of armistice commission members this year and the second to take the life of a high Italian officer. Marshal Italo Balbo, with whom Gen. Pellegrini flew to Chicago in 1933, was killed in a crash in Libya on June 29. Three French and four German officers, members of the French-German armistice commission, and six German soldiers were killed on October 10, when their plane plunged into the Mediterranean.

STATEMENT DENIES DISCORD

Rome Predicts Shifts in Command Will Speed Up War Effort

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP)—Following is the text of today's official Italian statement on recent changes in the Italian High Command:

The uproar that has followed changes in the Italian High Command does not surprise or make any impression on the Italian people, accustomed since the economic siege [the period of sanctions during the Ethiopian war] to the clamorous agitation that was put in motion by the governments and press of fifty-two nations, plus the so-called neutral acolytes, in a campaign of poisonous insults, slanders and sarcasms against Italy, her soldiers and her chiefs.

This uproar, if anything, will only sharpen the will to victory of the Italian people and their reverent and absolute faith in the Duce and in the commanders who, in the name of the King-Emperor, have the responsibility and honor of conducting the nation toward its supreme military and historic objectives.

We are in war, and therefore we have no time to waste on considering too long the criticism, more or less malevolent and interested, that the enemy is developing about the political actions of our government. If changes have been judged opportune and necessary, the discipline of the Italian people welcomes them with that reverent faith that makes them all one bloc of will and force.

Moreover, Premier Mussolini and the Italian people know they can count on one another and are indissolubly bound in this great fight, in which the pilot has need of the greatest liberty of action, while the people are bound to place all their faith in the man who incarnates the virtues of the race and its capacity and will to power.

No one has ever thought of denying in Italy that the undertaking of its liberating war is vast and arduous and in it might be harder moments. But the same organs that have seized on the pretext of the change in the High Command to look for dangerous symptoms and indications of presumed discord and the possibility of delays are drawing from them with too evident joy catastrophe forecasts for the future or committing the imprudence of recalling the presumed catastrophe that was to come about in the Ethiopian campaign.

The imprudent revival instead gives the Italian public reason to hope for the same final outcome that—contrary to insinuations and predictions of enemy critics—crowned the Ethiopian undertaking.

More particularly with regard to the likelihood of delays or a slowing down that substitutions in commands might or would cause in the development of our war, the contrary instead may be foreseen, it being permissible to consider the changes that have taken place as stepping on the accelerator to give, if anything, swifter and more efficient rhythm to the Italian war machine.

Meanwhile, the Italian people, compact under the Duce's orders and with the most absolute faith in their army and the commanders who are guiding it, are drawing from this campaign of impotent rage reasons to intensify their effort and bend their discipline and will to achieve the Duce's slogan, which remains unchanged: "Win."

PRICE RISES DRAW SHARP FIRE IN ITALY

Magazine Protests Cost Of Necessities—Critics Of Shakeup Assailed

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Dec. 9 — A sharp protest against steeply rising prices of necessities in Italy was published today in the Italian monthly magazine *La Vita d'Italia.*

La Vita, published by Roberto Farinacci, secretary of the Fascist and member of the Fascist Council, said it costs "more than double" to dress this year compared with last year's prices before Italy entered the war.

"Crescendo Continues"

"The crescendo continues," the publication said.

"With things increasing at this rate are wages and salaries to remain unaltered? Is there anyone who imagines prices are blocked and profiteers have disappeared, while the mass of people are submitting with admirable discipline to the limitation in their standard of living?"

Meanwhile, the day passed without new resignations in the military command or Government, although some observers expect further changes.

Whether a major battle was under way in Egypt as indicated by Cairo dispatches could not be confirmed in authoritative quarters.

Rumor Held Doubtful

Also, a British report that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani had asked to be relieved of his command in Africa could not be confirmed.

That report was said to appear doubtful, however, in view of a telegram Marshal Graziani sent Fascist headquarters thanking them for greetings sent two days ago and saying his troops joined him in "raising" their thoughts to Mussolini "in certainty of victory."

Authorities expressed confidence in the Italian morale. They said the shakeup in the high command would "give the gas" to the military machine for a faster and more efficient war.

Foreign reports of riots in Italian cities were denied as "ridiculous and without foundation."

"Uproar" Assailed

Taking notice of interpretations abroad that the shakeup showed a weakening of the Italian morale, Fascist authorities declared in a statement that "this uproar, if anything, will only sharpen the will to victory of the Italian people and their reverent and absolute faith" in Mussolini and his commanders.

"No one has ever thought of denying in Italy that the undertaking of its liberating war is vast and arduous and that in it might be harder moments," the statement said.

"But," it continued, "the same organs which have seized on the pretext of the change in the high command to look for dangerous symptoms and indications of presumed discord and the possibility of delays, are drawing from them, with too evident joy, catastrophic forecasts for the future. . . ."

Instead of foreign predictions of a slowing down in Italy's war effort, the statement said "the contrary may be foreseen, it being permissible to consider the changes which have taken place as stepping on the accelerator to give, if anything, swifter and more efficient rhythm to the Italian war machine."

"Clamorous Agitation"

The statement likened the current foreign reaction to what it described as "the clamorous agitation" accompanying League of Nations-sponsored sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian war. It branded that campaign as one of "poisonous insults, slanders and sarcasms against Italy, her soldiers and her chiefs."

"The imprudent revival," it went on, "gives the Italian public the right to hope for the same final outcome which—contrary to insinuations and predictions of enemy critics—crowned the Ethiopian undertaking. . . .

"Meanwhile, the Italian people, compact under il Duce's orders and with the most absolute faith in their army and the commanders who are guiding it, are drawing from the campaign of impotent rage reasons to intensify their effort and bend their discipline and will to achieve il Duce's slogan, which remains: 'Win!'"

Duce Receives Badoglio

Il Duce, meanwhile, received Marshal Pietro Badoglio, whose resignation as chief of the army high command was the first in a series of changes in the army and navy commands. An official statement said merely that Mussolini received Badoglio "on a duty visit and held him in cordial conversation."

Another change in the army command was made with the appointment of Gen. Camillo Grossi, one of Italy's high ranking military leaders, as president of the Italian Armistice Commission to deal with vanquished France.

He succeeded Gen. Pietro Pintor, who was killed with Gen. Aldo Pellegrini, chief of Italian civil aviation, in an airplane crash in northern Italy Saturday.

Siamese Trade Air Raids With French Forces

Indo-China Border Towns on Both Sides Bombed; Gun Duels Are Reported

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 9 (AP).—A trading of air blows between French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) along their disputed frontier was reported officially here tonight. A communique said a Thai plane dropped seven bombs on the important border town of Savannkhet this morning, causing material damage but no casualties.

French Colonial officials withheld information on any counter-blow to this attack, but reiterated: "We will retaliate for any Thai attacks." Nevertheless, they said: "There still is a chance for a settlement."

Earlier French warplanes were reported to have dropped twenty-two bombs on the Thai town of Lakhon in "retaliation" for an alleged bombing of the Indo-China town of Vientiane by Thai planes yesterday.

French authorities announced officially that hostilities in the border dispute had flared to serious proportions and involved considerable bombing.

A three-hour machine-gun duel was reported along the Mekong River near Vientiane yesterday, but there were no casualties. That planes were said to have dropped ten bombs on the city.

Meanwhile officials here denied having received any new Japanese demands upon Indo-China which Chinese spokesmen said had been made last week. The Chinese reports said the Japanese demanded a place in all Government departments and a voice for the Japanese Army in the Indo-China police.

REGIME AT NANKING PLANS CENTRAL BANK

Its Notes Will Replace Those of Chungking as Legal Money

SHANGHAI, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Japanese-supported Nanking government of Wang Ching-wei announced today that it would open a new central bank Dec. 15 and that shortly thereafter notes of the new bank would replace those of the Chinese Government at Chungking as legal currency in Japanese-occupied parts of China.

Foreign observers interpreted this as part of a Japanese campaign to increase economic control in such parts of China.

After a brief period, a statement said, Chungking notes will be outlawed. The Nanking bank's (Chinese dollar) notes will be circulated at par with the Japanese military yen, now valued at about nine United States cents, or 50 per cent above the Chungking dollar.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast yesterday that

30.24—6335

Chinese police of the Nanking regime had boarded the British steamer Hsin Peking at Shanghai and seized gold ingots valued at $320,000, according to The Associated Press.

Orient Refugees Return; Felt Safe in War Zone

Most of 649 Puzzled by Order to Come Home

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Dec. 9 (AP).—Six hundred and forty-nine evacuees from the Orient returned today to American soil on the liner Monterey. Some told stories of bombings and harassments by Japanese airplanes, but most of them were puzzled by the United States government's act in ordering them home. They declared they felt safe in the Orient.

Most of the evacuees were wives and children of Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

Mrs. William Glassford, wife of Rear Admiral Glassford, who is commanding the Yangtse patrol, said:

"All I can say is I wish the United States would do something over there. If you'd seen what I've seen, you'd know what I mean."

MATSUOKA SAYS JAPAN'S POLICY PIVOTS ON AXIS

And Declares Nation Will Not Quibble on Aiding Italy and Reich.

SILENT ON SOVIET RELATIONS

Foreign Minister Asserts Tokio Has Not Despaired of Gaining Better Relations With U. S.

TOKIO, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoko told newspaper correspondents today that the German-Italian-Japanese alliance was the "pivot" around which Japan's foreign policy evolved, and said Japan would not "quibble" in going to the defense of Germany and Italy should occasion arise.

Matsuoko explained that point No. 3 of the military and economic which Japan signed with Germany and Italy last September 27 provided that all three of the Powers would determine which nation was the aggressor in the event of hostilities between any of the three and another nation not now involved in the war.

That point pledged the signers to aid any of their number if attacked by another Power.

The Foreign Minister said Japan "has not despaired of relations on a sounder basis with the United States—if both of us attend to our own business."

Answers Most Questions.

Speaking flawless English, Matsuoko answered readily most of the questions asked. He declined to answer only those questions which dealt with the status of negotiations with Soviet Russia, which he said were "going on," and which dealt with a definition of the extent of the "Greater East Asia" Japanese sphere, which he said "extended beyond Japan, Manchoukuo and China."

He repeated frequently that Japan has no territorial ambitions and seeks only to assure that all the peoples of East Asia "have their own places, each with freedom to determine its policies to the mutual benefit of all of us."

The Foreign Minister declared that Japan's interests to the south were "purely economic," and added:

"We Japanese are trying to confine ourselves to this part of the world."

Says Humanity Depends on U. S.

He said he believed "the fate of humanity" depended on whether the United States enters the war.

Japan, said Matsuoko, "stands or falls" upon elimination of the western "notion of conquest" which he said many Japanese have picked up from their education abroad.

"We are misunderstood now," he said discussing Japan's actions in China, "but give us time. Thirty years and the world may know we were sincere."

One European correspondent asked "what would be Japan's attitude if the United States fleet were stationed at Singapore?"

Matsuoko replied quickly that such a move would be given immediate and "serious consideration," then returned to the subject in a few minutes and commented, "at this moment I have no such eventuality in mind."

ASSERTS SUCH A CLASH WOULD BE 'FOOLISH'

Says He Will Make Every Effort To Keep Two Nations At Peace

But Adds Tokyo Will Fight For Axis If Necessity Arises

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Dec. 9—Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, declared today there is no need for current differences between Japan and the United States to lead to an armed clash "if both of us attend to our own business."

"It would be foolish for the United States and Japan to fight; I will make every effort to avoid such a conflict," Matsuoka said in an interview in which he freely discussed Japan's foreign relations with every nation except Soviet Russia.

Doesn't Blame Westeners

"I do not blame Westerners for misunderstanding our activities in China," he went on. "We are far away and it appears at present that we are not minding our own business, but the future will show our true intentions.

"However, I do not see any possibility at this time of altering our policy in China, even if it brings the prospect of bettering our relations with the United States, because we are convinced we are doing right."

Matsuoka declared the German-Italian-Japanese alliance to be the keystone of Japan's foreign policy and said his country would not "quibble" in going to the defense of Germany and Italy should the occasion arise.

Parries Talk On Russia

He answered most questions put to him, but parried those regarding the status of Japanese-Russian negotiations, saying merely that they are "going on." Also, in defining the extent of Japan's program for a "greater East Asia," he said only that it "extended beyond Japan, Manchoukuo and China."

Frequently he repeated that Japan has no "territorial ambitions," that her interests to the south are "purely economic," and that she wants only to assure that all the peoples of East Asia "have their own places, each with freedom to determine its policies to the mutual benefit of us all."

Fighting For Ideals

"We have many men in Japan educated in the Western way of conquest, oppression and exploitation," he went on. "At present a small group headed by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, which still is a minority, is fighting for their elimination and a return to the ideals of old Japan. If we can't win that fight, Japan will go down."

Asked what would be Japan's attitude if the United States fleet were stationed at Singapore, Matsuoka responded quickly that it would be given immediate and "serious consideration." Later he commented that "at this moment I have no such eventuality in mind."

He said it was his firm belief that "the fate of humanity" depends on whether the United States gets involved in the war.

route to Spain.

The Cuban navy said the ship was reported sinking after being torpedoed, the crew escaping in small boats.

In Washington, however, the Navy Department said the crew of the Idarwald attempted to scuttle her and set her afire when the cruiser approached, but added that British sailors boarded her, put down the flames, hauled down the swastika flag and ran up their own.

Fate of Crew Not Known.

The fate of the crew was not known and the Cuban Navy Department said it had no reports from the south coast to indicate that the men had reached safety. The Cuban molasses tanker Mambi, south of the Isle of Pines, said she was en route to help, if possible. Cuban officials, meanwhile, awaited further reports from the Navy Department in Washington.

The cruiser intercepted the freighter about seventy-five miles from the south coast port of Cienfuegos, between the Isle of Pines and Grand Cayman Island, according to officials of the radio bureau of the Cuban Department of Communications. This is well within the American neutrality zone.

The distress signal from the Idarwald, picked up by Jose Arcali, a radio operator in Oriente province, said: "Being attacked by English warship off coast of Cuba . . . ship sinking south of Cuba . . . no time now . . . leaving ship."

There was no word from the 6,031-ton German freighter Rhein, which accompanied the Idarwald in the dash from Tampico. She once reported she was being followed by warships but nothing further has been heard from her. Both left Tampico once previously, with two other Nazi vessels, but turned back after sighting warships. One of the German ships, the Phrygia, was scuttled.

British Hold Nazi Freighter

U. S. Navy Says Idarwald Is in Possession of Warship Which Intercepted Her.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The Navy Department said today that the German freighter Idarwald was the captive of the British cruiser Diomede after an unsuccessful attempt to run the British blockade from Mexico.

Navy sources said the British warship seized the Idarwald after the crew of the German vessel had attempted to scuttle her, and that the British were in possession of the craft.

Navy officials declined today to discuss any further details.

Intercepted off Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The 5,033-ton German freighter Idarwald failed in her attempt to run the British blockade.

A British cruiser (possibly the 4,850-ton Diomede, which was reported in those waters) intercepted the Idarwald off the south Cuban coast yesterday.

Immediately after the seizure there were conflicting reports as to the vessel, which sailed from Tampico, Mexico, on November 29,

Official London Is Silent.

LONDON, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—British officials declined comment on the Idarwald incident, but one informed observer said a United States Navy Department report that the German merchantman had been captured "appeared more likely" than the Cuban report that she had been torpedoed.

Carnarvon Castle Repaired.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—While other British warships were reported searching the South Atlantic today for the German raider whose shells punctured the Carnarvon Castle's steel hull, the damaged British auxiliary cruiser prepared to get back by tomorrow night into the fight for control of Great Britain's vital food lines.

Some of the Carnarvon Castle's crew were certain that other British ships already had caught up with the raider but so far, at least, there were only unconfirmed reports of a new sea battle.

The 20,122-ton Carnarvon Castle, her shell holes rapidly being sealed here with new plates, was being provisioned to sail before 6 P. M. tomorrow, which would be within seventy-two hours of her arrival for repair.

Reich Protests Uruguay's Stay To British Ship

Assails Grant of Extra Day to Carnarvon Castle, Under Repair in Port

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 9 (AP).—While sailors patched battle scars on the British auxiliary cruiser Carnarvon Castle, Germany protested formally today to the Uruguayan government against granting twenty-four extra hours to make repairs to the ship.

Details of the protest delivered by the Nazi Minister, Otto Langmann, were not disclosed, but it was understood he said the British were making repairs other than those affecting her seaworthiness.

The Carnarvon Castle first received two days to complete repairs, but the time later was extended by twenty-four hours. Informed sources said the German action probably would not change plans by which the cruiser would sail tomorrow before 6 p. m. to resume her "normal duties" in the South Atlantic.

The Carnarvon Castle was battered by German shells in a running fight with a raider on Thursday, and put into Montevideo harbor on Saturday to make repairs.

A rumor said without confirmation today that the raider which damaged the Carnarvon Castle had been trapped by the British cruiser Enterprise. The Enterprise took up the chase when the Carnarvon Castle turned toward Montevideo.

Officially, the British Legation squelched all rumors with the flat statement: "There have been no developments of any kind since the Carnarvon Castle arrived that we know of."

One Report Is Discredited

One report—quickly put down—said the Carnarvon Castle herself put into Montevideo Harbor on terprise had caught and destroyed the raider. A British Admiralty official, denying that rumor, said: "Whoever started that one forgot that radio rooms on warships under neutrality regulations are sealed when the ships enter neutral ports."

Observers noticed considerable activity aboard the Italian merchantman Fausto, which took refuge in Montevideo Harbor when Italy entered the war last June. It was said the ship appeared to be making ready to depart, but officials said they had received no request for permission to sail.

One of the wounded sailors on the Carnarvon Castle was landed during the afternoon and taken to the Uruguayan Military Hospital.

CUBANS WATCHING FOR NAZI SEAMEN

Naval Launches On Guard For Possible Landings Of Idarwald Crew

Not Known Whether British Caught All Sailors From Captured Vessel

[By the Associated Press]

Havana, Dec. 9 — Cuban naval launches patrolled the south coast tonight, watching for possible landings by crewmen of the German merchantman Idarwald, which was intercepted

by a British cruiser Sunday afternoon about seventy-five miles south of Cienfuegos.

Rumors that some seamen already had landed were denied officially, it was not known here whether some of the Idarwald's men had escaped in lifeboats or whether all were apprehended by the British.

The United States Navy Department reported that the Idarwald was in the possession of the British cruiser Diomede, and navy sources said the British got aboard quickly enough to thwart German attempts to scuttle the 5,033-ton freighter.

Said She Was Sinking

A wireless message from the Idarwald herself at the time of the incident had said she was "sinking." The Cuban navy had reported she had been torpedoed.

Diplomatic observers here said that, since the Idarwald apparently was seized well within the Pan-American neutrality zone, it was possible that the twenty-one American republics might make formal protest to Great Britain. Neither Britain nor Germany has recognized the neutrality belt, however.

The Cuban State Department maintained a strict reserve concerning the entire matter, but it was learned that a full record was being compiled.

Thought Seeking Refuge

Relief was expressed here that the Idarfald, which left Tampico, Mexico, November 29, was trying to take refuge in Cienfuegos when the British cruiser overtook her.

Marine circles here said the British prize crew probably headed the Idarwald to Jamaica.

There was no word concerning the Idarwald's fellow blockade runner, the 6,031-ton Rhein, which left Tampico at the same time. Two days later, the Rhein wirelessed that she was being followed by a warship. Nothing since has been heard.

Berlin Claims Cruiser Won Fight Unscathed

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Berlin radio in a broadcast today said a German auxiliary cruiser which damaged the British auxiliary cruiser Carnarvon Castle off South America last Thursday emerged from the battle without a scratch.

The broadcast, quoting German quarters, said the German ship was a former commercial vessel converted into an auxiliary cruiser and not one of the Nazi pocket battleships as, it said, the British alleged.

The German sources were quoted as saying the Nazi ship won a victory over the Carnarvon Castle solely because of excellent gunnery.

Portugal Colonies Suffer Under British Blockade

Produce, Including 1940 Crops, Congest Ports

LISBON, Dec. 9 (AP).—An increasingly serious economic situation for Portuguese colonies owing to the British blockade was stressed today by "Diario de Noticias."

The newspaper said 150,000 tons of colonial produce was lying idle, congesting Lisbon dockyards and warehouses, while colonial ports also were clogged. The Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese East Africa and Portuguese West Africa are the principal colonies.

Some of the blockaded products include 1940 crops, "Diario de Noticias" said. Not a kilogram of colonial produce has been re-exported from Lisbon since Oct. 21 when "the exports restrictions and control law" was enforced, it added.

British mail censorship also was termed a serious difficulty to thousands of families, who received monthly income from the colonies. Mails are delayed two to three months en route by censorship, the paper said.

Petain, on Visit to Africa, Receives Tunis Cheers

KILL-DERROVEOUS

Met by Admiral and Troops and Acclaimed by Crowds

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 9 (AP).—A Havas (French new agency) report from Tunis, North Africa, said chief of state Henri Petain had arrived there this morning and had been acclaimed by enthusiastic crowds. The dispatch said he was met by Admiral Jean Esteva, resident general of Tunisia, and African troops.

ECC-STORY-DEC10

[This is the first reported instance of Marshal Petain having left metropolitan France since he assumed his duties as head of the Vichy government. He has been touring French cities in the unoccupied territory recently.]

Petain Rebuff to Flandin Reported Work of Laval

Ex-Premier Asked Post to Tie Vichy Economy to Reich's

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 10 (Tuesday) (AP).—Attempts by former French Premier Pierre - Etienne Flandin to share Vice-Premier Pierre Laval's power and prestige in the Vichy government failed after a brief but bitter battle within Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain's Cabinet, diplomatic reports said today.

Flandin returned to Paris yesterday, these resoprts said, when his conditions for entering the Cabinet were rejected. He was said to have wanted the post of Minister of Economy and Finance, with headquarters in Paris and answerable only to Marshal Petain.

Flandin was reported to have advocated binding French economy close to Germany economy, thus integrating France immediately into the "new Europe" without waiting for the end of the war.

Laval was said to have threatened to resign rather than work with Flandin under his conditions, and Marshal Petain finally rejected Flandin.

Queen Helen Off For Germany

Florence, Italy, Dec. 9 (AP).—Queen Mother Helen, of Rumania, after a fifteen-day visit here, left tonight for Germany with her sister, Irene, the Duchess of Spoleto.

Mrs. Pandit Is Sentenced Under India Defense Act

Sister of Nehru Jailed for Planning Anti-War Speech

BOMBAY, Dec. 8 (AP). — Mrs. Vijalakshmi, pandit, former Congress (Nationalist party) minister in the United Provinces government and sister of the imprisoned pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was sentenced today to four months in jail under the defense of India act.

She was arrested at Allahabad after informing police authorities she intended to make an anti-war speech, the same offense which brought about the arrest of Nehru, former president of the All-India National Congress, who is serving a four-year sentence.

Nehru, among men chosen by Mohandas K. Gandhi to make anti-war speeches as part of a nationalist plan of "limited civil disobedience," was sentenced on Nov. 5.

Mexico Sticks To Plan To Aid Spanish Refugees

Arrangements Made By Cardenas To Bring Over 100,000 Will Be Fulfilled By Successor

Mexico City, Dec. 9 (AP)—Miguel Aleman, Minister of the Interior, said today that arrangements made by ex-President Cardenas' regime to bring as many as 100,000 Spanish refugees here from France would be fulfilled by the new administration.

The Mexican consul in Vichy reached agreement some weeks ago with the Government of Henri Philippe Petain for releasing Spanish Republican exiles now in French concentration camps.

Aleman said he had not received notice that any of the refugees had yet departed for Mexico. Transportation facilities previously were reported being worked out in cooperation with the International Red Cross.

Bergson Quits College; Protests Anti-Semitism

French-Jew Philosopher, 81, Spurns Vichy's Offer

VICHY, Dec. 9 (AP).—Henri Bergson, French philosopher, has resigned from the College of France at Paris in a protest against anti-Semitic laws.

It was learned here today that Bergson, a Jew, refused exemption offered by the government from the laws for his "literary and artistic services to the nation."

Eighty-one years old, Henri Louis Bergson for years has been considered one of the foremost living philosophers. He is a strenuous opponent of the mechanical conception of life, and in his most profound work, "L'Evolution Creative," broke completely with the philosophic systems of the past.

British Seize French Boat

VICHY, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Petain government announced today that a French fishing boat returning from the Newfoundland banks with a cargo of codfish had been captured by the British off La Rochelle. The announcement said a similar boat was torpedoed by a British submarine a month ago and that a third had not been heard from for several days.

Fined for Price-Raising

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Delayed—Via Berlin) (AP).—Fines totaling 1,100,000 francs were imposed on three Paris business men today for illegal price-raising. [The franc now has only nominal value, but by pre-defeat standards this sum would equal $20,000.]

Gen. Dentz Named Syrian Commissioner

VICHY, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Dentz, commander of the military region of Marseilles, was appointed French High Commissioner to Syria and Lebanon today to replace Jean Chiappe, who was killed November 27 when his plane crashed in the Mediterranean.

Gen. Dentz also was named Commander-in-Chief of French forces in the Levant States. He served as a member of the French General Staff in Syria after the world war.

SWISS APPLY CAPITAL TAX

Emergency Levy for Defense Also Is Added to Rates on Incomes

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Federal Government adopted special emergency capital and income taxes today for national defense, giving Switzerland her first tax on capital. The law becomes effective Jan. 1, 1941, for four years.

The present normal income tax frequently reaches 12 per cent.

The new capital tax ranges from 5 francs annually on minimum fortunes of 10,000 francs to 2,500 francs on 1,000,000 francs. [The Swiss franc was rated yesterday at 23.21 cents.]

A supplementary income tax is graduated from 8 francs to 2,750 francs on bachelors' incomes and from 12 francs to 2,240 francs on incomes of married persons. An exemption of 400 francs is allowed for each dependent.

Polish Legation Shut At Hungary's Request

BUDAPEST, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The Polish legation closed its doors today by request of the Hungarian Government — once Poland's closest friend.

The reason was not announced, but it was generally believed that Hungary felt, as a signatory of the Axis pact, she could no longer tolerate the legation of a country absorbed by Germany.

The British Government protested. The Polish Minister, Leon Orlowski, will remain privately in Budapest.

NEW BALKAN PACT

Hungary and Yugoslavia Plan Negotiations.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Count Istvan Csaky of Hungary will leave for Belgrade tomorrow night to negotiate a friend friendship pact with Yugoslavia, informed quarters announced today.

The meeting apparently has the blessing of both Rome and Berlin. The agreement will be purely political, informants said, without any military ties.

It was recalled that a similar understanding already exists between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Windsors En Route To U. S. For Operation On Duchess

Latter To Start Treatment At Miami Today For Serious Dental Ailment

[By the Associated Press]

Nassau, Bahamas, Dec. 9—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor left Nassau aboard the yacht Southern Cross this afternoon, bound for Miami, where the Duchess will undergo a major dental operation to correct an ailment that has caused her increasing pain and has undermined her health generally.

The Windsors hope the brief, private visit won't interfere with their plans for a real tour of the United States, possibly next year. Aboard the yacht, which sailed at 3.30 P. M., were the owner, Axel Wenner-Gren; Mrs. Wenner-Gren, and Capt. Vyvyan Drury, the Duke's aide-de-camp.

The Duchess will submit to the operation at St. Francis Hospital soon after arrival tomorrow about 8 A. M. Then she and the Duke will spend three days at the Miami Biltmore Hotel before leaving late Friday aboard the steamer Munargo. Both have expressed the hope of an American trip ever since the Duke came here as Colonial Governor more than three months ago. Their plans have been delayed indefinitely because of wartime restrictions on travel outside the empire.

They made it clear that this week's four-day stay in Miami could not be considered the visit they had planned. To emphasize this point, they shunned all possible publicity on the trip, refused all invitations and decided against any public appearances.

Later, if good business reasons develop for the Duke to go to the United States or if war troubles lighten, they want to make a full-dress tour, including visits to the Duchess' former Baltimore home and to the places in New York that Windsor remembers only from his last United States appearance as Prince of Wales sixteen years ago.

NEW FRENCH ENVOY RECEIVED BY POPE

DEC 10 1940

Pius Offers Encouragement to Oppressed Nation.

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII offered encouragement to France today, expressing the hope she would find better and happier days, in receiving the credentials of the new French Ambassador, Leon Berard.

M. Berard addressed the Pope with "emotion and sadness," which the pontiff said found "understanding, sympathy and encouragement" in his heart, especially for a "proposal to lead France back to better and more serene days."

The pontiff said that in the midst of events which were beginning to give new lineaments to the spiritual and outward aspects of Europe he remembered the image of Catholic France when he visited the grotto of the "Queen of Peace" at Lourrdes.

"Today this France is veiled with sorrow, struck by a test such as she seldom has encountered in the stormy history of the French nation," the Holy Father asserted.

He expressed hope that all those upon whom fell the mission of "dominating the present and laying spiritual and material bases for the future will develop in order and concord the riches of energy and sentiment accumulated in the deeper soul of the peoples."

With all his heart, the Pope said, he wished for France to have in the midst of her present test "moral force" with which to bear conditions.

After the official audience, the Pope talked with M. Berard in his private library.

30.24-6334

30.24 — 6337

French Art Treasures Which British Seized Removed To Ottawa

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 9 (AP)—French art treasures valued at $500,000, taken by British authorities from the American Export liner Excalibur early in October while en route to the United States, have been transferred to Ottawa, it was stated officially tonight.

The Bermuda Supreme Court on November 8 dismissed an action instituted on behalf of Martin Fabiani, of New York, described as owner of the cargo consigned from Lisbon to a New York art gallery. The court had been asked to rule whether the pieces, for the most part paintings by modern French masters, were to be condemned as prizes of war.

Instead, the court ordered the case transferred to the British Prize Court.

WHOLLY TAXABLE ISSUE OF FEDERAL NOTES ANNOUNCED

$500,000,000 in Defense Securities Described by Morgenthau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau announced today the first wholly taxable securities issue in the history of the United States Treasury and a proposal to ask Congress to remove tax exemptions from all future Government securities.

He said that a $500,000,000 issue of national defense notes, previously announced for sale on Wednesday, would be the first wholly taxable issues of the Government. He explained that existing laws permit him to remove tax exemptions only from Government securities designated as "notes," but he would ask Congress to give him similar "discretionary authority" over all other types of Government securities.

Assailing what he called "slacker money," the Secretary said: "It is not fair to have our soldiers work eight to twelve hours a day in army camps for $30 a month while the man who lends money to the Government gets the privilege of being exempt from taxes."

He added that he would ask Congress also for powers to raise billions of dollars from ordinary citizens through the sale of small denomination securities such as the 25-cent stamps and $5 bonds sold during the world war.

"We have now about 2,500,000 people buying United States savings (baby) bonds now, and we would like to double or triple that figure. To do that we will ask Congress to give us authority to sell smaller denominations."

U. S. Army Attache In England Returning

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (A. P.)—The War Department disclosed today that the United States military attache in England, Brig.-Gen. Raymond E. Lee, would return soon for temporary duty in Washington. Officials would make no comment on the purpose of Gen. Lee's assignment here.

However, it will afford governmental officials an opportunity to obtain first-hand his observations of British and German fighting methods and his opinion as to England's most pressing needs and chances for survival.

Vladivostok To Get American Consulate

Angus I. Ward, Of Embassy Staff At Moscow, To Complete Arrangements

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—The State Department today announced Angus I. Ward, of the American Embassy staff at Moscow, had been ordered to Vladivostok to open the first American consulate outside the Russian capital since the Soviet Union was recognized by the United States.

The last American consulate in Vladivostok was closed in 1923 because of difficulties with Soviet authorities.

Ward has been consul and secretary of the Moscow embassy. He will complete arrangements for opening the new consulate and act temporarily as consul, the State Department said.

Roosevelt Calls At Antigua and Sees Officials

Leeward Islands Governor Discusses Plans for U. S. Plane Base With Him

ABOARD U. S. S. MAYRANT AT SEA, Dec. 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt, continuing his inspection tour of American defense bases, conferred for more than an hour today with British officials of the island of Antigua, discussing projected United States seaplane facilities on Parham Sound.

The President's cruiser, the Tuscaloosa, anchored this morning at the entrance of the bay off St. John's, and Sir Gordon J. Lethem, Governor of the British Leeward Islands, and Administrator Herbert Boon were brought aboard. The three discussed defense batteries, sanitary facilities and the use of Parham Sound for patrol planes.

After a luncheon on the communications deck of the cruiser the officials departed and the President resumed his voyage. As usual, his course was undisclosed.

Late Sunday the Chief Executive halted off the French island of Martinique, potential trouble spot. Lying hove to in full view of the French aircraft carrier Bearn at Fort de France, the Tuscaloosa was the scene of an hour's conference held by Mr. Roosevelt —with American Consul V. H. Brocker jr. and Capt. Ernest J. Blankenship, American Navy observer on the island.

Earlier the President had passed many hours inspecting strategic United States aviation outposts protecting the eastern approaches of the Caribbean at St. Lucia, a small British island in the Lesser Antilles. Facilities for seaplane operation acquired from Great Britain in the destroyer exchange already are in operation there.

Sunday morning the three vessels anchored off Castries, the picturesque capital of St. Lucia at the foot of cloud-shrouded mountains surrounding a small bay. The President toured the inner harbor in a small boat of the United States naval patrol anchored there with a seaplane tender.

Sir Henry B. Popham, Governor, and A. A. Wright, Administrator, lunched with the President aboard the Tuscaloosa and later proceeded through frequent tropical rain squalls to Gros Islet Bay, several miles along the coast from Castries, where the United States has acquired 120 acres for seaplane tender operations.

Martinique Reports on Visit

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Dec. 8 (delayed) (AP).—The government of this little French insular possession issued the following communique tonight on the visit of President Roosevelt:

"Today, Sunday, at 1 p. m. High Commissioner Admiral Georges Robert was informed that President Roosevelt would pass off the coast of Martinique in the afternoon aboard the cruiser on which he is making a Caribbean cruise. The President also asked if the admiral would authorize American Consul V. H. Brocker jr. and American naval attache Ernest J. Blankenship, transported by American destroyer, to come outside territorial waters to meet him aboard his ship.

"The admiral cordially gave his permission, and about 2 p. m. the destroyer came to Pointe des Negres to take aboard the consul and naval attache. The Admiral High Commissioner sent his salutations to President Roosevelt through the American Consul.

"About 4 p. m. the meeting was ended and the destroyer brought back the two American officials, and then Comdr. Blankenship made a visit to the admiral to transmit the cordial salutations of President Roosevelt."

Canadian Destroyer Makes Port After Attack By Sub

Loses 21 Seamen In Eastern Atlantic Engagement. Presumably Safe In British Harbor

[*By the Associated Press*]

Ottawa, *Tuesday*, Dec. 10 — Naval Service headquarters announced early today that the Canadian destroyer Saguenay was damaged by a torpedo while engaging a submarine in the eastern Atlantic and that twenty-one seamen are missig and eighteen are wounded and in hospital.

The official announcement said the destroyer "has safely reached port where she will be taken in hand for the necessary repairs." The port is presumably a British harbor.

Canadian destroyers are known to have engaged German aircraft while carrying out convoy duties around the British Isles and presumably have dropped depth charges in the vicinity of submarines, but this was the first report of direct damage to a Canadian fighting ship by an enemy naval vessel.

Dominion's Total Now 281

The deaths brought to 281 the number of Canadian naval men reported dead and missing since the war began.

The destroyer Fraser sank in collision last June and the destroyer Margaree went the same way in October. But were lost through mishap in the blackout darkness in the war zone. The loss in the Margaree sinking was 142 officers and men including the commanding officer, Commander Joseph W. R. Roy, of Ottawa. Forty-five lives were lost with the Fraser.

The Frazer sank while aiding in evacuation operations off the French port of Bordeaux and the Margaree while escorting merchant ships in the North Atlantic.

Nothing was said in the day's naval announcement about the fate of the submarine, or the nature of the engagement between the Saguenay and the U-boat.

Launched In 1930

The Saguenay was launched in 1930. A vessel of 1,337 tons displacement, she exceeded 37 knots easily on trial runs. Armament included four 4.7-inch guns and eight torpedo tubes.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, DEC 1 1940

ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO INSPECT THE

JJ536PES

ETARY OF THE NAVY FRANK KNOX

R BASE AT ISLA GRANDE.

North Atlantic Becomes New Sea Battleground

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—A story of continued attacks — twenty-three of them—against the sea lanes of the British Empire was told in the radio log of the American Export liner Exeter, which arrived today from Lisbon.

During the eighteen days in which the Exeter was on the Atlantic, bound to Lisbon and return, her radio heard thirty-one distress signals—telling of attacks from the air and by surface and underseas raiders on more than 100,000 tons of shipping.

Maritime circles here believed four of the calls indicated that at least two raiders were at work, one in the North Atlantic off Newfoundland and another near the Canary Islands.

Believed Mass Victims

Included in the record were calls heard in New York by Mackay Radio from such British merchantmen as the Loch Ranza, 4,958 tons; W. Hendrik, 4,360 tons; Victor Ross, 12,247 tons; Goodleigh, 5,448 tons, and Lady Glanely, 5,497 tons.

These vessels apparently were torpedoed victims of a mass U-boat attack on a convoy 500 miles west of Ireland December 2 in which Germany claimed to have sunk fifteen ships.

On November 23 the Exeter Radio picked up a distress signal from the 9,461-ton British freighter Glenbeg that she had "sighted suspicious vessel." Her position was 500 miles southwest of Santa Cruz, Canary Islands.

1,000 Miles Away

A week later a distress signal was heard from the 4,825-ton British freighter Llandaff, ordinarily in the West African trade. She said a "suspicious vessel" was following her 300 miles northeast of Ponta Delgada, the Azores, and 1,000 miles north of the scene of the Glenbeg call.

Maritime circles said the vessels may have been sunk before they could send further messages.

Two later calls indicated another raider, possibly the pocket battleship which attacked the Jervis Bay convoy of thirty-eight ships November 5 in the North Atlantic, was still at large in the same region.

Four Other Attacks

Approximately 350 miles northeast of Newfoundland on December 2, according to the log of the Exeter, the R. J. Cullen, 6-517-ton British freighter and formerly the American San Lucas, sighted a suspicious vessel; twenty-four hours later and from one hundred miles to the southeast, the Caperby (unlisted in Lloyd's register of shipping) sent a similar message.

The Exeter heard of two further attacks, previously unreported here. Both were from ships ordinarily trading between England and South America.

Last Saturday the Netherlands freighter Farmsun, 5,237 tons, radioed she had been torpedoed approximately 600 miles west of the southern tip of Ireland. The British freighter Treverbyn, 5,281 tons, signalled yesterday that she was "ok but still attacked" by planes 320 miles west of Londonderry, Ireland.

War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 9 (AP).—A British command communique:

In the Western Desert, advanced elements of our forces are now in contact with the enemy on a broad front. In an engagement south of Sidi Barrani we captured 500 prisoners..

THE SUDAN: Last night our patrols continued extensive activities in the Gallabat area, while our artillery again successfully engaged enemy targets.

OTHER FRONTS: Nothing to report.

The London radio, as heard in the Herald Tribune radio room, broadcast the following special communique issued by British headquarters at Cairo:

Operations in the western desert are extending satisfactorily. Five hundred prisoners already have been captured in one area alone, while more are being rounded up. The commander of one of the Italian forces engaged has been killed and the second in command was captured.

The London broadcast added the following comment:

It was understood that the prisoners mentioned in the special communique ware in addition to the 500 whose capture was announced in an earlier Cairo communique.

CAIRO, Dec. 9 (AP).—The British Royal Air Force issued the following special communique tonight:

Working in close co-operation with the Army, R. A. F. aircraft harassed enemy troops in the western desert throughout the day. Heavy damage was caused to a motor transport and enemy personnel by continuous bombing and machine-gun fire. Successful offensive patrols were carried out over our advancing troops. Two enemy fighters were shot down. Enemy air dromes were raided, and at El Adem a hangar was demolished and other damage caused.

During the night of Dec. 8-9 bombing raids were made on various enemy air dromes in support of military operations. A particularly heavy attack was made on Benina, which was raided in waves from dusk to dawn. Over twenty tons of bombs fell in the target area. The first raiders created fires which increased throughout the night by the subsequent bombing until in the end the whole air drome appeared ablaze.

In addition, Sidi Barrani, Sollum and Bardia were attacked.

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Last night Royal Air Force bombers renewed their attacks on industrial and military targets in the Duesseldorf area.

Other forces of aircraft bombed the submarine base at Lorient and the shipping and harbor installations at Bordeaux and Brest. Among other targets attacked were the ports of Flushing, Dunkerque and Gravelines and several enemy airdromes.

Two of our aircraft are missing.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There is nothing to report.

This morning's Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

During last night enemy aircraft made a heavy bombing attack on London and the surrounding districts. Many fires were caused. The fire services put out most of them while the attack was still in progress. Considerable damage was done to some buildings, including many dwelling houses. A number of people have been killed and others injured.

Bombs were also dropped in many districts between London and the southeast coast, as well as in a few other local towns in southern England. Many of these did no harm, but in some places fires were caused and damage was done to houses and other property. The number of casualties reported from these areas is not large.

Two enemy bombers have been destroyed.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

Fighting continued successfully today.

We have advanced further.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids were made today on Greece.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front in the sector of the 9th Army repeated enemy attacks were repulsed by our troops which had launched numerous victorious counter-attacks.

The 11th Army completed an orderly withdrawal without loss of men or material on a line north of Argyrokastron and minor surrounding localities.

Our air force, although hampered by unfavorable weather conditions, bombed military objectives at San Maura and the Gulf of Arta.

Wreckage of one enemy plane, reported as seriously hit in a previous bulletin, has been found in our territory. The English officer pilot who bailed out with a parachute was picked up seriously wounded.

In North Africa a column of the enemy mechanized forces was put to flight by the fire of our artillery southeast of Alem Rabia.

Enemy formations attacked an airport at Tripoli and localities at Gargaresc, Zenzur and Tarhuna, killing one and injuring five and causing some material damage. Other enemy planes attacked the airport at Bengasi, damaging the hangar, and at Ain Gazel without result. Three enemy planes were shot down by our fighters and a fourth by naval aircraft batteries.

In East Africa an enemy air raid on Gallabat and Gherille in Somaliland caused several deaths and injuries. Other raids on Aojale and Meje caused neither casualties nor damage.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP).—The German high command communique:

As retaliation for English air attacks on west German cities, the German air force, in rolling waves last night from twilight to dawn, made a large scale attack on London with very heavy forces. In a good night, the planes dropped bombs on the city, some of the heaviest caliber, especially on vital supply centers.

In many places great fires started, which in the course of the night united and formed a great, glowing sea of fire. Gas containers flew into the air in gigantic flames, and oil tanks caughtt fire and smoked heavily.

Solitary British planes dropped bombs on numerous places in western Germany during the night. In Duesseldorf, Munich-Gladbach and several other spots, residential districts were hit and some houses were fired. Nine civilians were killed, seventeen were severely wounded and twenty-four slightly wounded. All dead or wounded persons were outside air raid shelters.

No military nor war-vital industrial damage was done.

Two English planes were shot down by anti-aircraft. One German plane was missing.

Dutch

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—A communique issued by the British Ministry of Information on behalf of the Netherlands government in exile in Great Britain:

The London headquarters of the Royal Netherlands Navy regrets to announce the loss of a Netherlands submarine in war operations.

Every endeavor has at once been made to inform the next of kin through the International Red Cross. It may be assumed that these messages have now reached their destination in Holland.

In the War Zone

Extent of Emergency Mussolini Is Meeting Not Yet Fully Disclosed

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Italy's military and economic disorganization has injected an entirely new element into the war and created a serious position for the Axis Powers.

The measure of the Fascist difficulty is clearly marked by the extent of the upheaval in Mussolini's high command—a surprising turnover which Il Duce either has undertaken to meet some exceptional condition or has had thrust upon him. The Italian leader is in process of meeting an emergency which is not wholly explained by the defeat at the hands of the Greeks.

British officials in London, trying to read between the lines, claim to see indications of political troubles in Italy. Some British military officers even express belief in reports of disorders. However, we must not overlook that wishful thinking might bring them to that view in any event.

Perhaps the greatest reassurance which Mussolini's followers get in this trying moment is the vigor and authority with which he is attacking his problem. Certain it is that he will need the full power of his leadership for it is doubtful whether he has been on a tougher spot excepting perhaps when he defied world opinion and invaded Ethiopia, and again when he had to make the fateful decision as to whether he should take his people into the present war.

Hostility to Tie with Hitler.

One is bound to wonder whether his trouble is unconnected with his entrance into the conflict as an ally of Hitler. Having studied the position at first hand in Italy not long before the war, I am confident that the public as a whole was averse to entering into any partnership with Hitler.

Mussolini's trouble is, of course, his enemy's good fortune. This lucky break for Britain and her allies which (whatever the underlying causes) was brought to a head by the Greek show, might easily produce a big swing in the trend of the conflict. It's the greatest opportunity Britain has had thus far to strike a crippling blow at the Axis through Italy—as good a chance as she is likely to get at trying to force Italy's collapse.

Britain's task will be to marshal the strength to strike the blow. This must be achieved in face of such a fierce German aerial assault as was marked by last night's great raid on London and the continued sinking of Allied and neutral shipping which the British say has now reached a weekly average of 84,000 tons—a serious menace indeed.

A Race Against Time.

Fortunately for Britain the winter months all but preclude a German attempt at direct invasion. That may come in the spring, however, and it will be a race against time for the British to try to knock Mussolini out soon enough to release badly needed naval and air forces from the Mediterranean, both to check Hitler's effort to throw an army into the British Isles and to meet the submarine and bombing menaces.

London continues to look hopefully toward France's African colonies for help in the forthcoming offensive against the Fascists on the Dark Continent. That there is a growing pro-British feeling in these colonies there is no doubt, but whether it will reach the point of military co-operation is a matter of speculation at this juncture.

The French Government at Vichy naturally condemns any such action by the colonies. More than a few observers, however, incline to the belief that when all is said and done old Marshal Petain, as head of the Vichy Government and those who are fully in sympathy with his policies, wouldn't be at all averse to seeing the colonies join the British. There is a steadily growing undercurrent of feeling in France that her salvation lies in the victory of Britain and her allies.

Nazi Riviera

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 9—A passenger who returned from France today on the American Export liner said many wealthy Germans had been removed from the Ruhr and other industrial sections of Germany to Southern France along the Riviera.

Georges Bally, associate professor of French at Vanderbilt University, said the removal apparently followed upon the R. A. F.'s bombing of industrial Germany.

Bally, who arrived in his native France on sabbatical leave in July, 1939, to do research, was mobilized into the French army a month later and spent ten months as a lieutenant in the French artillery, stationed in Corsica.

Baby Born Aboard

He said the men in his regiment were "utterly stunned" when they were told of the armistice.

Bally was born in France. His wife is the former Vivien M. Cady, of Minneapolis. He plans to join her before returning to Vanderbilt.

The ship carried 182 passengers, one a boy born aboard last night to Mrs. Armando Contreras Unda, wife of a Venezuelan diplomat.

Capt. S. F. Ransone said the Exeter was stopped for identification the night she left Lisbon and while her Portuguese pilot was still aboard. He identified the British trawler with which blinker signals were exchanged as the same one that fired two shots across the liner's bow and boarded her on a previous trip.

30.24-6339

LONDON, DEC 10-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-MORNING NEWSPAPERS WARNED THEIR READERS TODAY TO BEWARE OF A NEW-TYPE GERMAN AIR WEAPON--A PARACHUTE BOMB.

THE PARACHUTE BOMB, THE PAPERS EXPLAINED, IS A "DARK GRAY-GREEN METAL OBJECT ABOUT THE SIZE OF YOUR GAS MASK CONTAINER--MERELY HANDLING IT MAY CAUSE IT TO EXPLODE."

SUCH BOMBS DO NOT ALWAYS EXPLODE WHEN THEY STRIKE THE GROUND, THE ARTICLES CONTINUED, BUT WHEN THEY DO EXPLODE THEY HAVE SUCH A HIGH DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION THAT THEY CAN CAUSE CASUALTIES AS FAR AS 50 FEET AWAY.

THE BOMB ITSELF WAS DESCRIBED AS A SHEET METAL CYLINDER WITH A WIRE ABOUT FIVE INCHES LONG ATTACHED. THE CYLINDER IS BUILT TO MAKE IT SPRING OPEN AS THE BOMB FALLS. TWO PARTS FORM A ROUGH, METAL PARACHUTE AND OTHER PARTS OPERATE AS VANES WHICH ROTATE THE BOMB AS IT RUSHES THROUGH THE AIR, BRINGING THE FUSE INTO ACTION.

SN116AES

LONDON, DEC 9-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.H.R.L.G. ALEXANDER WAS NAMED GENERAL OFFICER AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE SOUTHERN COMMAND OF THE BRITISH ARMY TODAY, SUCCEEDING GENERAL C.J.E.AUCHINLECK, APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA, THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED.

MAJOR GENERAL GIFFARD LE QUESNE MARTEL WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL ARMORED CORPS IN A NEW APPOINTMENT WHICH MARKS THE POLICY OF RAPIDLY INCREASING THE ARMORED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

BZ1231PES

30.24-6339

ROME, DEC. 9-(AP)-ALEXANDER KIRK, NEW UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE FROM LISBON TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE EMBASSY IN THE ABSENCE OF AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS, ON SICK LEAVE IN THE UNITED STATES.

KIRK FORMERLY WAS COUNSELOR OF THE U.S. EMBASSY AT BERLIN.

MQ1002PES

PARIS, DEC 3-(DELAYED-VIA BERLIN)-(AP)-WORKMEN ARE BUSY REMODELING A HOUSE IN THE CENTER OF VERSAILLES WHERE MARSHAL PHILLIPPE PETAIN, CHIEF OF STATE OF UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, IS EXPECTED TO MAKE HIS HEADQUARTERS.

THE HOUSE, OWNED BY A DUTCH RESIDENT OF FRANCE, WAS REQUISTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT. IT IS NEXT DOOR TO THE TRIANON PALACE HOTEL, WHERE PETAIN'S OFFICES WILL BE ESTABLISHED AND WHERE HIS AIDES WILL LIVE.

ALTHOUGH THE DATE OF PETAIN'S ARRIVAL IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED AREA WAS NOT OFFICIALLY SET, INFORMED SOURCES IN PARIS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT IT WOULD BE "SOME TIME THIS MONTH," AND THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD REMAIN ABOUT 10 DAYS FOR A SERIES OF OFFICIAL CONFERENCES WITH HIGH GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

DA802PES

(EDS: READ NAME ABOVE PHILIPPE PETAIN)

ANKARA, DEC 9-(AP)-THE ANKARA RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT GREEK ADVANCES HAVE RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF THREE OF ITALY'S SIX AIRPORTS IN ALBANIA.

THE RESIGNATION OF ITALIAN MILITARY LEADERS, THE RADIO ADDED "WILL FACILITATE GERMAN BARGAINING POWERS WITH FRANCE AND THEREFORE A FRANCO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING NOW SEEMS MORE LIKELY."

THE TURKISH PRESS ASSOCIATION, IN A MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE GREEK PRESS ASSOCIATION, ASSERTED THAT GREECE "FIGHTING IN OUR ZONE OF SECURITY IS FIGHTING OUR BATTLE."

GREEK SUCCESSES LED THE NEWSPAPER VATAN TO PREDICT IMPROVED TURKISH-BULGARIAN RELATIONS.

"IN THE BALKANS OF TOMORROW," THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "A MONROE DOCTRINE WILL BE CREATED WITH BALKANS FOR THE BALKAN PEOPLE."

SN904PES

TOKYO,DEC 10-(AP)-KANAME WAKASUGI, RECENTLY CALLED HOME FROM HIS POST AS CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK, HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF ADVISER TO ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE AMBASSADOR PLANS TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES IN JANUARY AFTER AN INSPECTION TOUR IN CHINA.

DM428AES

NEW YORK, DEC 9-(AP)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT CHINESE POLICE OF THE NANKING REGIME HAD BOARDED THE BRITISH STEAMER HSIN PEKING AT SHANGHAI AND SEIZED GOLD INGOTS VALUED AT $320,000.

IT ADDED THAT THE GOLD WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE COME FROM TIENTSIN. THE HSIN PEKING IS A 2,104-TON VESSEL IN THE CHINA COASTAL SERVICE. NO REASON FOR THE SEIZURE WAS GIVEN. JAPAN RECOGNIZES THE NANKING REGIME AS THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

BZ831AES

SAN FRANCISCO,DEC 9-(AP)-ADMIRAL A.J.HEPBURN SAID TODAY THAT THE NAVY INTENDS TO CONVERT TREASURE ISLAND--SITE OF THE RECENT GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION--INTO A POWERFUL AVIATION AND NAVAL BASE "FOR THE DURATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY."

THE COMMANDANT OF THE 12TH NAVAL DISTRICT, AFTER CONFERRING WITH MAYOR ANGELO ROSSI ON DETAILS CONCERNING LEASE OF THE MAN-MADE ISLAND IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY, SAID IT WAS PLANNED TO SPEND $1,480,000 IN WPA FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

THE CITY HAS AGREED TO LEASE THE ISLAND, WITH THE PROVISION THAT, AFTER THE EMERGENCY HAS PASSED, IT WILL AGAIN BE RETURNED TO THE CITY AND BE TURNED INTO A METROPOLITAN AIRPORT.

HO845PCS

leave blank

30.21-6341 30.24—6341

British Capture 4,000 Italians In Egypt Drive

Churchill Announces Gain to Cheering House —4000 Prisoners and Many Tanks Taken —Free French Are Co-operating.

CAIRO, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The latest reports from the western desert today said that the British had cut the Italian main lines of communications and had isolated a large number of troops in a wide encircling movement.

The British, the reports said, penetrated the Italian positions protecting the land approaches to Sidi Barrani and pushed on toward the coast.

[In London Prime Minister Churchill said that the British had reached the coast west of Sidi Barrani.]

The British encircling movement, reports from the desert said, had engulfed a number of small camps, in addition to the principal camp at Sidi Barrani. Four thousand prisoners, along with a large number of tanks and trucks, were reported captured, with the British still cleaning up small isolated concentrations of Italians.

The Italians were said to be resisting strongly at some points, but the British were holding the initiative throughout.

Bright moonlight helped the British last night as they brought up supplies and strengthened their positions before resuming the attack at dawn with the support of the R. A. F., the reports said.

All through yesterday R. A. F. bombers hammered at Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's rear positions, attacking every single airdrome in the western desert and in Libya.

A communique said that "immense damage" had been done in these attacks on airdromes, and added that the flyers paused only to refuel at their bases.

Other aircraft ranged far and wide over the whole area of operations, attacking enemy columns and motor transport in the coastal sector and covering the new road from Sidi Barrani to Bardia, in Libya, over which Graziani must send reenforcements.

Churchill Reports to House.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today that the opening of the British offensive in western Egypt had carried British troops across seventy-five miles of desert to the Mediterranean, cutting a wide swath between the Italians at Sidi Barrani and the coastal town of Buqbuq. He declined to say, however, whether the Italian base at Sidi Barrani had been cut off.

At the same time a communiqué issued by the British African command announced that operations in the western desert were successfully continuing, that prisoners so far captured were reported to exceed 4,000 or roughly 5 per cent of the 80,000 Italians estimated to be in Egypt and that a number of medium tanks had been captured.

Italian Air Force Battered.

Tonight the Air Ministry announced that twenty-two Italian planes had been shot down in fighting over the western desert yesterday and that every Italian airdrome from Derna to Sidi Barrani had been heavily damaged by the R. A. F., which lost only three planes, with two pilots saved.

The Prime Minister's ruddy face was beaming as he announced the successful opening of the campaign against Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's army, which for months has been poised for an attack on Alexandria and Suez. Buqbuq is thirty-five miles west of Sidi Barrani, about halfway between that town and the Libyan-Egyptian border.

He said that Royal Air Force aid for Greece, which had proved "most important" in the Greek victories, had caused a temporary postponement of the assault against the Italians in Egypt.

He detailed two attacks on Italian fortified positions by forces of British, African and Free French troops under Sir Maitland Wilson. In the first of these, he said, an Italian General was killed and his second in command captured.

Too Early for a Forecast.

"It is too soon," he said, "to attempt to forecast either the scope or the result of the considerable operations which are in progress. But we can at any rate say that the preliminary phase has been successful."

The House cheered wildly as he concluded his report with the statement:

"We shall no doubt receive further news shortly."

Mr. Churchill said that the British Mediterranean fleet and the air force "are, of course, co-operating closely with the army," and added that British warships had bombarded the various coastal positions of the Italian forces, particularly Maktila and Sidi Barrani.

Meanwhile military observers here declared that the big surprise raid seemed to be developing toward a full-fledged offensive.

These spokesmen added, however, that so far the "strategic position of the Italians has not been greatly altered by the operations."

They said there could be no doubt that the British had met with initial success in the attack on the Italian advance posts in Northwest Egypt, but because of the great distances between scattered Italian positions the British could not be expected to register many similar gains immediately.

Latest advices from Cairo told of sharp fighting under bright moonlight last night as the British followed up their sudden assault.

Seen as Test of Morale.

The London newspapers published news of the engagement under banner headlines and speculated on the possibility of a full-fledged British offensive in north Africa timed to coincide with Italian difficulties on the Greek war front.

"The News suggests that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell (British Near East commander) and Lieut.-Gen. Henry Maitland Wilson (commander of British forces in Egypt, judge the time has come to test not only the material strength of the enemy, but his moral strength as well," declared the London News Chronicle.

It said that the recent shakeup in the Italian general staff "must have had considerable effect on the enemy, and it is reasonable to suppose that Gen. Wilson has ordered British advance elements to take the offensive in order to discover to what extent Italian morale has fallen and by how much their powers of resistance have waned."

Eden Statement Recalled.

The London Daily Herald predicted that yesterday's attack may lead to a full-scale offensive.

The military correspondent for Reuters, the British news agency, said cautiously that the Egyptian operations are still in a preliminary stage, and that it was premature to discuss ultimate possibilities.

He recalled, however, the guarded statements made by the War Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, on his return from Egypt recently to the effect that when operations in Egypt started, they would resolve themselves into "a fierce struggle on a wide front." The correspondent suggested that "that fight has now begun."

The main British assault, which began at dawn yesterday and continued through the day and into the night, apparently was launched against the Italian right flank in the Sidi Barrani zone at a point about thirty miles from the Mediterranean seacoast.

Italians Tell of Attacking British.

ROME, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Italian dispatches from the Egyptian front reported today that ten Italian planes attacked a British mechanized column of thirty machines in a sandstorm south of Sidi Barrani but indicated that there had been only small-scale fighting along the desert front.

The dispatches said that the British column was machine-gunned east of Bir Emba by scouting planes; that some of the vehicles stopped and others were scattered in the desert, and that the crews of some of the machines leaped out and fled.

The communique added that four British planes were shot down in the Egyptian war zone.

BRITISH POUND FRENCH COAST IN FIERCE RAID

Raging Fires Seen From Kent Long After Attack.

BOMB BREMEN PLANE WORKS

London Again Goes Unraided as Nazis Fail to Follow Up Sunday's Onslaught.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—A Bremen airplane factory, the Nazi naval base at Lorient, France, and the docks of Boulogne were heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

A British bomber shot down a German fighting plane, the Ministry said. It also acknowledged that one British plane was missing.

Fires, started by the R. A. F. along the coast of France, could be seen from the Kentish coast today still burning fiercely.

The mid-channel haze and a drizzle passed by mid-morning and the sun, breaking through the clouds, revealed the fires, from which columns of black and white smoke were rising.

The fires were worst in and around Calais. Scores of people flocked to the Kentish seashore when word spread that the "R. A. F. had left some visiting cards across the Channel."

London Escapes Attack.

Meanwhile today Britons were pleased but puzzled by a new lull in the Nazi air siege when at 9 P. M., thirty-seven and one-half hours had passed without alarms or reports of bombings.

Throughout last night and today, roof-top spotters watched the sky over London for planes which failed to attempt any follow-up of the twelve-hour pounding given London on Sunday night.

Again tonight it appeared as though the capital would be raidless.

Nazi bombers usually come over as night falls, but there was no alarm now since the "all clear" at 7:30 A. M. yesterday.

The Dover area, however, was shaken by heavy gunfire tonight as British and German long-range batteries fought a coast-to-coast duel across the strait for half an hour. Sheets of red flame could be seen from the English coast and the distant rumble of explosions was taken as a sign that R. A. F. bombers again were attacking Nazi battery emplacements at Cape Gris Nez.

Last night, however, many Londoners went to the shelters—just in case. The weather was not unfavorable to raiding.

The Press Association speculated that the lull may have been caused by the Royal Air Force's blows at Germany and German air bases, or by a German strategy of massing forces for a heavy blow later, but added that guessing is still without any authentic answer.

Nazis Report Raids on Reich.

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that British air raiders dropped a number of high explosive and incendiary bombs over occupied regions and north Germany last night, but the damage was described as immaterial.

Unfavorable weather, the communique added, restricted German aerial activity over England yesterday largely to "armed reconnaissance flights."

The Germans also acknowledged the loss of three planes in what they called the monster air raid on London on Sunday night.

BRITISH TROOPS DRIVE AHEAD IN DESERT ATTACK

Cut Off Sidi Barrani, Seize 4,000 Fascists, And Isolate Many More

Adopt Blitzkrieg Tactics To Break Through To Mediterranean Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 10—The British army of Egypt, applying in the desert wastes the very tactics of extraordinary speed and shock used by the Germans in the *Blitzkrieg* of the west, has destroyed the communications between Italian advance and rear, and isolated great numbers of Fascist troops, it was reported tonight.

Reports from the front said the British broke through the Italian positions protecting the important Mediterranean base of Sidi Barrani—a main springboard of the Fascist invasion of Egypt begun weeks ago—and pushed on to the coast.

More Prisoners Being Taken.

A wide British encircling movement already had engulfed a number of smaller camps in addition to Sidi Barrani itself, it was said, and in cleaning up the pockets the British were declared to be adding more

prisoners to the 4,000-odd already reported held. A number of tanks and motor trucks also were reported seized.

The British advance was in charging columns of tanks and armored cars supported by planes which machine-gunned Fascist columns just as the Nazi dive-bombers operated ahead of ground troops in France and Belgium.

During the night the British brought up supplies and strengthened their positions; at dawn today they resumed the offensive.

Fascist Airdromes Smashed

Yesterday British bombers smashed all during the day at Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's rear forces, assaulting every airdrome in the western desert and in Italian Libya, and in these raids "immense damage" was claimed officially.

The authorized description of air action made it clear that it was in three sections: Attacks upon Fascist troops, upon the bases of Italian air power and over the whole fighting area with special attention to Italian troop transport along the coastal sector.

The road from Sidi Barrani to Bardia, Italian Libya, which Graziani must keep open if material reinforcements are to come up, was reported under attack.

The British were said to have run into fighter-plane opposition chiefly in the forward areas. The Italians used three-engined Savoia bombers for dive-bombing the advancing British, and two of these were reported shot down.

Cairo Enthusiastic

Vast enthusiasm was expressed in Cairo. Newspapers carried banner headlines proclaiming in effect: "This is the beginning of the end for Mussolini." Stocks rose on the local exchanges.

While the British were active in the field, officers of the British Mediterranean fleet were understood to feel that Premier Mussolini's shakeup of the Italian naval command might mean the adoption of an aggressive Fascist policy which would bring what is left of their war fleet out in the open for a showdown fight.

German pressure on Mussolini was believed by the British to have precipitated the change in command—plus Adolf Hitler's supposed insistence that the Italians act at once to prevent the almost systematic destruction of their fleet and home bases, or let the Nazis take command.

Desert Attacks Are Still Going On, London Reports

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—Strong forces of the British army of the Nile have thrown a line of troops between two major Italian invasion bases in Egypt and already have taken 4,000 Fascist prisoners in a continuing offensive over an area stretching far into the desert from the Mediterranean coast, it was declared officially today.

This new operation, which required the British to advance northward seventy-five miles from their interior Egyptian positions to engage the Italians, was described to a shouting House of Commons today by Prime Minister Churchill with the concluding observation:

"We shall no doubt receive further news shortly."

Battle Still Going On

The British-African command itself, announcing the seizure of more than 4,000 Italian soldiers and "a number of tanks in three days of heavy fighting, limited its report on today's campaign to a single line:

"Operations in the Western desert are successfully continuing."

The British Mediterranean fleet and the Royal Air Force, Churchill told the house, are cooperating closely, and warships have shelled the Fascists' coastal positions.

The activity of the air arm was almost simultaneously illustrated by the announcement of the Air Ministry here that twenty-two Italian planes had been destroyed yesterday over the Western desert, against the loss of three British planes.

Spearhead Reaches Coast

These were the first successes made by the British counter-invasion as reported by the Prime Minister.

The spearhead arrived at the Mediterranean coast between Sidi Barrani and Bug Bug, the two main Italian coastal positions lying roughly seventy miles and thirty-five miles, respectively, within Egypt from the frontier of Italian Libya, from which the Fascists launched their invasion. Churchill would not say whether Sidi Barrani was wholly cut off.

Italian positions to the southward of Sidi Barrani fallen to the British, with 500 prisoners taken in that single engagement and the Italian commanding general killed; a second and more important position nearer the coast also occupied by the British.

Supported By De Gaulle

To begin this campaign, said Churchill, the British, supported by imperial troops and a detachment of the "free French" forces, crossed seventy-five miles of desert "almost in a single bound."

By late October, he explained, the British in the middle east had been in position to take the offensive, but the Italian invasion of Greece intervened and forced the dispatch of a considerable part of the British air force to aid the Greeks.

But at last, he said, the plan "had been matured"; the necessary planes were at hand.

Thus, he said, the men of the army on the Nile began on last Saturday night the long, hurried march toward the coast; yesterday, they fell upon the Italians "at various points over a wide front stretching from Sidi Barrani, on the coast, into the desert."

First Phase Successful

"It is too soon," he went on, "to attempt to forecast either the scope of the result of the considerable operations which are in progress but we can, at any rate, say that the preliminary phase has been successful."

To some observers it appeared clear that the British timed their thrust to coincide with Mussolini's current difficulties at home, which have been reflected in the shakeup of his high command and Italian reverses in Albania.

Some politicians long have urged that Italy could be knocked to her knees now if every available ounce of British power was turned against her. Thus it seemed likely that the campaign in the western desert was part of just such a grand strategy.

The story of the fleet's action was not complete in detail, but it was declared to have cenered its attacks on the Fascist bases at Sidi Barrani and Maktila.

Pilots' Story

The Air Ministry offered, however, a fairly complete account of the part played by British pilots in the offensive.

". . . December 9," said the Ministry, "every enemy airdrome from Derna to Sidi Barrani was heavily raided by our bombers, causing great damage.

"In addition, our fighters and bombers continually attacked enemy troop concentrations and motor transport over the whole operational area. Twenty-two enemy aircraft were reported shot down or destroyed—eighteen confirmed and four unconfirmed.

One Squadron Bags Four

"One squadron accounted for eleven of these, four of which were seen burning on the ground at the same time. Another fighter squadron caused great damage to enemy communications and inflicted numerous casualties on enemy personnel by diving machine-gun attacks.

"Later reconnaissance flights reported large fires west of Buqbuq and in other areas enemy motor transports were burning on the roads, causing dislocation to enemy troop movements.

"During these intensive air operations, carried out continuously from dawn to dusk, only three of our aircraft failed to return, but the pilots of two are safe within our territory."

Action In Africa Trivial, Version Of Fascists Has It

Italians Report Bombing Of British Below Sidi Barrani—Foe's Repulse In Albania Claimed

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 10—Italian reports from the Egyptian desert acknowledged only small-scale action today—mainly the punishment of a British armored column by Italian flyers.

The high command said new Greek attacks were repulsed in Albania, and one newspaper came out with a sharp warning against defeatism.

British Machine-Gunned

Italian dispatches from Africa said ten Italian planes machine-gunned a British mechanized column of thirty machines south of Sidi Barrani. Some of the machines were reported stopped and others scattered in the desert.

The official high command report on the war with Greece said that "enemy attacks on our left and in the Usum river sector (north of Premet) were pushed back" and "suffered serious losses."

On all fronts in November Italian casualties in the war with Greece and England totaled 4,411, an official announcement said.

Criticizes Alarmists

The newspaper *Il Popolo di Roma* sharply criticized Italians who read Swiss newspapers and "enemy communiques and news from English sources" and recommended the beating of "defeatists, alarmists, pessimists and rumor mongers."

"It is not admissible," the paper said, "that while the real Italians are united in the homeland and on the war front under il Duce's orders, ready to face any sacrifice to pluck certain victory, that certain ones who take criminal liberties should be left unpunished. . . ."

ITALY WARNED ON DEFEATISM

Noted Paper Calls on People to Beat Up Pessimists.

RUMORMONGERS DENOUNCED

Article Singles Out Those Who Read Enemy Communiques.

ROME, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—A front-page editorial in Il Popolo di Roma recommended today the beating up of "defeatists, alarmists, pessimists and rumor mongers" in Italy.

The newspaper sharply criticized Italians who buy Swiss newspapers and read "enemy communiques and news from English sources," and denounced them as poor idiots and rascals.

"These gentlemen who smell of defeatism are those who read our war bulletins with the air of being fed up," the editorial said; "those who know everything, incorrigible rumor mongers who always have something to add when a communique of our High Command is read.

Time Beat Them Up.

"They are professional alarmists, prejudiced pessimists, empty-headed and sour-stomached, who still, here and there, spring up, alas, even among us.

"Now it is not admissible that while the real Italians are united in the homeland and on the war front under Il Duce's orders, ready to face any sacrifces to pluck certain victory, that certain ones who take criminal liberties should be left unpunished. . . .

"For which reason, it seems to us, the hour has come to beat them up, so it will leave a mark that will not soon be forgotten."

Rising Prices Lead to Outcry.

Meanwhile today the current issue of La Vita Italiana, protesting against steeply rising prices, said that the cost of wearing apparel has more than doubled since Italy entered the war.

The prices of other commodities also have risen, and the crescendo is continuing," this magazine declared.

"We do not live by bread alone," La Vita continued. "There are many other things of prime necessity. . . . With things increasing at this rate, are wages and salaries to remain unaltered?"

The magazine recalls Premier Mussolini's promise at the outset of the war that there would be no profiteers in Italy, and goes on to ask:

"Is there any one who imagines that prices are blocked, and that profiteers have disappeared, while the mass of the people are submitting with admirable discipline to the limitation in their standard of living? . . .

"Don't let us forget the question we are raising is part of the war's finances, which is going to put the corporative system to the test."

Fascist Losses

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 10—Italian casualties in the war with Greece in November numbered 3,428, including 780 dead, 731 missing and 1,917 wounded, the high command announced today.

The November casualties on all fronts in the war against both England and Greece totaled 4,411, including 96 natives in Africa, the announcement said.

Albanians Lost

Among the casualties in the Greek conflict, it said, were a few Albanians fighting alongside the Italians.

The totals were 1,037 dead, 2,401 wounded and 1,044 missing.

The complete casualty list as published by the high command was:

On the Greek Front—772 Italians and 8 Albanians dead, 1,917 wounded, 731 missing.

Air Force—50 dead, 92 wounded, 162 missing.

Navy—89 dead, 182 wounded, 130 missing.

North Africa—42 dead, 107 wounded, 10 missing.

East Africa—26 dead, 70 wounded, 7 missing.

North African Native Casualties—50 dead, 33 wounded, 4 missing.

PATRIARCH SAID TO BE INTERNED

Report at Vatican Tells of Action by British.

ROME, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—It was said in Vatican quarters today that reports had been received from Palestine that the Italian-born Patriarch of Jerusalem, Mgr. Luigi Barlassina, had been subjected to coercive measures by the British. It was not indicated whether the reports were official.

The Patriarch, a sixty-eight-year-old native of Turin and an appointee of the late Pope Pius XI, was said at first to have been interned outside Jerusalem. Later, it was said, he was returned to his home and ordered not to leave. A guard was posted outside the residence.

MAKING UP TO SOVIET

Italy May Send Minister in Addition to Ambassador.

ROME, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Italian Government was reported reliably today to be considering the assignment of a Minister to the Embassy at Moscow, in addition to the present ambassador.

Informed Italians said that such a move would be intended to effect a further rapproachment with the Soviet Government. These spokesmen said that Filippi Anfuso, chief of Foreign Minister Count Ciano's staff, was considered the most likely choice for such a post.

30.24 - 6343

30.24—6343

Churchill's Report on Drive in Egy

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 10—Following is the text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement today to the House of Commons:

Some months ago the collapse of France seriously endangered our position in the Mediterranean and made the task of defending Egypt from an Italian invasion one of extreme difficulty, the more so as we were compelled to face the menace of invasion ourselves at home.

However, by the time the Secretary of State for War [Anthony Eden] paid his important visit to the Middle East in October, reinforcements of men and materiel had reached Sir Archibald Wavell, commanding the British and Imperial Army of the Nile, sufficient not not only to give a greater feeling of security, but to open the possibility of an assumption of the offensive.

However, at this moment the Italian invasion of Greece made it necessary for us to send a considerable part of our air force from Egypt to the aid of the Greek Army in their heroic defense of their native land. The part played by the R. A. F. in the Greek victories has been most important, and we have received the warmest expressions of gratitude from the Greek King and the government for the aid we were able to give.

Aid to Greece Delayed Drive

Serious temporary diminution of our air forces in Egypt made it necessary somewhat to delay the execution of the offensive plans which had been matured, and it was not until the beginning of this month that our air force in Egypt was once again in a position to afford the necessary support to a forward movement.

Accordingly, on the night of the 7th of December, a strong detachment from the Army of the Nile, under Lieut. Gen. Maitland Wilson, comprising British and Imperial troops and a detachment from the "Free French" forces, advanced toward positions which the Italians had fortified since their incursion across the Egyptian frontier three months ago.

It will be realized that the operation of advancing, almost in a single bound, across seventy-five miles of desert, is by no means free from hazard and complexity when considerable forces are employed. It was with satisfaction that His Majesty's Government learned that this long and rapid approach had been successfully accomplished.

Yesterday morning, the 9th, our forces came into contact with the enemy at various points over a wide front stretching from Sidi Barrani, on the coast, into the desert. An attack was delivered against the positions on the Italian center to the southward of Sidi Barrani.

In the first defended area which was assaulted and overrun 500 prisoners and some war material fell into our hands. The Italian general in command was killed and his second in command was captured.

Later in the day a farther advance was made into the second and stronger and more important position nearer to the coast, and more prisoners and material were taken.

Other British forces also reached the coast between Sidi Barrani and Buqbuq [Bagbag], making further captures of transport and prisoners.

It is too soon to attempt to forecast either the scope or the result of the considerable operations which are in progress, but we can, at any rate, say that the preliminary phase has been successful.

The British Mediterranean Fleet and the Royal Air Force are, of course, cooperating closely with the army. British warships have bombarded the various coastal positions involved in the fight, including particularly Maktila and Sidi Barrani.

Some details of the air action have been received. On the 8th a heavy attack was made by our bombers on the airdrome at Bengazi, where about twenty-five tons of bombs were dropped effectively on hangars and among aircraft.

On the same night air attacks were made on the Italian advanced airdromes as a prelude to the morning's action and throughout yesterday our bombers continually harassed the Italian advance airdromes, while our fighter aircraft, in which Hurricane squadrons are conspicuous, made low-flying machine-gun attacks on enemy troops and motor transport, causing substantial loss.

We shall no doubt receive further news shortly.

'HEAVY BLO ARE REPORTED AS FOES FLEE

Large Quantities Of All Kinds Of Materials Declared Seized

Fascists Said To Have Suffered Heavy Casualties In Close Fighting

DEC 1 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 10—The retreating Italians suffered "heavy blows" along the northern front today and left more prisoners in Greek hands, a Greek Government spokesman said tonight.

Over the entire front, the spokesman declared, it was a familiar story: A continued Fascist retreat, with rearguard fighting by the Italians "overthrown" as it developed.

At Delvino, he said, "large quantities of all kinds of materials" abandoned by the Italians were collected by Greek troops.

The Italian retirement north of Argirocastro was pictured as hasty.

Units of the Ninth Italian Division were said to have suffered heavy casualties in fighting at close quarters, apparently on the Italian left wing.

Resistance Crumbling

The Greek spokesman pictured Italian resistance as crumbling since Sunday night on the northern front, after stubborn defense of "peaks and heights very important from a strategic viewpoint."

"These forces," he said, "were obliged not only to retreat but to take to flight. If these forces have been able to avoid annihilation it will be due to bad weather which has prevailed.

Other Units In Flight

"Still more to the north, other units of the enemy also are in flight."

Along that inland front, the Greeks are heading toward Elbasani, road junction twenty-five miles south of Tirana, the Albanian capital, from their bases in the captured region around Lake Ochrida.

Greek forces on the southern front were said to be pressing an Italian retreat toward Chimara, in an advance toward the port the Valona.

GREEKS ROUT FOE IN HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE IN NORTH

Italian Ninth Division Is Reported Suffering Heavy Losses.

DEC 1 1940

ATHENS, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Greek forces were reported today to have captured important new positions after inflicting heavy losses on units of the Ninth Italian Division in a hand-to-hand battle.

This, apparently, was in the northern sector of the Albanian front, where the whole region around Lake Ochrida was said to have been cleaned up and the pace of the Greek drive generally accelerated. This drive is aimed at Elbasani, twenty-five miles from Tirana, the Albanian capital.

On the southern front also, the Italians were said to be retiring steadily toward Chimara, with the Greeks pressing hard on their heels toward the important port of Valona.

Greeks in Fierce Attack.

The Greek High Command declared tersely, "We have advanced further," and an official spokesman filled in these details:

"The entire army of the Italians' right wing was withdrawing yesterday toward the north and northwest of Porto Edda and Argyrokastron, while its rear guard was harassed and pursued by our advancing troops.

"More to the north the enemy has been compelled, after a fierce attack by our troops, to abandon important strategic positions and withdraw in full flight. Still further to the north, units of our army have been able to dislodge the enemy's forces which until Sunday had stubbornly defended peaks and heights very important from a strategic viewpoint.

"These forces were obliged not only to retreat, but to take to flight. If these forces have been able to avoid annihilation, it will be due to the bad weather which has prevailed.

"Still more to the north other units of the enemy also are in flight."

Greeks in Twin Drives.

The Greek advance apparently is divided into two twin drives.

In the southern sector the Greeks, chorusing "On to Valona," are reported converging on that port along the coastal road from Porto Edda, by way of Chimara, and along an inland road north from Argyrokastron, by way of Tepeleni.

In the northern sector, drives toward Elbasani are aimed along a mountain road north and west from Pogradetz and up the Devol River valley northwest of Moskopolis.

The British Royal Air Force issued a communique at Athens saying that British flyers carried out an "offensive in the vicinity of Valona," where bombs hit "the south jetty and buildings near the harbor."

The communique declared that there was no Italian fighter opposition, and that all the R. A. F. craft returned safely.

'Consolidating Positions.'

ROME, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Italian left wing in Albania repulsed Greek attacks while Fascist troops elsewhere along the battle-front consolidated new positions, the Italian High Command declared today.

The communique said that the attacks were beaten back with heavy losses along the Usum River, north of Premet.

"Enemy attacks on our left and in the Usum sector were pushed back," the communique declared. "The enemy, overpowered by our immediate reaction, suffered serious losses."

Col. Peare, an Alpine battalion commander, was reported killed in action.

London Hears of Gains in South.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Greeks were reported to have made their greatest gains yesterday against the Italian right wing, driving to Piqueras, fifteen miles north of Porto Edda on the coastal road.

In the central fighting front in Albania, military spokesmen said, Italians left the town of Kelcyre on the road north from Premet to Berat.

In the northern sector, against the Italian left wing, heavy snows and stiffening Italian resistance were said here to have slowed the Greek advance.

BELGRADE, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Greek newspapers received at the Yugoslav border today said that the Italians were attempting to land troops at San Giovanni di Medua, north Albanian seaport, because of the fall of Porto Edda and heavy bomb damage to Durazzo and Valona.

Albania has only four principal ports on the Adriatic.

Ciano Reported Blamed For Defeat In Albania

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—The British radio in a broadcast heard by NBC tonight quoted the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* as saying Berlin information indicates Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister and son-in-law of Premier Mussolini, is being held responsible for the Italian defeat in Albania.

Count Ciano, it was said, was charged with not having sufficiently prepared the Greek campaign.

The broadcast said it was reported Count Ciano might be replaced by Count Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Justice and former Italian Ambassador to London.

Hitler To 'Defeat Entire World' But He Says He'll Pick the Time

DEC 1 1940

Fuehrer Adjures Workers to Toil and Be Patient, Asserts It's a War of Labor Vs. Capitalism, Sneers at U. S. as One of 'Have' Nations

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, demanding work and patience from the German people, said today that with work Germany would "defeat the entire world" as the champion of the "have-nots" in a war between two worlds of capitalism and labor.

Placing the United States among the "haves," the German leader made no offer of any kind to his enemies or to other nations, implying that the war with Great Britain would be fought to the finish.

From a pile of steel casings which looked like motor blocks, amid rows of gleaming steel cannon barrels, Hitler spoke to 12,000 workers in the Borsig munitions plant here. The speech was broadcast outside of Germany, but it was primarily for domestic consumption.

The ninety-minute oration, sprinkled with confident witticisms, left the impression that Hitler's chief purposes were to spur the German worker on to ever greater effort and to tell the Reich that there may be an indefinite period of waiting before Germany decides to make a final climactic effort in the war against Great Britain.

[After Hitler's speech, The United Press reported, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, in an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents, said he believed Germany would bring the war to a victorious conclusion in a reasonably short time with "a great lightning offensive against Britain."]

Making little reference to foreign policy, Hitler termed the present conflict one between gold and labor—German labor. It did not matter that Germany had no gold, he said; "our capacity for work is our gold, our capital, and with it we will defeat the entire world."

Describing himself as a "little, simple, unknown soldier," in contrast to the leaders of other nations, he said that he rested his faith in Germany's common man, and that so long as "she has such men as these simple souls who fought side by side with me" Germany could not go under. Only fools, he said, could think that there could be any rift within Germany.

"In my lexicon," he said, "there is no such word as capitulation." Whatever happened, he said, Germany would be victorious, even though the war would not be won tomorrow.

Atop his platform of castings, Der Fuehrer stood at a small table. On the table lay a manuscript, two bot-

Excerpts From the Text of Hitler's Speech to Arms Workers

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 10—Following is an abridged text of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's address today to German workers:

My German Fellow Citizens, Women, My German Workers: I speak very seldom now, first, because I have little time to talk; second, because I believe it is better at this time to act than to speak.

We find ourselves amid a controversy which aims at more than victory of one or another country. In fact, it is a struggle of two worlds.

I shall start to give you a short insight into the reasons for this controversy.

Germans, English, Italians and Frenchmen are the core of the nations which stood in war against each other. If I now compare these peoples the following facts are revealed:

Forty-six million English rule and govern a total territory of roughly 40,000,000 square kilometers in this world.

Thirty-seven million French rule and govern a region roughly 10,000,000 square kilometers.

Forty-five million Italians have an area of useful region of hardly half a million square kilometers.

Eighty-five million Germans have a living space of hardly 600,000 square kilometers and these only through their own initiative.

That means that 85,000,000 Germans have 600,000 square kilometers at their disposal upon which they must make a living, capitalist economics, too, is at stake.

Hitler said nothing could move the German soldiers from Norway, Holland, Belgium or France against their will. He recalled that the late former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain "talked about my missing the bus; well, I got there just long enough ahead to climb aboard before the British. Wherever the German soldier stands, nobody else can get."

He reiterated that the British had started "unrestricted air warfare," that "I didn't want to attack anything but military objectives . . . I waited one month for them to cease this sort of combat; I waited two and three months. Now we are conducting war as they wanted it."

"For fifteen years," he said in conclusion, "I solicited your confidence and trust. With your confidence behind me, I can erect a Germany of culture, of peace and of plenty."

His speech ended with the words: "I thank you."

Der Fuehrer started speaking at 12:08 P. M. (6:08 A. M. New York time).

nually. . . . Nowhere is the standard of the masses lower" than under democracy.

Hitler's loudest cheers, a storm of applause, came when he said the war had been conducted with an effort to hold the loss of life to a minimum.

"I believe," he said, "that the German people will thank me if I await the proper time for the final blow, and thereby reduce the sacrifice to a minimum. We want no prestige successes and no prestige attacks. But when the final thrust comes . . . we decide!"

A large part of the address was taken up with der Fuehrer's explanation of his plans for an ideal socialist state in which "every worker will reap the full benefit of his labor and every German will be able to participate in the delights of German culture."

He expressed impatience that the war should have held this up. Should Germany lose he said solemnly, the German people would face extinction. But, he added, the British realize that their system of

ple also used up their entire force in a fight against one another, thus failing even to maintain their natural position in the Mediterranean.

Thus two strong nations suffered extreme shortcomings.

One could ask: Is that in any way deciding? Man lives not on phrases, not on declarations, not even on moral philosophies (Weltanschaungen); he lives on what the earth yields him through his labor in the form of foodstuffs and raw materials. Thus what he can work on and can eat. If his own vital basis offers too little, then his life will be poor. The first precondition for the present tensions thus lies in the fact that this world is unjustly distributed.

It is natural that in the life of peoples in general, things are developing along the same lines as in their domestic lives. Just as internally developing tensions between rich and poor must be balanced, thus in the life of the peoples one cannot claim everything and leave nothing to others.

Either this one is reasonable and agrees to regulation which is negotiable on common fundamentals or, suppressed and overwhelmed by misfortune, he will one day take what belongs to him.

Considers His Task Long One

This is inwardly the same with people and outwardly the same. Domestically, I put myself [illegible] the task of solving these pr[illegible] with an appeal to reason [illegible] the rift between too lar[illegible] on one side and too gr[illegible] on the other through

and 46,000,000 English have 40,000,000 square kilometers.

This earth, however, was not distributed by Providence or by Almighty God.

This distribution is being taken care of by the peoples themselves and this distribution chiefly took place in the past 300 years at a time when our German people were domestically unconscious and torn apart.

Germany Split in Petty States

Following the outcome of the Thirty Years' War, Germany was split into hundreds of petty States by the Munster Treaty (the peace of Westphalia of 1648). Our people almost exclusively ate up their entire force internally.

During this time the rest of the world had been distributed not through treaties or arrangements, but exclusively through force.

England then built its gigantic empire.

The second people who had a slight share in the distribution are the Italians, who suffered the same fate as we. The Italian peo-

to insight of all, recognizing, however, that such procedures cannot be carried out between today and tomorrow, but that it is still preferable to bring classes, which have been excessively separated from each other, closer to each other than to bring about such a solution by force.

The right to live belongs to all nations. It won't do for one people to say: "We'll let you others take part in our life." It isn't a question of charity. It is a question of obtaining one's rights.

The essence of every realistic sense of order is to see to it that alms are not given, but instead that rights are established. It isn't a question of doling out alms as an act of mercy to peoples who are short changed on the distribution of the world, but it is a question of maintaining rights for human beings just as is the case in normal life.

The right to live constitutes a claim of fundamental nature. The right to live includes the right to the soil, which alone gives life. For this claim peoples have even

fought when a lack of wisdom threatened to interfere with their relationship, for they knew that even bloody sacrifices are better than the gradual dying off of nations.

When we took over we demanded first national unity, as this was necessary for giving us the necessary strength to satisfy our claims.

Sought German Unity

National unity, therefore, was one of three objectives for us in order, first of all, to organize the entire German strength, to show the German people how great is its strength, in general that it would thus again become conscious of its power, then to make its demands and carry them through. This national unity I expected to attain by an appeal to reason. During that period of nearly fifteen years I was booed from both sides.

One side charged: "You want to pull us who belong to the intelligentsia—to the upper crust—down to the same level as those others." And so at the beginning of our national socialist revolution in 1933 we promulgated two demands. The first demand was that for national unity of our people, in the conviction that, without this decision to bring everybody together, the necessary force could not be mobilized for issuing, and especially for attaining, the necessary German claims to life.

Our people of that time faced collapse, our economy a destructive dissolution, our agriculture was ruined.

One side could not be convinced and still today there are people who cannot be convinced. But on the whole there is a steady rise in the number of those who recognize that with the disintegration of the German peoples and the body political all classes must perish.

I was also fought from another quarter. These people said we are conscious of our class. Human beings are the products of their upbringing and this unfortunately practically begins with birth. Every one wants to remain within the sphere which he attained through education. I know that whatever was done in three or four or five centuries a single person cannot move within two or three or five years.

The decisive thing is that some one start on the way to remove all this.

Fought Against Versailles

At that time I recognized the following essential: We must establish this German community of interest if we want to expect anything whatever from our peoples. That this was right was apparent from the facts that all of our enemies opposed this.

This national unity was our first demand. Piece by piece and move by move this was realized.

My second demand was: the removal of foreign political oppression as exemplified by the Treaty of Versailles whereby, among other things, our colonies and possessions were taken from us. In other words, my second demand was to fight against Versailles. I said this even when I was still a soldier.

The rest of the world didn't want our national unity, and it was determined to continue the Versailles system. My first lecture was a lecture against collapse, against the Versailles Treaty and in favor of re-erection of a strong German Reich. With that I began. What I achieved since then is therefore no new establishment of aims, but the oldest thing imaginable. Herein lies the first reason for the conflict in which we now find ourselves. The other world did not desire our domestic unity because it knew that then the demand for living space for the masses of our people could be converted into reality.

They decided upon retention of this law of Versailles wherein they saw a second Westfalian peace. Added hereto was another reason. I already said that the world was divided up unequally. American and English observers spoke of the haves and have-nots.

We English, we Americans, we French are the haves, and whoever hasn't must remain satisfied with not having. To some, I was the representative of the have-nots.

Represents the Have-Nots

Whoever hasn't anything won't get anything either. All my life I have been a have-not. I count myself as one of their number and have fought for them. Now again, I enter the fight as the representative of the have-nots. I will never recognize the claims of others to that which they have gained by force and robbery. In no case will I permit this claim to apply to what has been taken from us.

It is interesting to observe the mode of living of the rich. They had so-called democracy in the Anglo-French world. In reality, capitalism reigns supreme, that is, there's a band of several hundred people who possess unmeasurable fortunes and who, because of the peculiar construction of the state, are more or less completely independent and free.

It is said this means rule by the people. But when you look closer, the people as such have not an opinion—it is placed before them. Now, who places this viewpoint before them? Why, it is capitalism!

The slogan of liberty really means freedom of economy—namely, for everybody to grab for himself without state control. Capital first makes the newspapers subservient. The lord of the so-called press is the man who supplies the capital, this press molds public opinion, the papers appear according to political parties, but in reality there is no difference between them.

There's no real opposition—the opposition really holds the same view. These differ as little from each other as they used to differ with us in former times. You remember, no doubt, those old parties. It was the same thing. Usually they are divided up into families. One is Conservative, the other is Liberal and, in a third case, in England, one belongs to the Labor party.

Assails English Classes

In reality all three sit together as members of the same family and agree exactly on their future attitude. Added to this is the fact that the world's chosen people actually constitute one community and that they move and direct all these organizations.

No one might suppose that in lands of freedom and democracy everybody lived in plenty. The contrary is true. Nowhere is the standard of the masses lower.

That's your rich England: 40,000,000 square kilometers controlled by it. In return, for instance, 100,000,000 colonial workers must work in India under a miserable standard of living.

One might think that in England itself at least every individual must share these riches. On the contrary, in these countries differences between classes are the crassest imaginable. Poverty on one hand that baffles description, wealth on the other hand that equally baffles description. England for decades has had two and a half million unemployed.

Rich America has twelve to thirteen million unemployed annually.

What are we to say, then, about ourselves?

After * * * we over here have erected certain barriers it is said immediately: They are terrorizing liberty; in other words, we are terrorizing liberty at the expense of the common weal. These people, to give but one example, have the possibility of pocketing up to 160 per cent dividends from the ammunition industry. They say that if these German methods gain ground and prove victorious all this will stop. They're right. I believe 6 per cent sufficient.

It's natural for the English leaders to say they don't want their world to go under because they fear Germany's new ideas may spring over to England.

They say, "We don't like these methods." What were those methods? I am proud that the revolution occurred in 1933 without a single window being smashed.

They claim in England that we have terrorized liberty. Yes, that's true, namely, when freedom was at the expense of the common weal. Certainly, we won't permit anybody freely to dispose of his earnings if thereby the common weal is interfered with.

Gold No Factor of Value

Those others are right when they say, We can never be reconciled with this world. They are fighting, for instance, for the upkeep of the gold standard. I understand this. They have the gold. Our gold was robbed and squeezed out of us. When I came to power it wasn't malice on my part that prompted me to turn from the gold standard, for there wasn't any there any longer, nor was it difficult for me to carry out this turning away process.

When some one hasn't anything he can easily part with it. And I wasn't unhappy about it, either. Our economic structure is an entirely different one. For us gold is no factor of value, but a factor for subjugating and lording it over peoples. When I came to power I entertained but one hope in which I trusted.

We placed our confidence in the ability of the German people and the intelligence of our [illegible]

of mineral water, which he did not touch, and a handkerchief, which he raised occasionally to his lips. He wore a gray coat and brown trousers. His only decorations were the Iron Cross and the Nazi party swastika badge.

High over his head, dim in the gloom, was a skylight, the glass painted green for the nightly blackout. An occasional drop of water from a drizzle of rain outside seeped through and splattered on Hitler's shoulders or on his table. This worried the Storm Troop officers beside him but Hitler paid no attention.

No troops were on parade and few soldiers were in the vast main plant of the arms works. On the steel platform were only two brown-uniformed officers and Propaganda Minister Goebbels, who stood quietly behind der Fuehrer throughout the address. Robert Ley, chief of the German Labor Front, and General Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command of the armed forces, had greeted him at the entrance.

All about were cannon, their barrels criss-crossed in all directions, and clinging to them were the overalled workers who had put down their wrenches to listen. The choice of the Borsig plant for the speech was, possibly, a bit of Hitlerian irony, for the British have announced bombing it several times.

Scornfully, he referred to the system of the "have" nations, as he put it, and declared: "The slogan of liberty really means freedom of economy, namely, for everybody to grab for himself without state control."

But that, he said, does not mean there is plenty for all of "we English, we Americans, we French." On the contrary, he remarked scornfully, "rich America has twelve to thirteen million unemployed an-

CORRECTION: "The German capacity for work is our gold. It is our capital. And with this gold I defeat any other power in the world."

30.24 — 6345

cians, chemists, inventors, organizers of inventors, etc.

Two worlds are in conflict, two philosophies of life. They say we should help to keep up the gold standard—of course for they have the gold and we haven't it. In the course of fifteen years all our gold has been taken away from us.

Should we go to pieces, I asked myself, because we have no gold? Our capacity for work is our gold, our capital, and with it we will defeat the entire world.

[In the official version of the text of Herr Hitler's speech, according to The United Press, the foregoing passage reads: "If we already have no gold, then we have the power of work, and German power of work is our gold and our capital, and with this gold I can beat any other power in the world."]

I built up my entire economy on the conception of work. Those who have gold have failed completely. You can't get anybody to take the British pounds, even if you throw them after them. Our German mark without gold is worth more than gold.

Our mark, although at first there was no gold whatever, remained stable. Why? My compatriots, because you stood behind us.

If I had said publicly eight or nine years ago that our problem would be where to get enough labor, people would have said I was crazy. But today we have one problem—where do we get workers? Work creates work.

World of Cooperative Labor

What we are reconstructing is a world of cooperative labor, but also a world of cooperative duties. * * * for the first time in our own German history there exists a state which, in principle, has removed all social prejudices as regards appointment to positions.

This applies not only to civil life. I myself am the best document to prove this. I'm not even trained in the laws. Nevertheless I'm your leader. Above all we are feeling into the future. We have countless schools, national, political, educational institutions and Adolf Hitler schools. Adolf Hitler schools into which we bring talented children of our broad masses whose parents can never pay for their children to obtain their own education.

We have generals today who twenty-two or twenty-three years ago were privates or non-commissioned officers.

Our ideal is that every position in the country shall be filled by a true son of the people. We want a state in which birth matters nothing, achievement means everything. For this we are working with tremendous fanaticism. Contrasted with this is the idea of our enemies—a fight for egoism, for capital, for individual and family privileges.

Our enemies know that if they succumb then they have bought all their gold in vain, then family dynasties will be removed, and there will be a collapse.

One of these two worlds must break asunder. The traffic signals are now placed as follows: Gold versus labor.

I want to make our country beautiful. I want the theatres for everybody. For all this I wanted our manpower available—not for armaments.

Realizes the End if Beaten

We have, therefore, greater possibilities to fill this state from the bottom up. That is our aim, that is our joy in life. We are thinking of a state in the future in which every position will be filled by the ablest son of our people, irrespective of his origin.

Contrasting with this there is another struggle, another world where the final ideal is always the struggle for fortune and for capital, a fight for egotism of individuals.

We know perfectly well that if we succumb in this fight that is the end. That other world says, "If we lose then our world capitalistic structure will crumble."

I can also understand if they declare: We want to prevent this under all circumstances. Those are two worlds, and I believe one of these worlds must crack up. If we crack up, the German people should crack with us. If the other world cracks, I am convinced that it will only then become free. For our fight is not directed against Englishmen as men, nor against Frenchmen. We have no quarrel with them. We made no demands.

I demanded nothing from them except the right for Germans to unite, and secondly, to restore what was taken from them.

How often have I stretched out my hand! I was not in any mood to arm. That devours so much labor power. I wanted to use German labor power for other plans. My ambition is to make the German people rich and the German land beautiful. I would like us to have the most beautiful and best culture. * * *

I proposed limitations in certain categories of armament. That was declined. I proposed that the air force be taken entirely out of wars. That, too, was declined. I proposed limitation of the bombing weapon. All that was declined. They said the latter is exactly the weapon with which we want to force our regime upon you. Once it becomes necessary to defend oneself I defend myself with undaunted fanaticism.

I have no responsibility for the World War. But who are the people who today lead England? The same who even before the World War had been inciters.

The same Churchill who even in the world war was the meanest war inciter, the late Neville Chamberlain, who then incited twice as much, and clique belonging thereto, and of course the people who believe they can incite nations against each other with the profit of a Jericho. Against this I now have armed the German people.

I was determined to rear our structure in the world, to widen our position and, secondly, to arm at home that the German soldier must no longer stand alone on a front, lonely and the victim of superior forces.

Then I did everything humanly possible to avoid a conflict. I made offer after offer to the English, but there wasn't anything to be done—they wanted war. For seven years Churchill said "I want war." Now he has it.

I believe their awakening has already begun. Eighteen days—and the State which wanted to hack us to pieces, before Berlin, was removed. Then came the British attack upon Norway. * * * Then within a few days we secured this Norwegian position. And then they wanted to be faster in Holland and Belgium. This led to the unloosening of an offensive which was looked forward to by many of our men, especially older men, with grave concern.

But within six weeks this campaign was also finished. No power in the world can remove us from there against our will. Now, my fellow-citizens, the sacrifices.

Compares World War Sacrifices

They are very hard for individuals, but if we add and judge by sacrifices of the World War, how incomparably small are they. * * * Because for the first time men did not march with the feeling of having a smaller number of arms of inferior quality.

Our arms are better in every field. That's the difference between this and the World War.

In this fight the munitions problem has never been a problem at all. * * * Today we are armed for any eventuality. England may do what she will—she will sustain harder hits with each weapon.

She will receive a heftier blow every new week, and if she wants to gain a foothold somewhere on the Continent, then we will meet again. And I hope we haven't forgotten anything and the British will remember everything.

I did not want aerial warfare. We launched no night attacks, but then that great strategist Churchill decided to launch unrestricted air warfare, beginning at Freiburg. I waited one month for them to cease this sort of combat. I waited two months, three months—but now we are conducting the war as they want it.

We now accept the challenge; we shall conduct it to a finish.

During the entire Polish campaign we did not conduct this sort of fight. * * * I wanted military objectives attacked only at the front; to fight against soldiers, not against women and children. That's why we did not do it.

We did not do it in France, either. When we attacked Paris; only Parisian armaments objectives were singled out. Then, however, it occurred to that great strategist Churchill to begin unlimited air warfare at night. * * * But not a single munitions plant was put out of action. Many unhappy families, however, were struck.

Boasts of "Reprisals"

I could no longer take the responsibility before the German people of letting our own people perish while strangers were spared. Thereupon this warfare, too, had to be conducted.

And it will now be fought. It will be conducted with all the determination and courage at our disposal. We determine the hour for this conflict. I decide in such matters. * * * We do not desire to achieve any successes of prestige, but want to be guided solely by matter-of-fact military considerations.

Whatever must be done will be done, but anything beyond that we want to avoid. Beyond that we all have but one hope, namely, that the hour will come when common sense will again triumph and peace return.

I can fight today because I know the entire German people stands behind me. I am today guardian of its future life, I act accordingly. * * * My own life, my own health cuts no figure in this connection. I know that they'll stand behind me in this spirit and above all the German armed forces, man for man, officer for officer.

The world must take cognizance of one thing: there will be no defeat in Germany, either military or economic on the grounds of time. Whatever may happen, Germany will emerge victorious from this fight. I am not a man who, once he is engaged in a fight, breaks it off to his own disfavor. I have proven this in my life. * * * When I entered political life I told my followers that in our lexicon and in my lexicon there is no such word as capitulation.

All these fools who imagine that there could be rifts here have forgotten the Third Reich is no longer the Second Reich. Equally united stand the German people today. Here my thanks go before all to the German worker and the German farmer. These two enabled me to prepare this fight and, from the standpoint of munitions, to create pre-conditions for holding out.

Thanks German Women

These two also create the possibility for me to carry through the war no matter how long it may last. I especially thank also the German frau—those countless women who must in part take on the heavy work of men, who in so many positions replace men.

This fight not only is a struggle for the present but especially a fight for the future. * * * We are decided more and more to tear down barriers restraining the individual from unfolding his possibilites, acquiring that place which he deserves. * * *

The others fought their fight only for the damned plutocracy, those few dynasties which administer the capital market for those few hundred who, in the last analysis, direct these people. * * * When this war is over the great work of creation is to begin in Germany.

Then the German people will cease manufacturing cannon and will begin works of peace and reconstruction. * * *

This time will come again when we will struggle trustfully together for this great Reich of peace, work, prosperity and of the culture we desire to rear and shall rear.

BRITAIN BARS HOOVER'S PROPOSAL TO SHIP FOOD TO OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

Says Plan To Ease Blockade Would Aid German War Effort

Declares Risk Of Starvation Is "Greatly Exaggerated"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 10—Herbert Hoover's plan for feeding the civil population in German-occupied countries was rejected by the British Government tonight with an announcement here that it would refuse permission for the passage of food through the blockade.

The statement by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, apparently ended the prospect of any extensive American food relief to German-conquered nations, including France.

Lord Lothian, however, expressed his Government's willingness to facilitate the passage through the blockade of "medical supplies destined for distribution in territories occupied by Germany in unoccupied France by approved bodies."

Red Cross Problem

Whether the American Red Cross would be able to carry out a plan to send so-called medicated foods such as evaporated milk into unoccupied France for relief of children was not made clear in the British statement, but it was considered likely that only limited supplies of this character, if any, would be permitted.

Apparently unaffected directly by the British decision against relaxing the blockade was the plan now being considered here for sending about 10,000 tons of wheat to Spain for distribution by the Red Cross. This, it was expected, will be treated as a separate matter by the American and British governments.

Text Of Statement

Lord Lothian's statement said:

"When he was recently in England the British Ambassador reported fully to his Majesty's Government the proposals of Mr. Hoover and others for sending food to civil populations in certain of the German-subjugated nations in Europe.

"These proposals received most sympathetic attention, all the more so because his Majesty's Government have had in mind the noble services rendered by Mr. Hoover to the people of Belgium and other countries during and after the last war.

"After the most careful consideration, however, his Majesty's Government have been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that under present conditions any such scheme must be of material assistance to Germany's war effort and would thereby postpone the day of liberation of these peoples from German subjugation. They are therefore not able to give permission for the passage of food through the blockade.

Feel Deepest Sympathy

"The British Government and public feel the deepest sympathy with the Allied peoples, and their own people in the Channel Islands, who are now likely to endure privation in addition to the sufferings caused by German Nazi domination.

"But the British Government feels that the primary objective must be to bring about the release of the subjugated peoples from this alien oppression at the earliest possible moment.

"From the information at its disposal the risk of starvation has been greatly exaggerated. It would be at no service to these peoples to send in food if it means the prolongation of their slavery.

Moreover, any shortage of food from which they may suffer is solely due to German action. Until they were conquered by Germany they had ample food for their own needs. In conquering them and installing German control Germany has assumed responsibility for their welfare.

Hardship Fault Of Nazis

"The Nazi authorities, who state that their reserves are untouched by the blockade, persistently claim that they have plenty of food for Europe so that if there is hardship in these countries it is because the German Government has been depriving them of their own supplies and refusing to give them that share of European production to which they are entitled.

"Now that Germany is in control of the food supplies of almost all the continent west of Russia, the introduction of food from outside would add to the total amount of food available to Germany for whatever purposes she decides to allot it.

"Nor can it be forgotten that the German Government convert foodstuffs on a large scale into valuable war material.

Refers To Invasion Bases

"Moreover, it must be remembered that the war against Great Britain is being actively and ruthlessly prose-

cuted from the countries under German occupation which border on the North Sea and the Atlantic.

"In these countries are air fields and ground organizations which enable German aircraft to take off day and night to bomb British women and children and to conduct indiscriminate attacks on English towns and villages.

"All the resources of these territories are being relentlessly harnessed to the German war machine and it is certain that the Germans will not allow starvation to disorganize the social and economic structure upon which an important portion of their war effort depends.

"Equally it is clear that any food which was allowed to pass the blockade would merely permit the diversion of yet more of the indigenous stocks to Germany or for the use of the German troops of occupation.

No Safe Scheme Found

"His Majesty's Government have been unable to discover any scheme of distribution by neutral authorities in these countries which, in the light of Nazi record, could provide guarantees against the strengthening of the German war potential by the importation of foodstuffs.

"They feel, therefore, that they have no option but to stand by the decision announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 20, that they will not agree to any lifting of the blockade for any country under German domination, or so long as that domination continues.

"Directly, however," Germany withdraws its troops and restores control of these countries to their own citizens, they will immediately arrange for ample supplies of food to reach their inhabitants.

Medical Supplies Exempt

"At the same time, as they have already announced, his Majesty's Government are at all times prepared to facilitate the passage through their blockade of medical supplies, destined for distribution in territories occupied by Germany and in unoccupied France by approved bodies.

"Great Britain is risking starvation and undergoing every conceivable hardship in the fight for freedom not only for herself but for all freedom-loving peoples. We cannot in these circumstances endanger our existence and imperil our cause by weakening our blockade.

"The British people who are in the firing line have through their representatives in Parliament expressed their determination not to give assistance to Germany such as would result from the adoption of Mr. Hoover's proposal.

"We trust that all those who share our love for freedom and hope for our victory will sympathize with and support our attitude."

Hoover Fears Famine

Hoover, who heads the newly formed National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies, has predicted widespread famine in Europe this winter unless aid is extended.

The food under his plan would be purchased by the exiled Governments of the countries to receive relief. Germany would have to agree to replace any food removed from these countries, to take no more food from them, to permit imports from Russia and the Balkan States, to allow free passage of ships without attack, and permit adequate control of distribution by the organization handling the relief.

Hoover has estimated that the amount of food on hand at any one time would be sufficient for Germany's needs for only three days, and that if Germany seized it it would not materially affect the outcome of the war.

The question of European relief generally has been receiving attention by Administration officials, including President Roosevelt and the Red Cross, but they have been silent as to their attitude toward the Hoover plan.

There have been indications, however, that the Government believed a limited amount of relief might be possible.

Fears 'Impoverished World'

The five countries embraced in the Hoover proposal were Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and central Poland.

Hoover told the National Industrial Council that whatever the outcome of the war the United States will encounter "an impoverished world."

He said American industry after the war would be forced to meet foreign competition and could best meet it on its scale of low prices through the application of science to production, "not by any lowering of the scale of living."

Hoover Receives News In N. Y. "With Interest"

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover, honorary chairman of the National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies, received "with interest" tonight news that Britain had rejected American-sponsored plans for sending food into German-occupied countries.

He said, however, that he had no comment to make at this time.

Organization of the food committee was announced last Saturday to "save millions" from the "inevitable famine and pestilence which confront them."

Pershing Included

Members of the committee were listed as including Gen. John J. Pershing, former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes and Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

At the same time opposition to the Hoover plan was announced by "twenty-five outstanding women," who argued that America's own national security would be endangered and Hitler's task of holding the conquered countries made easier if the populations were supplied with American food.

MADRID, DEC 10-(AP)-LONG NEGOTIATIONS TO BRING FOOD SUPPLIES TO SPAIN FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC RESULTED TODAY IN A STATEMENT BY AGRICULTURE MINISTER JOAQUIN BENJUMEA BURIN THAT SHIPS ARE EN ROUTE FROM ARGENTINA WITH WHEAT AND CORN.

THE MINISTER'S DECLARATION, MADE ON A VISIT TO SEVILLE, WAS THE FIRST FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES THAT NEGOTIATIONS HAD BORNE FRUIT. THE WHEAT SHORTAGE HAD BECOME SO ACUTE THAT THE TIGHTEST RESTRICTIONS WERE BEING IMPOSED ON BREAD CONSUMPTION.

FEARS THAT THE FOOD SUPPLIES SENT TO SPAIN WOULD FALL INTO THE HANDS OF WARRING COUNTRIES OR REPLACE STOCKS TRANSFERRED TO THOSE COUNTRIES WERE GROUNDLESS, THE MINISTER SAID. HE ADDED THAT HE COULD GIVE HIS PERSONAL ASSURANCE THAT NO FOOD PRODUCTS WERE BEING SENT FROM SPAIN TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

A REPORT THAT 10,000 TONS OF WHEAT WAS EN ROUTE TO SPAIN FROM THE AMERICAN RED CROSS COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED.

KA1122PES

PARIS,DEC.6-(AP)-(DELAYED VIA BERLIN)-AMERICAN RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS WOUND UP THEIR ACTIVITIES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE TODAY.

RICHARD F.ALLEN, AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPERVISOR, SAID HIS OFFICE WOULD CLOSE TOMORROW AND HIS ASSISTANTS, WILLIAM GIBLIN AND RAY SCHAEFER, WOULD LEAVE FOR LISBON THEN. ALLEN AND RALPH BAIN, ANOTHER AIDE, WILL FOLLOW SOON.

MISS ANNE MORGAN, HEAD OF THE "FRIENDS OF FRANCE," A CIVILIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE, LEFT FOR LISBON TODAY.

L.P.O'BRIEN, OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, PREVIOUS [illegible] HAD MOVED TO-WASHINGTON. #

30,24—6347

30,24—6347

U-BOAT TORPEDOES CANADIAN WARSHIP

39 Casualties Reported—Makes Port for Repairs.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Canadian destroyer Saguenay, torpedoed by a submarine in the North Atlantic, has docked in an English port for repairs, it was disclosed today.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The 1,337-ton Canadian destroyer Saguenay was damaged by a torpedo in an encounter with a submarine in the eastern Atlantic, with twenty-one men missing and eighteen wounded, Naval Service Headquarters disclosed today.

The Saguenay reached port for the necessary repairs, the announcement said.

This was the first report of direct damage to a Canadian fighting ship by an enemy vessel. Two destroyers—the Fraser and the Margaree—were lost in collisions.

Casualties on the Saguenay raised to 281 the number of Canada's naval men reported dead or missing since the war began.

sinking of two armed British merchant ships totaling 14,500 tons, this increasing "to 45,000 tons the enemy merchant shipping space his submarine has sunk."

Cites Raider's Success

"One warship operating overseas," its communique said, "of whose activity a partial account already has been given, increased its sinkings to more than 100,000 tons."

DNB reported a brush between a German submarine and the 1,337-ton Canadian destroyer Saguenay in the Atlantic, in which the destroyer was torpedoed and had to be towed to port for repairs.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Canadian naval service headquarters at Ottawa said twenty-one of the crew of the Saguenay were missing and eighteen wounded.]

Places Not Given

The high command's communique did not specify where the new sinkings took place.

The communique said unfavorable weather limited activity of the German air arm and that bombs dropped on occupied regions and northern Germany during the night did only immaterial damage. It acknowledged loss of three planes in the Sunday night raid on London.

52,229 Tons Of Ships Sunk

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today thirteen merchant ships totaling 52,229 tons were sunk by "enemy" action in the week ended December 1, compared with a weekly average of sixty-five weeks of war of approximately 62,000 tons.

The latest report included nine British ships totalling 41,360 tons, three Allied ships totalling 5,734 tons, and one neutral ship of 5,135 tons.

It was pointed out that the Germans had said they sank 227,500 tons of shipping in the week ended December 1.

[The German radio in a broadcast heard here said that Nazi warplanes had disabled and set afire a British ship in a raid today on a convoy near the entrance to the Thames Estuary, off Harwich, and that another ship had been attacked successfully off Ramsgate.]

Berlin Claims Big Total.

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The High Command credited a German submarine today with sinking two armed British merchantmen totaling 14,500 tons and reported that a Nazi surface warship operating overseas had increased its toll of British and Allied shipping to more than 100,000 tons.

The announcement did not specify where the newest sinkings took place and identified the surface raider as "a warship of whose activity a partial account already has been given."

The successes scored by the submarine mentioned in the communique brought to 45,000 tons the total amount of shipping space accounted for by this craft, the High Command said.

Sails From Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Carnarvon Castle, Britain's shell-battered, 20,122-ton auxiliary cruiser, her more urgent repairs apparently completed, sailed at 4:45 P. M. (2:15 P. M., Eastern standard time) today for an undisclosed destination.

Repairs apparently were completed after a British legation spokesman said permission might be sought for the battle-damaged cruiser to remain here another day.

The spokesman added that the legation had no word of the fate of the German raider which fought the cruiser off the Brazilian coast on December 5.

"The raider which the Carnarvon Castle met is not the only one of its kind on the Atlantic Ocean," one official said. "There may be as many as four or five of these well-equipped raiders out stalking merchantmen. It is going to take a special squadron like that which destroyed the German raiding cruisers in the last war to handle those fellows."

The Uruguayan Government had set 6:30 o'clock tonight as the deadline for the vessel to leave.

OTTAWA GETS ART

$500,000 French Works Were Seized at Bermuda.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Modern French art valued at $500,000, removed from the American Export liner Excalibur as contraband when the ship stopped at Bermuda in October, has arrived at the National Gallery here.

The paintings and drawings, once the property of Ambroise Vollard, were consigned to Martin Fabiani of New York. The Supreme Court of Bermuda dismissed an action to recover the works and transferred jurisdiction to the British prize court.

SECOND NIGHT WITHOUT BOMB: LONDON RESTS

London, Dec. 11 (Wednesday) (AP).—Londoners slept undisturbed by German bombers for the second successive night since the monster attack Sunday night, while the press warned them against false optimism.

By 12:30 A. M. (6:30 P. M. Tuesday, New York time) the capital had had 41 hours without alarm despite comparatively good weather conditions. The last alert sounded at 7:30 A. M. Monday.

RAF Raids Coast.

Early last night RAF bombers heavily raided the German invasion coast and long-range guns dueled across the Dover Straits, but no German planes were reported over British soil.

The authoritative Press Association suggested continental weather conditions apparently were responsible for the mysterious lack of Nazi air activity and cautioned "it would be a big mistake to imagine anything more optimistic."

In the shelling across Dover Strait several houses were severely damaged and three persons injured before the shelling ceased a half hour later.

RAF Raids Bases.

Then sheets of red flame, visible from the British coast as the rain ended and a brilliant moon appeared, indicated a resumption of last night's RAF raids on German bases [illegible] the French coast.

Nazi gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez appeared to be the immediate targets.

The RAF's bombers were busy Tuesday. The German naval base at Lorient, docks at Boulogne and Calais, and an airplane plant in Bremen, Germany, were heavily bombed, the Air Ministry said.

Claim Rout of RAF Raiders Over Reich.

Berlin, Dec. 10 (AP).—British planes which attempted to fly over Germany during the night were quickly repulsed without doing any damage to essential objectives, informed sources reported today. The raiders were said to have confined their efforts to one particular locality, which was not identified.

London said the submarine base at Lorient, German-occupied France, was attacked.

The latest German air force activity over England, it was said, was limited largely to "disturbance and reconnoitering" flights.

Three British planes were reported downed yesterday.

run the British blockade, leaving Tampico, Mexico, November 29, headed for Spain. —DASH DEC. 9

Intercepted Off Cuba

The British cruiser Diomede intercepted her off the south coast of Cuba Sunday.

The incident happened about seventy-five miles from the south coast of Cienfuegoes, between the Isle of Pines and Grand Cayman Island. This is well within the American neutrality belt.

No Word From Rhein

There was no word from the 6,031-ton German freighter Rhein, which left Tampico with the Idarwald to make a dash across the Atlantic.

In a previous attempt to sneak through the British blockade, four German ships—including the Idarwald and the Rhein—sailed from Tampico.

Idarwald Sank, British Say; Nazi Crew Seized

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 10—The 5,033-ton German freighter Idarwalk sank after a prize crew placed aboard by the British cruiser Diomede failed in an effort to prevent her scuttling by her own crew, an official announcement said today.

The German crew of forty-five now are prisoners aboard the Diomede, it was disclosed.

Naval circles, elaborating on the brief official statement, pointed to United States reports that the Idarwald was set afire by the Germans and these quarters said it was presumed they also opened her seacocks.

First Official Report

It was the first official report on the incident since it was reported by Cuban and United States naval departments that the ship had fallen into British hands.

The Cuban report was that the Idarwald had been torpedoed, but the United States version was that she had been boarded by a prize crew which foiled an attempt of the German crew to burn and scuttle her.

The 5,033-ton Idarwald attempted to

One of the vessels, the Phyrgia, was scuttled by her crew when a warship was sighted, and the other three fled back to harbor.

Churchill Asked to End Beaverbrook 'Intrigue'

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—In debate on control of the RAF, which Lord Beaverbrook wants to split between the army and navy, Prime Minister Churchill was asked in Parliament today to end "newspaper intrigue in this connection, particularly in Beaverbrook's papers."

Churchill replied he had no control over the press except for war purposes.

"Cannot the Prime Minister exercise any control over his colleagues in the Cabinet?", asked Austin Hopkinson. (Beaverbrook is Minister for Aircraft Production).

"I think I can," Churchill replied amid laughter.

Tommy Atkins Told Shiny Buttons Are Out

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The "spit-and-polish" tradition of the British army joined horses and swords in the military limbo, as the Chatham Army Area today ordered that all parts of army uniforms be left unpolished in the field.

It was said that this would lessen the chance of troops being observed from the air.

Churchill Again Balks At Stating War Aims

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declined in the House of Commons again today to give a statement of British war aims.

William Gallacher, the only Communist member of Commons, declared that "the imperial policy group . . . is proposing a new order in Europe which will be dominated by the pound sterling and the dollar."

"There are such a lot of new orders in Europe," Mr. Churchill replied, "that I really have to confine myself more directly to immediate business."

Says Reich Should Have Shot Hitler in 1923

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, defending in Commons today the Government's treatment of fifth columnists, said "it would have been a very fine thing for Germany and for the world" if the former German Government had shot Adolf Hitler, following the 1923 putsch.

Arthur Bevanley Baxter, Conservative, charged that Mr. Morrison in his handling of fifth columnists was playing right into the hands of men like former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who was quoted in an American interview, which he later repudiated, as saying that democracy had ceased to exist here.

"I can only say I have expressed a view and I am afraid I cannot be moved from it by considerations of Mr. Joseph Kennedy," Mr. Morrison retorted.

100,000 Tons Of Ships Sunk By Lone Raider, Berlin Says

New Successes In War At Sea Claimed—Air-Raid Lull Laid To Bad Weather

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 10—The German radio in a broadcast heard here said Nazi warplanes disabled and set afire a British ship in a raid today on a convoy near the entrance to the Thames estuary, off Harwich, and that another ship was "attacked successfully" off Ramsgate.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 10—German reported fresh successes at sea today in the Nazi counter-blockade of Britain, while explaining that unfavorable weather had limited aerial raids since the "monster" attack on London Sunday night.

Capt. Victor Schütze was singled out by the high command for praise as the commander of a U-boat reporting the

$63,000,000 Is Spent Daily by Britain

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The British Government spent the record sum of £15,730,191 (about $62,596,764) daily last week, published exchequer returns disclosed tonight.

London Stays Out of Shelters, Pleased and Puzzled by Lull

British Credit R. A. F. for Respite, but Fear Nazis Mass for Hard Blow

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Britons were pleased but puzzled today by a new lull of more than 24 hours in the Nazi air siege.

Throughout the night and early morning rooftop spotters watched the sky for planes expected to follow up the 12-hour pounding given London Sunday night.

Many persons went to shelters—just in case. Others stayed up late, then decided to sleep at home.

The weather was not unfavorable to raiding, although the bright moonlight of the early night gave way later to clouds and light mist.

Two planes were said to have flown some distance inland this morning through antiaircraft fire, but there were no reports of any bombs being dropped.

The authoritative British Press Assn. speculated that the lull might have been caused by the Royal Air Force's blows at Germany or by a German strategy of massing for a heavy blow later.

BRITISH GIVE CHINA $40,000,000 CREDIT

Help for Chiang Kai-shek Revealed in Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Financial aid totaling £10,000,000 ($40,000,000) has been granted to Chiang Kai-shek's Government by Great Britain, R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

It will take two forms: £5,000,000 ($20,000,000) in credits to be used by China in countries within the sterling bloc, and an equal amount to strengthen the Chinese Stabilization Fund.

Mr. Butler noted that the United States Government had granted a credit of $100,000,000 to Chiang's Government.

He told the Commons that the credit granted by the British Government would be available "only for use in the sterling area," because "it is, of course, necessary for his Majesty's Government to conserve their gold and dollar assets for the essential war needs."

Of the aid granted by the United States, a credit of $50,000,000 was specified for general purposes and the other $50,000,000 to be allocated for the purposes of monetary protection and stabilization as between American and Chinese currencies.

BENES SAYS NAZIS HAVE LOST WAR

Czech Statesman Calls U. S. Aid to Britain a Factor.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Germany has lost the war, former President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia said today at a press conference.

Announcing the formation of a Czecho-Slovak State Council to function here as an advisory body until Parliament takes over, Dr. Benes expressed his belief in "the certainty of British victory and the certainty of the re-establishment of the Republic" at Prague.

He said he felt the war was in its second half, "where the Axis will begin to descend," because: 1. "Only two countries in the world can be master of the seas—Great Britain and the United States; and 2. "The aviation potential in the hands of Great Britain and the United States is so big it cannot be equalized by Germany."

Dr. Benes listed further reasons for his confidence:

"The American presidential election which assured a continuation of American aid to Great Britain without a break; the victory of Great Britain in the battle of England; the enormous blunder of Italy in provoking war against Greece; the increasing difficulties of Germany in all occupied countries where Germans are facing an impossible task; the increasing difficulties of Germany from an economic, financial and moral point of view and as a consequence of the blockade."

Italy, said Dr. Benes, "is now only a liability and will be to the end."

WETTER ELECTED SWISS PRESIDENT

Former Teacher to Serve During 1941.

BERNE, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Ernest Wetter, chief of the Finance Department, was today elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1941.

Dr. Wetter, a bespectacled former Zurich Commercial College professor, had been given the job of directing Switzerland's fight for economic independence during the European war.

He came into the Swiss Federal Council in 1938 as a representative of the so-called Swiss Radical-Democratic party which, even in conservative Switzerland, is considered one of the more conservative parties.

Philippe Etter, chief of the Department of the Interior, was elected Vice-President of the Confederation. The Vice-President traditionally succeeds to the presidency in the following year.

Earlier, Edward de Steiger, a Berne lawyer, was chosen by the Swiss Federal Assembly as chief of the Department of National Defense to succeed Rudolf Minger, resigned.

Karl Kobelt, a Saint Gallen engineer, was named Chief of the Department of Justice Police to succeed Johannes Baumann, also resigned.

The Federal Assembly is composed of the National Council and the Council of States—upper and lower houses of the Swiss Parliament.

Petain Heads Toward Paris

He and Laval May Be Going to Berlin—De Gaulle Loses French Citizenship.

BERNE, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The French Chief of State, Marshal Petain, and Vice-Premier Laval both left Vichy today heading toward Paris, according to diplomatic reports received here.

The reports said they may continue on to Berlin for talks with German Government officials.

Havas, the French news agency, reported last night from Tunis that Gen. Maxime Weygand, French military leader in Africa, had arrived there yesterday.

The dispatch said that he was welcomed by Admiral Jean Esteva, Resident-General of Tunisia, and acclaimed by the French African troops stationed there.

Earlier, it had been erroneously reported that Marshal Petain had arrived in Tunis.

De Gaulle Stripped of Rights.

VICHY, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The official French Journal published a decree today depriving Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, and five of his followers of their French citizenship.

The others named were:

Gen. Georges Catroux, former commander of the Nineteenth Army Corps in Algeria, now head of the Free French movement in the Red Sea area;

Col. Edouard Rene Maria de Larminat, former Chief of Staff of the French Near East armies, lately active in Equatorial Africa;

Gen. Le Gentilhomme, former commander of the Allied forces in Somaliland;

Pierre Lapie, member of the French Parliament, now in London, and M. Antoine, former chief engineer of bridges and highways.

Another Government decree stipulated that no foreigner in France may travel outside his own and neighboring communities without a special police permit.

Petain, Laval Reported Heading Toward Paris

Possibility Of Berlin Trip Seen. Chief Of State "Satisfied" With Appearance Of French Troops

Vichy, Dec. 10 (AP)—Philippe Petain, chief of state, expressed his "fullest satisfaction" today with the appearance of the French troops he saw recently on an inspection tour of the Toulouse, Lyon and Marseille areas.

[According to diplomatic reports reaching Bern, Switzerland, both Petain and Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier, left Vichy this morning, heading toward Paris and, possibly, Berlin later. Previous reports in Bern that Petain had gone to Tunis were erroneous.]

Gen. Maxime Weygand, French leader in Africa, who has gone to Tunisia again on an "information" trip, was reported to have reached Susa yesterday. He had been in Tunis.

British Women in Paris Seized by French Police

Roundup Is Reported to Mean 'Indefinite Internment'

PARIS, Dec. 5 (delayed, via Berlin) (AP).—Women of British nationality remaining in Paris were taken into custody today for what authoritative sources said was "indefinite internment."

French police squads rounded up British nationals and conducted them to a special concentration center to await transportation to an undisclosed destination.

The British nationals, including those from the dominions, have been reporting each morning to police stations in response to an order issued shortly after the German occupation of Paris. Only a few had been interned previously.

Balkan Slavs Favor Russia

Newspaper Says Trend "Increases Importance of Rumania for Axis"

BUCHAREST, Dec. 10 (AP).—Commenting on current trends in the Balkans, the pro-German newspaper "Curentul" said today there was a tendency toward "solidarity among all Slavs in the Balkans under Russian leadership," adding that this "increases the importance of Rumania for the Axis."

"Curentul," whose editor has close connections with the Axis and now is in Rome, appealed to Rumanians to restore unity and solidarity quickly.

The same article warned against the spread of Communism on the Continent, especially in France.

Antonescu Gives Broad Powers To Army Staff

Permits Military To Control Any Institution Or Corporation If Deemed Necessary

Bucharest, Rumania, Wednesday, Dec. 11 (AP)—Rumania's chief of state, Gen. Ion Antonescu, issued decrees early today giving the army general staff the right to take control, to militarize and to manage any state or private institution or corporation where such action is deemed "in the superior interests of the state."

The employes of any institution or company thus taken over will wear military arm bands, submit to military discipline and be subject to court-martial.

New Quakes Shake Southern Rumania

BUCHAREST, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Just one month to the hour after 1,000 to 2,000 persons had been killed in Rumania's worst earthquake, two new tremors shook the southern part of the country today.

No damage has been reported, but the quake was especially severe in the area around Galatz, a city of about 75,000 people and one of the chief grain ports on the Danube.

4,000,000 Lei Found In Lupescu Kin's Garden

BUCHAREST, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government asserted today it had found about 4,000,000 lei in the garden of the Bucharest home of Rudolph Lupescu, brother of Magda Lupescu, friend of exiled King Carol. (Rumanian currency is not quoted in New York markets.)

An investigation of the source of the Lupescu family income was started by the Government shortly after Mme. Lupescu fled with Carol to Spain.

NEW RUMANIAN LAW

Property of Emigrees May Be Confiscated.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Rumanians who work against the interests of the State abroad not only will lose t heir citizenship, but all their property, under a new decree by Premier Ion Antonescu. The property of their children will also be confiscated.

Many prominent Rumanians probably will be affected by the decree, informed quarters said.

It was learned that eight barges owned by Jews had been seized by the State and "rented to the German Society of Navigation on the Danube."

30.24-6349

British Allow French Ships To Clear Lisbon

Navicerts Reported Given To Vessels Carrying Merchandise To Morocco

Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 10 (AP)—Shipping circles said today British officials had granted navicerts to the French vessels Compiegne and Lieut. St. Loubert Bie, which sought permission to depart tomorrow for Casablanca, Morocco, with cargoes of fish and other merchandise.

Both entered the port of Tagus, Portugal, shortly after the French Government collapsed. Another French liner, the Killisy, which sailed last week with an escort of French destroyers for Morocco, was not molested.

Some officials here said approval of the shipping activity indicated the British did not want to place difficulties in the path of Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French forces in North Africa.

TO BUY STEEL IN U. S.

India Notified British Are Transferring Orders Here.

BOMBAY, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Because of heavy war demands in the United Kingdom, the British Government will be unable to accept orders from India for most classes of steel, it was announced today.

Arrangements will be made shortly, it was said, to place Indian orders in the United States through the British Purchasing Commission there.

Norwegian Prayer Omits Royalty

OSLO, Norway (A. P.).—The royal house and the Storthing (Parliament) are things of the past so far as prayers in Norwegian churches are concerned.

Lutheran bishops of Norway have been vested with power by the Government to devise a new common prayer in which King and Congress will be omitted.

Artillery and Bombers Widen Siam Border War

Japanese Troops Reported on Strategic Storm Island

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 10 (AP).—Fighting between Thailand (Siamese) troops and French colonials on the Thai border is continuing with increased severity, an official announcement said today.

Tailand troops, the announcement said, fired scores of artillery shells across the Mekong River into the Indo-China border town of Savannakhet, but the damage was not disclosed.

Thai aircraft also bombed and machine-gunned Vientiane in a brief attack today. French anti-aircraft fire brought down one of the attacking planes in flames, it was reported. The French asserted that Vientiane suffered heavy material damage, but few casualties. They said they were preparing for air bombing reprisals.

NEW TOKYO THREAT REPORTED IN HANOI

Japanese Said to Be Massing Troops on Spratly, Deep in South China Sea

SINGAPORE MENACE SEEN

More Shelling and Bombing Maintain Border Tension in French Indo-China

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 10 (AP)—Seemingly reliable reports indicated today that the Japanese were concentrating troops on or near Spratly Island, midway between North Borneo and the French Indo-China naval base at Cam Ranh Bay.

Observers here said that the Japanese might use such a base in the island-dotted South China Sea to attempt a blockade cutting off the British naval base at Singapore, should necessity arise, or in the event of a drive against Cam Ranh or the port of Saigon.

These reports recalled the report of a ship captain last Wednesday that he saw a fleet of Japanese transports steaming southward from Hainan Island past the coast of Indo-China.

Reports were circulated here that Japan already had 5,000 troops on Spratly Island.

French authorities reported, meanwhile, that bombs fell on a hospital grounds and damaged communications in an alleged attack by Thai planes on the border town of Savannaket yesterday. No casualties were reported.

A French statement said their forces retaliated with their first night air raid against Thailand.

The French planes were said to have dropped large quantities of bombs on a Thai air base at Udorn, twenty-five miles south of the border town of Vien Tiane.

One Thai plane was reported shot down and another damaged in an air battle yesterday.

Heavy Fighting Reported

HONGKONG, Dec. 10 (AP).—Central News (Chinese agency) reported today severe fighting was proceeding in sub-zero weather between Japanese and Chinese forces in Suiyuan Province, northern China.

A large Japanese force, it said, began a drive four days ago westward from Paotow, terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway, but hard-fighting Chinese were stemming attacks.

Central News reported that in southeast China, meanwhile, Chinese guerrillas had carried out a bold raid against the Island of Amoy, crossing from the mainland during the night of Nov. 29. They succeeded in slaying Japanese sentries at an observation post, it said, and then raided a number of buildings, killing the officer who commanded the Japanese gendarmerie, the Japanese-sponsored Chinese chief of police and a number of soldiers, Chinese and Japanese. The guerrillas returned to the mainland with two Japanese prisoners, Central News added.

BOMBS KILL CHINESE

Several Hundred Slain by Japanese Flyers.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Several hundred persons were reported killed in a Japanese bombing of Kinhwa, Chekiang province, in a message received today by the Southern Baptist Mission Headquarters.

The Provincial Government has been situated at Kinhwa since the Japanese captured Hangchow in 1937.

The same source reported that bubonic plague had broken out in Kinhwa, taking many lives. Serums to combat the plague were urgently needed, the message said.

The plague was believed to have spread to Kinhwa from Ningpo, where it reached serious proportions last month, but later was brought under control.

WAKASUGI ADVISER FOR AMBASSADOR

Former Japanese Official Here Gets Post.

TOKIO, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Kaname Wakasugi, recently called home from his post as consul-general at New York, has been appointed chief adviser to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomuro, the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, it was announced today.

The Ambassador plans to leave for the United States in January after an inspection tour in China.

Political spokesmen considered it significant that a man of Mr. Wakasugi's importance had been appointed to this position, particularly in view of Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's extended comments yesterday on relations between the United States and Japan.

Mr. Wakasugi is considered one of the best informed Japanese on American affairs. In addition to his post at New York, he was formerly Consul-General at San Francisco.

New Japanese System For Dealing With Press

TOKIO, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government inaugurated today a new system for dealing with the world press, eliminating direct contact with its ministries.

Foreign correspondents were received at a new Cabinet Information Bureau, in which information departments of all the chief Government departments have been centralized under Nobufumi Ito, former Minister to Poland. Koh Ishii, former Vice-Consul in New York, handled the interviews as chief of press conferences.

The new arrangement means the passing of one of Japan's best known functionaries, the Foreign Office spokesman, or chief of the Foreign Office Information Bureau. The last to hold the position, Yakichiro Suma, has been named Minister to Spain.

Japanese Budget Set At About $352,000,000

Forty Per Sent. Of Amount To Be Allotted To Army And Navy, With More Needed

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet today approved a budget of approximately 1,500,000,000 yen ($352,500,000) for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1941, with forty per cent allotted to the army and navy, but indicated heavy additional war funds would be needed.

The budget covers only "ordinary" expenditures of the fighting services, each getting about 300,000,000 yen ($70,500,000). Newspapers estimated that the army's extraordinary expenses (chiefly for the war in China) would exceed 1,000,000,000 yen ($235,000,000).

Revenue was estimated at 1,100,000,000yen ($258,500,000), leaving a big deficit to be met by loans.

Liner Brings 800 More Americans From Orient

Monterey Docks At San Francisco. Also Has Survivors Of Two Ships Lost In Pacific

San Francisco, Dec. 10 (AP)—The liner Monterey docked today with 800 more Americans returning home from the Orient and survivors of two ships which sank in the South Pacific. These ships were the City of Rayville, presumably sunk by a mine explosion, and the Director Second, exploratory vessel which ran on a reef.

The City of Rayville, under charter to the United States Lines, went down off Cape Otway in Bass Strait, about six hours out of Melbourne, Australia. Harry Carter, 27-year-old seaman who was lookout at the time, said she sank in forty-five minutes after an explosion at the bow. One man was killed. The remaining thirty-seven of her crew escaped and sixteen returned on the Monterey.

The Director Second, carrying the Fahnstock expedition which sailed from New York last February 1, struck an uncharted reef October 17 350 miles out of Brisbane, Australia. The 140-foot craft sank with the expedition's equipment.

MISSIONARIES RECALLED

Presbyterian Board in Nashville Orders 100 Home From Far East

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10 (AP)—Temporary withdrawal of about 100 missionaries and their families from China, Japan and Chosen was announced today by the executive committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Dr. W. L. Caldwell, head of the committee, stated that the withdrawals were only temporary and ordered only after repeated urgent requests of Far East consular authorities acting under orders of the State Department in Washington.

Most of those withdrawn are the older missionaries and women and children. Small skeleton forces have been left at each of the missions.

War Threat From Japan

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Dec. 10—Lieut. Gen. Hatsutaro Haraguchi (retired), member of the Japanese Diet, said in an interview today that the sending of even one American battleship to Singapore would precipitate war with Japan.

He is en route to Japan after "doing my best to soothe relations between the two countries."

Wheeler and Thomas Say U. S. Will Stay Out

HONOLULU, Dec. 10 (AP)—Congress and the country are overwhelmingly against entering the European war, Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana and Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, said in an interview today, adding that it was likely this sentiment would prevail.

The Senators arrived on the transport Liggett to make an inquiry into defense and to obtain additional information on the question of statehood for the Hawaiian Islands, which voted in favor of statehood at the November election.

UNITY IS KEY TO DEFENSE, PRESIDENT SAYS

Roosevelt Asks Fair Return For Labor, Industry And Capital

Declares, In Message To N. Y. Club, Matter Is Vital One

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 10—President Roosevelt says that "no subject is of more vital concern to every man, woman and child in this nation" than "national unity for defense."

Mr. Roosevelt expressed his views in a message to David Sarnoff, president of the Economic Club, congratulating the club for selecting that subject for discussion at its meeting tonight.

"The very discussion of this problem in open forum highlights the contrast between the totalitarian and democratic concepts of government," the President wrote. "In the totalitarian scheme such a discussion has no place. There can be no real unity where the people have no voice."

Freedoms To Be Guarded

The President added that "the freedoms that we must and will protect in the United States are the freedoms which will make the individual paramount in a true democracy."

"In our American way of life political and economic freedom go hand in hand," he said. "Our freedoms must include freedom from want, freedom from insecurity, and freedom from fear.

"I firmly believe that we can best secure these freedoms by government and private enterprise working together for these common objectives. In this joint effort there must be provided proper reward for labor, proper

incentive for enterprise, and a proper return on investment."

Among the speakers who discussed "national unity for defense" were Charles E. Adams, chairman of Air Reduction Company; Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Airlines, and Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board, General Electric Company.

Cites Defense Group

Adams, an executive assistant to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in charge of the materials division of the defense commission, said he believed that "national unity for defense has been exemplified in the work of the defense commission and its accomplishments so far."

Reviewing the work of the commission, he said he had seen "plenty of cases where mature executives have willingly done office-boy work on one day and tackled and solved most difficult and complex industrial problems on the next."

He spoke of some "unavoidable delays" in the early organization of the commission, but said that "everything is running smoothly and we are proceeding to our ultimate goal along a broad, level and well-marked boulevard."

Predicts U. S. Entry

After reviewing possible effects on the United States from the European conflict, Rickenbacker said:

". . . Should these gallant British withstand the terrific onslaught of the totalitarian states until the summer of 1941, it is my sincere conviction that by that time this nation will have declared war on the totalitarian states.

"I say to you and the rest of my fellow-Americans, we had better prepare today to die fighting, rather than to fight dying.

"I say to you tonight that you of this generation are enjoying liberties at this moment that you will never enjoy again as long as you live. You are enjoying a standard of living that you never again will enjoy, regardless of the outcome of world war No. 2."

Rickenbacker said Americans were profoundly concerned about our safety in the air.

"We are seeking for an element of security and for the method of obtaining that which will definitely place us beyond reasonable danger from any and all other nations," he said.

Madness, He Says

"I doubt very much if the right method consists of trying to hold first place in an armament race in the air. It seems madness to me to place our chief reliance on building plane for plane against potential enemies.

"We know perfectly well that the most important units of a competent air fleet become obsolete within two years.

"In view of these facts, it becomes essential that the foundation of defense in our military or commercial aviation program is an aviation transportation industry linking every community within our boundaries—of 2,000 population or more—for the purpose of transporting passengers, all first-class mail, express and light freight."

Two-Way Street

Reed told the assembly that "national unity is a two-way street," and "just as the management of a business can create or destroy company unity by its attitude toward and treatment of employes who may disagree with a particular program, so can the officers of government create and destroy national unity by their attitude toward and treatment of minority groups. . . ."

"Is industry assuming and discharging its full share of the burden imposed upon this nation by the rearmament program?" he asked.

"Being a member of industry, my emphatic 'yes' in answer to that question is not nearly so convincing as the equally emphatic corroboration that has repeatedly been voiced by high officials of the army, navy and the advisory defense commission. Indeed, any other answer in inconceivable."

Sailing in 'New Waters,' Roosevelt Keeps Busy

Works on Documents Flown to Ship From Washington

ABOARD U. S. S. MAYRANT AT SEA, Dec. 10 (AP by Radio).—Cruising leisurely in new waters, President Roosevelt was busy today with documents brought from Washington yesterday by seaplane.

(The dispatch did not identify the "new waters." Mr. Roosevelt previously had been in the Caribbean.)

The cruiser Tuscaloosa, which he is aboard, and the accompanying destroyers Mayrant and Trippe were back in formation after the destroyers had put in at San Juan for refueling.

The Tuscaloosa's officers dined with the President and his official party in the wardroom last night and saw motion pictures on the deck afterward.

Mr. Roosevelt will hold a press conference tomorrow or Thursday, when he may discuss his observations of United States defense measures taken in the Caribbean.

Knox Flies to Guantanamo To Inspect Naval Base

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 10 (A. P.)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox left by plane today for Guantanamo, Cuba, to inspect the United States naval base there. He came here after touring Panama Canal defenses.

PRESIDENT SAYS WEALTH MUST BE DISTRIBUTED

Declares Defense Demands Equitable Sharing From Natural Resources.

MESSAGE TO FARM CONVENTION

Wickard Pledges Administration's Aid to Help Enlarge Income of Agriculture.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt declared today that effective rearmament of the nation requires, in addition to mobilization of men and munitions, "an equitable distribution of the wealth from our unparalleled resources."

This statement was made in a presidential message before the twenty-second annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The convention was considering new proposals designed to give farmers a larger share of the national income.

Text of Statement.

Mr. Roosevelt said:

The first world war injured our entire national economy and no industry was hit harder than agriculture. But out of the troubles of farmers grew a better realization of what must be done to help make democracy effective. Farmers found that they must organize and work together. To some this may have seemed a slow process but out of it, among other things, have emerged national farm programs for agriculture. These programs are built from the bottom up.

Nowadays, the second world war is having an injurious effect upon our economy and the economy of the world. But out of this war already has emerged a clearer realization of the value of democracy and the danger to it from unbridled force and aggression. Using the democratic processes, this nation is arming to preserve freedom and to see to it that the enslavement of millions of human beings will pass like the nightmare that it is.

In this effort to meet the threat to our liberty, the nation can count upon your organization and farmers everywhere. In a time of crisis, America knows it can depend upon the men who live upon the land. It has been so in the past; it is so now; and it will be so in the future.

To rearm effectively, however, means more than men and munitions. It means an equitable distribution of the wealth from our unparalleled material resources, help for the underprivileged, security for workers and farmers and whatever else that is necessary to keep democracy a dynamic force.

It is good, therefore, to know that we can depend upon the American Farm Bureau Federation to do its part in the work all must do to preserve and enrich the American way of life.

Wickard Speaks.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard pledged further administration efforts today to enlarge agriculture's share of the national income, but asked farmers to unite with other economic groups to make the country strong in the present world crisis.

"Agriculture today faces a new test," he told the delegates at the convention.

"We are called on for an intense effort to help defend the American democracy which gives us opportunity and freedom. There is loose in the world an evil idea totally opposed to democracy. It is dangerously clever and effective in destroying democracy."

"The nation's welfare and our group's welfare require consultation and unified action."

"As long as large groups of our producers do not have parity we must all continue to work for this goal," he said. "For my part, I pledge you and all other farmers my utmost effort as Secretary of Agriculture to achieve the purpose declared by Congress in the agricultural adjustment act of 1938—'assisting farmers to obtain, in so far as practicable, parity prices and parity of income.'"

Chester A. Davis, member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, asked the American farmers to forget their prejudices against Latin American agricultural imports in the interest of total defense against European dictatorships.

Southern farmers presented a resolution to the convention insisting that the Government use funds available for removal of farm surpluses to subsidize the export of raw cotton.

This action was taken after I. W. Duggan, director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's southern division, told a federation cotton conference that the American fiber crop was being undersold in world markets not closed by the war.

Mr. Duggan said that the outlook for export of American cotton this season was very dark. He said Government trade experts had forecast foreign sales of less than 2,000,000 bales. Last season about 6,200,000 bales were exported.

He said South American cotton was being sold in Canadian markets cheaper than the American crop. The present Government loan program was said to have pegged prices above world levels, thereby giving foreign growths an advantage.

U. S. PLACES NEW CURB ON EXPORT OF IRON AND STEEL

More Metals Put Under Licensing Control by White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today ordered iron ore, pig iron, ferro alloys and "certain iron and steel manufactures and semi-manufactures" put under export license control.

The action was announced by the White House. The order was made effective as of December 30.

The White House announcement said:

"The President announced today that national defense requirements for iron and steel have increased to such extent that it has become necessary to subject, as of December 30, 1940, iron ore, pig iron, ferro alloys and certain iron and steel manufacturers and semi-manufactures to the licensing requirement.

"Licenses will be granted for exports to the British Empire and the Western Hemisphere, and for the present, so far as the interests of the national defense permit, for exports to other destinations in quantities approximating usual or prewar exports."

ASSERTS BRITAIN WOULD ARBITRATE

Sir Norman Angell Says Germany Refuses.

BOSTON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Declaring he believed that only arbitration could end the European hostilities, Sir Norman Angell, author, economist and former member of Parliament, said today that England was prepared to give "full consideration to arbitration."

"We are prepared," he said in an interview, to give full consideration to arbitration, to hear grievances, and to discuss how to create a third party judgment, but Germany is not prepared to do these things."

"Germany is fighting against the principle of third party judgment," the winner of the 1933-34 Nobel peace prize declared, "She must be the sole judge. We are prepared to give full consideration to her grievances, to discuss how to create a third party judgment. She is not prepared to discuss it. She repudiates the whole principle of third party judgment. Therefore, we must resist or surrender and lose the whole principle of freedom."

"If the enemy you (the United State) are arming against is the Nazi power," he added, "you will have to consider what is the best strategy for the defeat of that power. If you leave the outposts—by that I mean Britain and China—inadequate, you may become encircled. If that is the way you want to make your defenses, make them."

BRITAIN'S FISCAL REPORT IS READY

High U. S. Officials Called to Hear Facts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—High defense and fiscal officials of the administration were called in today to hear the facts about Great Britain's financal resources brought here by Sir Frederick Phillips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury.

Ranking members of the War, Navy, State and Treasury departments and the National Defense Commission were invited to meet with Secretary Morgenthau at the Treasury. Mr. Morgenthau talked for two hours at his own home with Sir Frederick last night.

Although Treasury officials declined to comment on today's meeting, it was known that Sir Frederick was supposed to have presented to Mr. Morgenthau last night what the Briton described as a "balanced statement of our financial resources and costs of supply."

The call was sent out to the officials to meet at an undisclosed hour late this afternoon, and went out to the same group that met in Mr. Morgenthau's office the day before Sir Frederick arrived in the United States last week.

Similar meetings have been held before every important pronouncement of administration policy on aid to Great Britain, including the trade of fifty old navy destroyers for Atlantic sea and air bases, and the release of four-motored bombers to Great Britain.

Mr. Morgenthau had nothing to say after his talk with Sir Frederick last night.

Ahepa Will Help Raise $10,000,000 for Greece

Order Names Five to Assist in War-Relief Campaign

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The supreme lodge of the Order of Ahepa named a five-member committee today to serve with members of the Greek War Relief Association in a drive for $10,000,000 for relief of Greek war victims.

Those named by the Ahepa governing body were Supreme President Van A. Nomikos, of Chicago; Supreme Vice-President George A. Vournas, of Washington; Past President Y. I. Chebilhes, of Dayton, Ohio; Dean Alfango, of Buffalo, and Achilles Catsonis, of Washington.

Mr. Nomikos announced that the order had adopted a resolution to turn over part of its reserve to the war relief association. He said the exact amount had not been determined, but would run into "tens of thousands of dollars."

30.24-6351

Reports Dutch Catholics Interned By Germans

Legation Also Says East Indies Officials And Socialists Are Being Imprisoned

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Netherlands Legation said today that "great numbers of Catholics are among the many permanent residents of Holland being rounded up and interned in concentration camps by German authorities."

The legation was advised by the Netherlands Government in London that officials of the Netherlands East Indies, who were home on leave, and members of the Socialist party also were being imprisoned.

Army To Test Revolutionary Rocket Motor For Warplanes

Inventor Of 4,000-H. P. Device Exhibited At New York Says It May Give U. S. World Air Supremacy

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 10—An inventor exhibited a rocket motor at New York University today which, he said, may revolutionize warplane speeds and give the United States world air supremacy.

The army has accepted the device as a subject for further experimentation.

Not Tested In Flight

The engineer-inventor, 50-year-old E. B. Myers, of New York, whose work has been supervised by Dr. Alexander Klemin, head of the university's school of aeronautics, said he would "not be surprised" to see an American warplane equipped with such a motor within a year.

He talked freely about the possibilities of rocket propulsion for airplanes which would permit much greater speeds and carrying power, but conceded that his motor actually had not been tested in flight.

Suggests Possibilities

This is what he said his motor would do:

Used as a secondary power source on a standard Martin bomber, it would reduce the takeoff time by thirty-eight per cent, and, employed in the same way on one of the army's four-engine bombers, would increase the pay load, or bomb load, by 57.7 per cent.

It could be used ultimately as the sole source of power for warplanes. As an auxiliary power plant it would increase the top speed at sea level of the Curtiss Hawk pursuit from 302 to 471 miles an hour and that of the four-engined bomber from 265 to 337 miles an hour.

Problems To Be Solved

Asked whether such speeds would not bring up fresh problems of wing and tail "flutter"—set up by vibration—he said such aspects of flight would remain to be solved.

The motor exhibited during the interview, a cylinder into which a mixture of nitrous oxide and carbon disulphide is shot and discharged by electricity, weighed only 148 pounds and developed a "thrust" of 4,000 horsepower, Myers said.

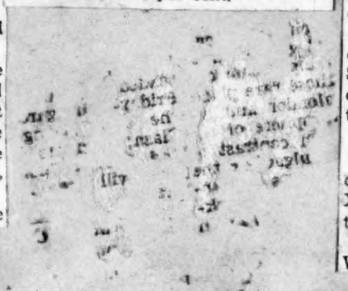
It differs from the ordinary rocket motor in that the cylinder develops a series of explosions, like a gasoline engine, instead of continuous combustion. That reduces detonation and cooling problems, Myers explained.

Expects 85% Efficiency

Rocket power comes from what is known as "jet reaction." Gases are discharged from a cylinder at enormous speed—5,000 to 6,000 feet a second. As the gases are pushed backward they push equally hard on the front walls of the combustion chamber.

Fastened to an airplane, that thrust would drive the machine forward. As an index to the speed possibilities in rocket propulsion even high-speed planes travel at only 500 feet a second.

Myers said he expected to get eighty-five per cent. efficiency out of his aircraft rocket motor, as against an overall efficiency for conventional gasoline engines and propellers of about thirty-two per cent.



Duchess Undergoes Major Dental Operation In Miami

Surgery More Serious Than Was Anticipated—Patient Reacts Favorably

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Dec. 10—The Duchess of Windsor underwent a major dental surgery today and reacted promptly and favorably to the twenty-five-minute operation that developed more seriously than expected.

Four hours after she and the Duke arrived from Nassau to be greeted by a cheering, pushing crowd to which she smiled and waved, the Duchess was placed on an operating table at a Miami Beach hospital. Her physician, Dr. Horace L. Cartee, of Miami, announced afterward:

"The progress of the operation was most satisfactory. The condition of the jawbone was more serious than anticipated. The patient withstood the operation well and reacted promptly and favorably."

Duke Remains Near By

While the present condition of the Duchess was pronounced as satisfactory, Dr. Cartee said he had recommended that she stay at the hospital longer than previously planned. The Duke remained close by in the hospital during the operation.

The operation involved extraction of an infected lower right molar and the scraping away of that part of the bone softened by the abscess. The Duchess' entire system had been poisoned by the infection.

Shortly afterward the Duke, who is Bahamian Governor, announced through an aide that he had abandoned his original schedule calling for transfer to the Miami Biltmore Hotel tomorrow and return to Nassau on the S. S. Munargo Friday.

"Everyone has been so very kind," he said. "The Duchess and I are deeply appreciative."

After formalities attending arrival of the Windsors aboard the yacht Southern Cross, they chatted with officials and newsmen and then motored in an open car to the hospital.

X-Ray Tests Made

Almost immediately a staff of physicians, headed by Dr. Cartee, made X-ray examinations preliminary to the operation.

The Duchess looked well and happy. When asked how she felt, the Duke replied: "I think her appearance answers that."

The Windsors were greeted by H. V. Hemelt, of the State Department in Washington; Stephen L. Childs, of the British Embassy in Washington; Mrs. Mark Byron 3d, daughter of Gov. Fred P. Cone of Florida, British consular officers and Miami officials.

Alexis Wenner-Gren, owner of the Southern Cross, directed Capt. Alex Rothman to keep her ready for possible use on the return voyage.

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—A communique issued at Cairo, Egypt, by the British African command:

Operations in the Western Desert are successfully continuing.

Prisoners so far captured are reported to exceed 4,000. Also a number of medium tanks (have been captured).

SUDAN; In the Gallabat area patrolling activity supported by our artillery fire continues.

An Air Ministry bulletin on activities of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East:

Detailed reports have now been received showing the part played by the R. A. F. in support of the military offensive in the Western Desert.

They show that on the first day, Dec. 9, every enemy airdrome from Derna to Sidi Barrani was heavily raided by our bombers, causing great damage. In addition, our fighters and bombers continually attacked enemy troop concentrations and motor transport over the whole operational area.

Twenty-two enemy aircraft were reported shot down or destroyed—eighteen are confirmed and four unconfirmed. One squadron accounted for eleven. Four of these were seen burning on the ground at the same time.

Another fighter squadron caused great damage to enemy communications and inflicted numerous casualties on enemy personnel by dive machine-gun attacks.

Later reconnaissance flights reported large fires west of Buqbuq and, in other areas, enemy motor transports burning on roads, causing dislocation to enemy troop movements.

During these intensive air operations, carried out continuously from dawn until dusk, only three of our aircraft failed to return to their bases, but the pilots of two are safe within our territory.

Bad weather conditions prevented operations in southern Albania yesterday, but bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out extensive reconnaissance in the vicinity of Valona. Bombs fell south of the harbor jetty and others fell among buildings near by.

In Italian East Africa, aircraft of the Rhodesian Squadron attacked a defended position northeast of Kassala, causing considerable damage. Other aircraft of the same squadron raided enemy troop and motor transport concentrations at Khor Aftit on the Chown Chondar Road, southeast of Metemma. Many casualties were caused to enemy troops, as well as considerable damage to motor transport.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

A few enemy aircraft have approached our coasts singly during the day, of which some penetrated into East Kent. Reports received indicate that only two bombs were dropped and they caused little damage and no casualties.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night bombers of the Royal Air Force bombed an aircraft factory at Bremen, the naval base at Lorient, and the docks at Boulogne.

During these operations one of our bombers shot down an enemy fighter. One of our aircraft is missing.

A government communique:

An enemy bomber was shot down into the North Sea yesterday afternoon by our fighters. Apart from a reconnaissance flight near the south coast (of England), there was no activity during the night.

ATHENS, Dec. 10 (AP).—A communique issued by the Royal Air Force in Greece:

In bad weather conditions yesterday, R. A. F. bomber aircraft carried out an offensive in the vicinity of Valona. Bombs hit the south jetty, and a stick fell among buildings near the harbor. Anti-aircraft fire was met, but there was no fighter opposition. From all operations, all our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Greek command communique:

Our offensive activities continued all over the entire front. Strong enemy positions were occupied at bayonet point. The enemy suffered heavy losses. Three 100-millimeter guns have fallen into our hands.

The Greek Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Corfu and a village in the western Peloponnesus today. No damage and no casualties reported.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, enemy attacks on our left and in the Usum River sector were pushed back. The enemy, overpowered by our immediate reaction, suffered serious losses.

On the rest of the front, our troops consolidated newly occupied positions.

Col. Psaro fell bravely at the head of his Alpine battalions.

Four enemy planes were shot down in North Africa.

In East Africa, the enemy made a raid in the Tessenei zone with a small detachment led by an English officer and traveling in motor trucks bearing the Italian flag. Despite that, the enemy was recognized and the attempted raid failed because of prompt intervention by half a company of our troops. The English detachment, whose officer was killed, quickly fell back with serious losses. An officer and several native Askari troops were wounded on our side.

Enemy air actions on Assab and along the Djibouti Railroad failed to cause noticeable damage.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (AP).—The German high command communique:

One warship operating overseas, of whose activity a partial account already has been given, increased its sinkings to more than 100,000 tons.

A submarine reports sinking two armed merchant ships totaling 14,500 tons. This success, scored by Capt. Victor Schuetze on a recent cruise, increases to 35,000 tons the enemy merchant shipping space his submarine has sunk.

After the already reported especially successful retaliatory attack on London the night before Dec. 9, the air force's activities Dec. 9 and last night were restricted to armed reconnaissance because of unfavorable weather.

In the course of last night several British planes dropped a number of explosives and incendiaries over occupied regions and northern Germany, causing immaterial damage to buildings.

The enemy yesterday lost three planes, two of which were bagged in an air fight and one by anti-aircraft. Three of our own planes failed to return from the monster raid on London.

Rising to the Occasion

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Fascist party ordered all members today to rise to their feet when Italian high command communiques are read over the radio in public places.

In the War Zone

America Advised to Decide How Far It Wants to Go to Aid England

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Some time ago this column recorded that it was apparent that we Americans shortly would be faced with the problem of deciding whether we wished to increase our war aid to England, since the British themselves were raising the question.

I suggested that it behooved us to get busy in advance of the event and make up our minds just what we wanted to do. This British appeal—which is developing strongly on both sides of the Atlantic—is too important for us to delay consideration until we have to give snap judgment.

And now I'm going a step further and call your attention to the growing intimations, from England and here at home, that our aid should carry us into the war.

A bit has been cut off this piece of cloth by Lady Nancy Astor, American-born member of the British Parliament and wife of Lord Astor. She didn't say right out in meeting that we ought to join the conflict, but in addressing the Eagle Squadron of American volunteers in the Royal Air Force in London, she exclaimed:

"I knew they would come. Thousands of young Americans are longing to get into this war. It is right that they should."

Further Call to be Expected.

"That's rather typical of the trend of thought in many quarters in Britain, and one encounters some of it here at home. So I say it's quite likely that before long we shall have to face a further call from England that we extend our aid to the battle field.

Again I suggest that we ought forthwith to devote to this momentous question our best thought so that we may have ready a considered answer and not a hysterical response evoked by some sensational incident. As I remarked in connection with the previous article, it naturally isn't within my province as a military and foreign affairs analyst to offer an opinion on such an issue. They can't do more than hang a fellow, though, for advocating careful consideration.

The first point we must settle is what our purpose would be in going to war. You've got to have a mighty good reason—not just a catchy slogan. Would we be rescuing a friend? Would we be fighting for democracy? Would we be battling for self-preservation?

Then we shall be confronted immediately by another great issue, namely, to what ends are we prepared to go to achieve our goal. Is it a fight to a finish? Nazidom has declared that it is out to destroy England; British Premier Churchill not long ago cried: We seek to beat the life and soul out of Hitler and Hitlerism—that alone."

Problem of Last War.

That question arose at the end of the last war and will come up again in this war. What's the answer? Let's consult Foch again. When asked if the armistice hadn't been concluded too soon he replied quietly:

"It was not possible to do otherwise, because the Germans gave us everything that we asked for at once.

"Now we must make a peace which will correspond with the magnitude of our victory. We must have a peace as absolute as was our success and which will guard us against all further aggression.

"We have no idea of attacking Germany or of recommencing the war. Democracies such as ours never attack. They ask but to live in peace and to grow in peace, but who can say that Germany—where democratic ideas are so recent and perhaps very superficial—will not quickly recover from its defeat?"

Farseeing Foch! Germany did recover, and twenty-one years later we have what we have. How far must this war go, say you? Hitler declared today in Berlin amidst cries of "Sieg Heil" from his audience:

"Never again a Versailles treaty!"

LONDON,DEC. 10-(AP)-A LONG RANGE GUN DUEL FOLLOWED BY HEAVY BOMB EXPLOSIONS ON THE "INVASION COAST" OF OCCUPIED FRANCE SHOOK THE CHANNEL AREA TONIGHT AS LONDONERS PUZZLED WITH PLEASURE OVER A LULL OF MORE THAN 37 HOURS IN NAZI AIR ATTACKS.

SHELLING ACROSS THE DOVER STRAIT BEGAN IN RAIN SHORTLY BEFORE 7:30 P.M. (1:30 P.M. E.S.T.) SEVERAL HOUSES WERE SEVERELY DAMAGED AND THREE PERSONS INJURED BEFORE THE SHELLING CEASED A HALF HOUR LATER.

THEN SHEETS OF RED FLAME, VISIBLE FROM THE BRITISH COAST AS THE RAIN ENDED AND A BRILLIANT MOON APPEARED, INDICATED A RESUMPTION OF LAST NIGHT'S RAF RAIDS ON GERMAN BASES ALONG THE NEARBY FRENCH COAST.

DEC 11 1941

NAZI GUN EMPLACEMENTS AT CAPE GRIS NEZ APPEARED TO BE THE IMMEDIATE TARGETS.

LONDON ITSELF SAW 9 P.M. (3 P.M., E.S.T.) PASS WITHOUT AN ALERT, THE LAST ONE OF WHICH SOUNDED 37 1/2 HOURS AGO AT 7:30 A.M. MONDAY.

ONLY TWO TOWNS, ON THE ESSEX AND EAST ANGLIAN COASTS, REPORTED RAIDS DURING THE DAY. "SEVERAL CASUALTIES" AND DAMAGE TO HOUSES WERE REPORTED. AT THE EAST ANGLIAN TOWN, GROUND DEFENSES WERE SAID TO HAVE DRIVEN THE LONE RAIDER OUT TO SEA.

THE R.A.F.'S BOMBERS WERE BUSY OVERNIGHT. THE GERMAN NAVAL BASE AT LORIENT, DOCKS AT BOULOGNE AND CALAIS, AND AN AIRPLANE PLANT IN BREMEN, GERMANY, WERE HEAVILY BOMBED, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

FIRES WERE ESPECIALLY FIERCE IN CALAIS AND VICINITY.

JS522PES

LONDON, DEC.11-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE DEATH OF DR.C.W.SALEEBY, 62, ONE OF THE LEADERS IN A CAMPAIGN WHICH LED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF STEEL HELMETS IN THE WORLD WAR, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE DIED DEC.9.

HE HAD BEEN ADVOCATING THE USE OF BODY ARMOR IN THE PRESENT WAR.

DR.SALEEBY WAS AN OBSTETRICS SPECIALIST AND FOUNDED THE SUNLIGHT LEAGUE. HE LECTURED ON PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FROM TIME TO TIME BETWEEN 1919 AND 1922.

DEC 11 1941

PS122AES

30.24-6353

LONDON, DEC. 10 -(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION DEMANDED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINE "THE MAJOR ISSUE OF WAR POLICY--WHETHER EDUCATION IS TO BE ALLOWED TO WILT AND IN SOME AREAS EVEN TO DIE."

(MORE) x x x x x xx EJ

SOME AREAS EVEN TO DIE."

EDUCATION IN THE LONDON AREA HAS BEEN DORMANT FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, THE ASSOCIATION SAID IN A STATEMENT, POINTING TO WHAT IT CALLED A COLLAPSE OF HOME TEACHING SCHEMES.

TEACHERS ARE WORKING IN REST CENTERS, THE STATEMENT SAID.

THE ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDED THAT COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BE ALTERNATED WITH HOME TEACHING.

WITHOUT TAKING AN "ALARMIST VIEW," IT SAID CHILDREN SLEEPING IN AIR RAID SHELTERS HAVE BEEN SPENDING THEIR DAYS IN LINES RESERVING SHELTER PLACES FOR THEIR PARENTS.

EJ804AES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, DEC. 10--BRITAIN HANGED TWO GERMAN SPIES FROM THE GALLOWS IN GLOOMY, CENTURY-OLD PENTONVILLE PRISON TODAY IN HER FIRST EXECUTIONS ~~OF THE WAR~~ for espionage in this war.

THE TWO NAZIS, 25-YEAR-OLD JOSE WALDBERG, AND 24-YEAR-OLD KARL MEIER, WERE CONVICTED UNDER THE TREACHERY ACT NOV. 22 IN A CIVIL TRIAL AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. ITS PENALTY IS DEATH BY HANGING.

HAD THEY BEEN CONVICTED BY A COURT MARTIAL, THEY WOULD HAVE DIED BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD.

THE CHARGE WAS THAT THEY HAD ERECTED A RADIO TRANSMITTER BY NIGHT IN SECLUDED SPOTS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. THE COURT WAS TOLD THAT THEIR APPARATUS--ENTIRELY OF GERMAN MANUFACTURE--WAS EXTRAORDINARILY LIGHT, BEING CARRIED IN TWO BLACK BAGS LIKE CAMERA CASES, AND COULD BE ADJUSTED TO SEND ON DIFFERENT WAVE-LENGTHS.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE MEN HAD BEEN LED TO BELIEVE THEY WOULD BE RELIEVED SHORTLY BY INVADING GERMAN TROOPS.

WALDBERG, IT SAID, WAS A GERMAN CITIZEN BORN AT MAINZ, BUT MEIER WAS A DUTCH SUBJECT OF GERMAN ORIGIN BORN AT KOBLENZ.

IT SAID THEY CAME TO ENGLAND PLENTIFULLY SUPPLIED WITH MONEY, APPARENTLY UNDER INSTRUCTIONS TO PICK UP WHATEVER MILITARY INFORMATION THEY COULD BY POSING AS REFUGEES FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

THEY WERE ARRESTED SOON AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

JS526PES

BUCHAREST, DEC 10-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CELEBRATING THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CODREANU ANTI-JEWISH YOUTH MOVEMENT VOWED TODAY THAT "ALL WHO FIGHT AGAINST THE IRON GUARD WILL SUCCEED ONLY OVER THE BODIES OF RUMANIAN STUDENTS."

HORIA SIMA, IRON GUARD CHIEFTAIN, TOLD MEMBERS OF THE MOVEMENT, NAMED AFTER CORNELIU ZELEA CODREANU, SLAIN FOUNDER OF THE IRON GUARDISTS, THAT "THERE STILL ARE SOME WHO ARE ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY THE IRON GUARD, BUT THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE THE COUNTRY ITSELF NOW

RULES AND THE COUNTRY IS FOR THE IRON GUARD."

"SOME HAVE SUDDENLY BECOME VERY SENSITIVE TO THE LEGALITY OF THIS PROCEDURE," SIMA SAID. "WHY DID THEY NOT HAVE THE SAME FEELINGS IN THE DAYS WHEN HUNDREDS OF BODIES OF GUARDISTS WERE BEING THROWN INTO THE STREETS AND PUBLIC SQUARES IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY?"

HE BLAMED THE FAILURE OF THE "OLD REGIME" -- THAT OF OUSTED KING CAROL -- FOR THE HOLD WHICH HE SAID JEWS AND FREE MASONS HAD OBTAINED ON THE COUNTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER GENERAL ION ANTONESCU MEANWHILE PUT THE BUCHAREST POLICE FORCE DIRECTLY UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE RUMANIAN SECRET POLICE. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THIS MOVE, WHICH FOLLOWED THE RECENT DISBANDING OF THE IRON GUARDIST POLICE FORCE.

BUDAPEST, DEC. 10-(AP)-STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDLY TIES BETWEEN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA WAS PREDICTED BY POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE TODAY AS FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT ISTVAN CSAKY PREPARED FOR A TWO-DAY TRIP TO BELGRADE.

INFORMED CIRCLES, HOWEVER, DISCOUNTED THE POSSIBILITY OF YUGOSLAVIA BEING DRAWN INTO AN AXIS-DOMINATED SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN BLOC.

(HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND SLOVAKIA RECENTLY JOINED THE BERLIN-ROME-TOKYO ALLIANCE.)

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID COUNT CSAKY WOULD ARRIVE IN BELGRADE WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON INVITATION OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, AND REMAIN THROUGH THURSDAY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERSONAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND YUGOSLAVIA'S LEADING STATESMEN WAS SAID TO BE THE PRINCIPAL AIM OF COUNT CSAKY'S VISIT.

POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID THE CONFERENCES WOULD COVER ALL PRESSING PROBLEMS IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING LOCALIZATION OF THE ITALIAN-GREEK WAR.

THEY PREDICTED ONE OUTGROWTH OF THE TALKS WOULD BE A FORMAL DECLARATION TO STRENGTHEN FRIENDSHIP AND INDEPENDENT COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

JH511AES

LISBON, DEC. 10-(AP)-JOSEPHINE BAKER, AMERICAN-BORN NEGRO DANCER AND SINGER, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE RETURNED TO UNOCCUPIED FRANCE HWERE SHE HAD BEEN OFFERED A CONTRACT AS A NIGHT CLUB ENTERTAINER.

SHE CAME TO LIBSON TWO WEEKS AGO FROM MADRID, ENROUTE, IT WAS SAID AT THE TIME, TO THE UNITED STATES. BUT THEATRICAL CIRCLES HERE SAID SHE HAD CONTRACTED FOR A NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS BEGINNING JAN. 15.

A MADRID REPORT SAID SHE REENTERED UNOCCUPIED FRANCE THREE DAYS AGO.

-O-

FOR MANY YEARS QUEEN OF THE REVUES IN PARIS, MISS BAKER FLED THE CAPITAL SOON AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OFFICIALS BANNED NEGRO AND JEWISH ENTERTAINERS FROM NIGHT CLUBS.

PRIOR TO THE ARMISTICE HER ENTIRE TROUPE HAD JOINED ONE HEADED BY MAURICE CHEVALIER IN A TOUR OF THE WAR ZONE TO ENTERTAIN FRENCH TROOPS.

HER NUDE, EXOTIC DANCES ONCE WERE THE TOAST OF HOTSPOTS IN PRAGUE, VIENNA, BUDAPEST AND BELGRADE.

IN YUGOSLAVIA, BACK IN 1929, A CROATIAN STABBED HIMSELF BECAUSE SHE REFUSED TO MARRY HIM; IN THE DAYS OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC

30,24-6355

30.24—6355

SHE WAS THE SUBJECT OF A BITTER PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE, THE CLERICAL PARTY BERATING HER APPEARANCES IN VIENNA AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS UPHOLDING THEM.

IN 1931 SHE WAS MADE QUEEN OF THE PARIS COLONIAL EXPOSITION AND SHE NEVER LEFT HER BELOVED PARIS FOR LONG THEREAFTER UNTIL NAZI RACIAL BANS DEPRIVED HER OF HER LIVELIHOOD.

IN 1937, SHE WAS MARRIED TO JEAN LION, A FRENCH BROKER.

TA1104PES

BUENOS AIRES, DEC 10-(AP)-LIEUT.-COL ALBERTO GUGLIALMELLI, DIRECTOR OF THE TERRITORIES DIVISION OF THE INTERIOR MINISTRY, TODAY ASSERTED THAT GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF MISIONES WERE ENGAGED ACTIVELY IN ANTI-ARGENTINE PROPAGANDA THROUGH THEIR SOCIAL, SPORTIVE, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

GUGLIALMELLI REPORTED TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, MIGUEL CULACCIATI, WHO ASSIGNED HIM TWO MONTHS AGO TO INVESTIGATE PRESS REPORTS OF PRO-NAZI ACTIVITIES IN MISIONES.

TWO MONTHS AGO THE FEDERAL GENDARMERIE REPORTEDFINDING HIDDEN ARMS AS WELL AS A PLAN FOR NAZI DOMINATION OF MISIONES WHICH BORDERS PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL. TWO MEMBERS OF ACCION ARGENTINA, A PRIVATE GROUP FORMED TO FIGHT FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES, ALSO CHARGED THEY WERE BEATEN BY GERMAN RESIDENTS THERE.

KA1120PES

NOTE TO EDITORS (NOT FOR PUBLICATION):

QUERIES CONCERNING A RUMORED SOVIET WARNING TO GERMANY AGAINST A MOVE THROUGH BULGARIA HAVE BROUGHT DENIALS FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER EUROPEAN SOURCES THAT SUCH A NOTE HAS BEEN SENT BY MOSCOW TO BERLIN. WE ARE PURSUING THE INVESTIGATION.

(THE AP)

MJ902PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10)

WINDSOR WORKING ON 'NEW DEAL' FOR BAHAMAS

MAY BORROW CCC IDEA AS A STARTER

FACES OPPOSITION (680)

BY FRED L.STROZIER

(ADVANCE)..NASSAU, BAHAMAS, DEC 9-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR AS ROYAL GOVERNOR HAS STARTED WORK ON A NEW DEAL OF HIS OWN TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT IN THIS BRITISH COLONY. HE'S TOYING WITH THE IDEA OF BORROWING THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS PLAN FROM THE UNITED STATES AS A STARTER.

ALREADY THE FIRST RUMBLINGS OF A FIGHT OVER THE DETAILS HAVE BEEN HEARD IN THE VIGOROUSLY INDEPENDENT LEGISLATURE, AND MORE CAN BE EXPECTED IF THE DUKE COMES FORWARD WITH AN EXPENSIVE PROGRAM.

THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT THE COLONY' NATIVE WORKERS FACE A SERIOUS PROBLEM. THOUSANDS WHO ONCE WORKED THE SPONGE BEDS WERE THROWN OUT OF THEIR JOBS BY A STRANGE MARINE BLIGHT. RECENT GOVERNMENT STUDIESINDICATE THE SPONGE BEDS WILL REQUIRE SEVERAL MORE YEARS TO RECOVER.

MEANWHILE, IT IS ESTIMATED RELIABLY THAT A MAJORITY OF THE 20,000 PERSONS LIVING ON NEW PROVIDENCE ISLAND, WHERE THIS CAPITAL IS SITUATED, GET BY AT A BARE SUBSISTENCE LEVEL AND THAT THE 40,000-ODD PERSONS ON THE OUT-ISLANDS ARE IN THE SAME SITUATION OR WORSE, WITH ONLY A FEW EXCEPTIONS.

FIRST OF ALL, EDWARD ARRANGED FOR A COMMITTEE TO STUDY UNEMPLOYMENT AND SEEK ADEQUATE STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH WHICH TO PLAN A REMEDY. HE ASKED FOR A SECOND COMMITTEE TO STUDY WAGES IN THEIR RELATION TO LIVING COSTS.

FROM FRIENDS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, HE OBTAINED VOLUMINOUS DATA ON OPERATIONS IN THE CCC AND, WITH THE AID OF HIS ADVISORS, BEGAN STUDYING COSTS AND RESULTS.

"THIS MAY NOT BE THE ANSWER TO OUR PROBLEMS," HE SAID. "I'M AFRAID I CAN'T TELL MERELY FROM READING THE REPORTS. I HOPE I CAN ARRANGE TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES TO SEE JUST HOW THE CAMPS OPERATE."

WINDSOR SAID HE HAD THIS IN MIND ON A RECENT OUT-ISLAND TRIP, WHEN

HE OBSERVED OPPORTUNITIES FOR REFORESTATION AND OTHER WORK THAT MIGHT BE DONE BY A CCC.

SOME LEGISLATORS IMMEDIATELY TOOK THE VIEW THAT ANY SUCH PROGRAM WOULD BE TOO EXPENSIVE FOR THE COLONY, EVEN THOUGH ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION IS CONSIDERED BEST IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NORMALLY THE BAHAMAS MAINTAIN A CASH BALANCE OF £300,000 TO £400,000 (MORE THAN $1,250,000). ALREADY THE COLONY HAS LOANED £250,000 (MORE THAN $1,000,000) INTEREST-FREE TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT FOR WAR NEEDS. EVEN WITH THIS DRAIN, THE TREASURY HAS MORE THAN £100,000, OR CLOSE TO HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, ON HAND.

LEGISLATIVE SOURCES INSIST THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO KEEP A GOOD CASH BALANCE TO MAKE CERTAIN THE COLONY CAN MAINTAIN ITS INDEPENDENT POSITION. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE THREE B'S -- THE BAHAMAS, BERMUDA AND BARBADOS -- ALL BRITISH COLONIES NOW OCCUPY CROWN STATUS AND, THEREFORE, TAKE CONSIDERABLE DICTATION FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

IF THE BAHAMAS SHOULD FACE A DEFICIT JUST ONCE, SAY THE LEGISLATORS, LONDON WOULD STEP IN, PROVIDE THE NEEDED FUNDS AND THEN WOULD ASSUME BROAD ADDITIONAL POWERS OVER THE NOW INDEPENDENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THIS CERTAINLY WOULD MEAN THE IMPOSITION OF AN INCOME TAX AND A REAL ESTATE TAX -- BOTH OF WHICH ARE ANATHEMA TO THIS TOURIST-SEEKING COLONY, FINAL SPOT IN THE EMPIRE WHERE NO TAX IS LEVIED ON INCOMES.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AN ELECTIVE BODY THAT JEALOUSLY GUARDS ITS PREROGATIVES, HAS SHOWN NO HESITATION TO TAKE SHARP ISSUE WITH THE COLONY'S NEW GOVERNOR, EVEN THOUGH HE IS THE FORMER KING AND A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

AN ISSUE AROSE ALMOST AS SOON AS WINDSOR ASSUMED HIS NEW JOB. THE LEGISLATURE LEVIED A WARTIME TAX ON TELEGRAMS ORIGINATING IN THE COLONY. AFTER THE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ADJOURNED, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE LONDON GOVERNMENT HAD MADE AGREEMENTS THAT NO SUCH TAX WOULD BE LEVIED IN THE EMPIRE. WINDSOR FORTHWITH ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS THAT THE TAX BE CANCELED.

THE HOUSE, BACK IN SESSION, PROMPTLY AGREED TO REPEAL THE TAX, BUT AT THE SAME TIME UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TAKING THE GOVERNOR TO TASK IN THESE WORDS:

"THIS HOUSE TAKES A VERY GRAVE VIEW OF THE INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT REFERRED TO IN THE LAST PARAGRAPH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE NO. 2.

"THE HOUSE WOULD RESPECTFULLY REMIND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THAT AN ACT OF THE BAHAMAS LEGISLATURE CANNOT BE ALTERED, SUSPENDED OR ABROGATED WITHOUT THE SANCTION OF THE THREE BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE AND EARNESTLY HOPE THAT A SIMILAR INCIDENT WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN."

WITHIN THE LEGISLATURE, THERE IS A MOVEMENT TO HEAD OFF ANY OUTSIDE DRIVE ON UNEMPLOYMENT BY PUSHING AHEAD WITH A BILL TO CREATE A GOVERNMENT FARM WHERE NATIVES OUT OF WORK COULD LIVE AND RAISE THEIR OWN FOODSTUFFS, WITH A MINIMUM OF FINANCIAL HELP FROM THE COLONY'S TREASURY.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, DEC 10--SENT DEC 5)

ED405PES

LONDON, DEC 10-AP-LIEUT. GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, THE MAN WHO IS CARRYING OUT UNDER GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL, BRITISH NEAR EAST COMMANDER, THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ITALIANS IN EGYPT, WAS THE FIRST MAN IN THE BRITISH ARMY TO COMMAND A COMPLETELY MECHANIZED UNIT.

THIS WAS IN 1935 WHEN HE SUCCEEDED WAVELL AS COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE AND WHIPPED IT INTO A HIGHSPEED STRIKING FORCE OF ONE MACHINE GUN BATTALION AND THREE RIFLE BATTALIONS.

WILSON, CHARGED WITH DEVELOPING THIS ORIGINAL FORMATION OF BRITAIN'S STILL EXPANDING MOTORIZED TROOPS, AHD A THOROUGH INFANTRY TRAINING ON WHICH TO BUILD HIS SCHOOL OF TACTICS ON WHEELS.

HE'S AN OLD ETONIAN, SIX FEET TALL AND PROPORTIONATELY BROAD, AND HE FIRST WORE A LIETUENANT'S PIPS AS AN OFFICER IN THE STRICT SCHOOL OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE COMSORT'S OWN) WHICH IN THE BRITISH ARMY DENOTES THE HIGHESTEFFICIENCY IN INFANTRY WORK.

HE SERVED WITH THIS OUTFIT IN THE WOUTH AFRICAN WAR OFFICERS' MESS APPROPRIATELY DUBBED HIM "UUMBO."

BORN IN 1881, WILSON HAS HAD 40 YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE ARMY. HE IS KNOWN AMONG HIS FELLOW OFFICERS AS A MAN OF EXCEPTIONAL INITIAVE. HE WON THE QUEENS MEDAL WITH TWO CLASPS AND THE KING'S MEDAL WITH ONE CLASP IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

AS A REGIMENTAL AND STAFF OFFICER IN THE WORLD WAR, WILSON WAS MENTIONED THREE TIMES IN DISPATCHES, AND WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER AND PROMOTED.

HE WAS ON THE KING'S BIRTHDAY HONORS LIST LAST JULY, BEING NAMED A KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE BATH FOLLOWING HIS APPOINTMENT AS LIUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING THE BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT IN JUNE.

(ADVANCE) LONDONG DEC. 10-AP-COL. NORMAN V. SADLER, COMMANDER OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES IN THE DOVER AND EAST KENT AREAS WHICH DOWNED 90 GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES, HAS BEEN MADE AN OFFICER OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

LONDON, DEC. 10-AP-BRITAIN IS FIGHTING ANOTHER WAR ON ITS HOME FRONT--AGAINST RATS.

FOOD MINISTER LORD WOOLTON ESTIMATED TODAY THAT THE RODENTS DESTROY $40,000,000 ($160,000,000) IN FOOD ANNUALLY.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION IS COOPERATING IN THE ANTI-RAT DRIVE WITH A MOVIE SHORT FEATURING A RAT-CATCHER WHOSE ANCESTORS HAVE FOLLOWED THAT OCCUPATION SINCE 1710.

"WE GOT TO CATCH RATS IF WE BEAT THAT RAT HITLER," IS THE PUNCH LINE.

30.24-6357

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC.10-AP-A GOVERNMENT DECREE STIPULATED TODAY THAT NO FOREIGNER IN FRANCE MAY TRAVEL OUTSIDE HIS OWN AND NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES WITHOUT A SPECIAL POLICE PERMIT.

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC. 10-AP-FRANCE'S POOR HAVEST HAS SO GRAVELY IMPERILED THE FRENCH WHEAT SUPPLY THAT CAKES AND BISCUIT WILL BE RATIONED LIKE BREAD BEGINNING JANARAY 1, MINISTER OF SUPPLY JEAN ACHARD SAID TODAY.

RATION TICKETS FOR POTATOES ALSO WILL BE ISSUE TO INSURE FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES FROM NORTH AFRICA ND THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED ZONE.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10)

SOVIET REGIMENTS BOYS

HALF MILLION MOBILIZED

IN LABOR CORPS

BEGIN TWO-YEAR COURSE

IN INDUSTRY AT AGE

OF FOURTEEN (520)

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

(ADVANCE) MOSCOW--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--SOVIET BOYS ARE BEING REGIMENTED, ALONG WITH THEIR FATHERS, TO STRENGTHEN NEUTRAL RUSSIA'S POSITION AMID THE NATIONS AT WAR.

MORE THAN HALF A MILLION YOUTHS, 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD, HAVE BEEN MOBILIZED TO FORM A STATE LABOR RESERVE CORPS.

THE CORPS HAS A SEMI-MILITARY BASIS WITH UNIFORMS, BARRACKS AND COMMANDANTS FOR THE BOYS.

THUS THE REFORMS ALREADY INTRODUCED IN SOVIET INDUSTRIES AND THE RED ARMY, TO TIGHTEN DISCIPLINE AND INCREASE EFFICIENCY, HAVE BEEN EXTENDED TO YOUTH.

THE OFFICIAL PRESS INTERPRETED THE ACTION AS ONE DESIGNED TO REINFORCE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE SUPREME SOVIET ORDER WHICH CREATED THE LABOR RESERVE PROVIDED THAT 800,000 TO 1,000,000 BOYS SHOULD BE CALLED UP EACH YEAR FROM COLLECTIVE FARMS AND CITY STREETS.

A TWO-YEAR COURSE IN INDUSTRIAL OR RAILWAY SCHOOLS WAS ESTABLISHED FOR BOYS 14 AND 15 AND A SIX-MONTH COURSE IN FACTORY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS 16 AND 17.

AFTER BEING TRAINED, THE BOYS MUST DO FOUR YEARS' WORK UNDER STATE ORDERS.

THE FIRST REGULATION ISSUED BY THE NEW LABOR RESERVE DEPARTMENT, HEADED BY P.G.MOSKATOFF, CALLED UP 600,000 BOYS, STARTING NOVEMBER 10.

THE DEPARTMENT PROVIDED SPECIAL CLOTHING AND HOUSES FOR THE BOYS, GRANTED THEM FREE SCHOOLING AND UNDERTOOK TO PAY THEIR PERSONAL EXPENSES. AFTER COMPLETING THEIR EDUCATION, THEY WERE TO BE OFFERED STANDARD WAGES IN THEIR TRADES.

THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD, HOWEVER, IT WAS MADE PLAIN, THEY WOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE "RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MOBILIZATION."

IN THE INDUSTRIAL AND RAILWAY DVHOOLS, SEVEN HOURS OF CLASSES DAILY WERE ARRANGED--FIVE HOURS OF MANUAL TRAINING AND TWO OF GENERAL EDUCATION. IN THE FACTORY SCHOOLS, EIGHT HOURS DAILY OF TRADE AND GENERAL CLASSES WERE PROVIDED.

FOR BOYS NOT CALLED TO THE LABOR RESERVE CORPS--SONS OF

DEC 11 1940

SKILLED WORKERS WERE GIVEN PREFERENCE--PAYMENT WAS REQUIRED TO CONTINUE EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. THE FEES RAN FROM 150 TO 500 RUBLES (OFFICIALLY, $30 TO $100) A YEAR.

SCHOLARSHIPS, ONCE GRANTED LIBERALLY, WERE LIMITED UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM TO "PERFECT STUDENTS."

THE YOUTH REFORM WAS EXTENDED EVEN FURTHER--TO THE "PIONEERS," CHILDREN OF 9 TO 14, FORMING THE YOUNGEST BRANCH OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, WHICH INCLUDES NEXT COMSOMOLS, FROM 15 TO 24, AND, FINALLY, COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS.

THE PIONEER ORGANIZATION HAS EXISTED FOR 20 YEARS, WITH ITS OWN CODE, DRESS AND SALUTE, BUT THEY HAD FALLEN INTO DISUSE.

PARTY ORGANS REVIVED THEM WITH ARTICLES REMINDING THAT "PIONEERS MUST BE DISCIPLINED."

THE CHILDREN WERE ORDERED TO USE THEIR SALUTE OF FIVE FINGERS OUTSPREAD, AND HAND RAISED OVER THE HEAD, WHEN MEETING THEIR FRIENDS AND ORGANIZATION LEADERS. THE FIVE FINGERS STAND FOR THE WORLD'S CONTINENTS, AND THE UPRAISED HAND SIGNIFIES THAT THE INTERESTS OF ALL ARE HIGHER THAN SELF-INTERESTS.

THE OLD GREETING--"BE READY"--AND THE REPLY--"ALWAYS READY"--ALSO WERE REVIVED.

THE PARTY ORGAN, PRAVDA, REMINDED THAT THE CHILDREN'S CODE OF NO SMOKING, NO SWEARING AND RESPECT FOR ADULTS SHOULD BE OBEYED, AND THE RED NECKTIE OR SCARF OF THE MOVEMENT SHOULD BE WORN.

COMSOMOL PRAVDA, ORGAN OF THE YOUTH MOVEMENT, URGED CHILDREN TO PLAY MORE MILITARY GAMES AND PRACTICE MORE SPORTS, LIKE SKIING, WHICH WOULD PROVE USEFUL IN CASE OF WAR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY DEC.10 SENT DEC 8.)

M125gAES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10)

INTERNAL DISSENSION
INCREASES WOES
OF INDO-CHINA

TRYING TO PLEASE BOTH
JAPAN AND FRENCH (550)

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

(ADVANCE)-HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA,-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-INTERNAL DISSENSION IS INCREASING THE TROUBLES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS FRENCH COLONY, STRIVING TO HOLD IT TOGETHER TO BE PART OF A FRENCH EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE IN THE FACE OF STERN JAPANESE PRESSURE.

ALREADY JAPAN HAS GREATER ARMY AND AIR FORCE STRENGTH IN THE COLONY THAN ITS NOMINAL FRENCH MASTERS CAN MUSTER. AND THERE HAVE BEEN, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH, IMPORTANT FRENCH ELEMENTS WHICH FAVOR CUTTING AWAY FROM VICHY AND JOINING THE DEGAULLIST "FREE FRENCH" AND THE BRITISH.

COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN WITH JAPAN IN THE HOPE THAT MIGHTY ORIENTAL EMPIRE CAN BE APPEASED, AND THAT AT THE

30.24 -6359

30.24—6359

SAME TIME THE SOUTHERN ELEMENT, KNOWN AS THE "SAIGON GROUP," ALSO CAN BE PLACATED.

(A JAPANESE MISSION, HEADED BY HAJIME MATSUMIYA, WITH THE RANK OF SPECIAL AMBASSADOR, RECENTLY VISITED FRENCH INDO-CHINA SEEKING IMPORTANT ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS, THE FULL SCOPE OF WHICH WAS NOT REVEALED. MATSUMIYA FLEW BACK TO TOKYO AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE BEING TRANSFERRED THIS MONTH TO THE JAPANESE CAPITAL, WHERE CHARLES ARSENE HENRY, FRENCH AMBASSADOR, WOULD HEAD A DELEGATION OF MORE THAN 20 FRENCH AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA NEGOTIATORS.

(MORE) MT911AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10)

(ADVANCE)-HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA--FIRST ADD INTERNAL DISSENSION X X X NEGOTIATORS.

(THE JAPANESE ALSO HAVE BEEN REPORTED SEEKING EXTENSION OF THE MILITARY PRIVILEGES THEY NOW ENJOY IN NORTHERN INDO-CHINA, WHERE THEIR FORCES GARRISON THE PORT OF HAIPHONG; THE CAPITAL, HANOI, AND SEVERAL BASES ALONG THE INDO-CHINA BORDER WITH CHINA. THE RIGHT TO OCCUPY SAIGON, THE GREAT PORT OF SOUTH INDO-CHINA, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF JAPAN'S DEMANDS.)

FRENCH IN NORTHERN INDO-CHINA ARE PREPONDERANTLY CIVIL SERVANTS IMBUED WITH A NATURAL LOYALTY TO THE HOME GOVERNMENT, WHATEVER ITS POLITICAL COMPLEXION. FRENCH IN THE SOUTH ARE FOR THE MOST PART BUSINESS MEN, RUBBER PLANTERS, EXPORTERS OF RICE, TIN AND OTHER PRODUCTS. THEIR PROSPERITY HAS FOR DECADES BEEN CLOSELY AFFILIATED WITH THAT OF BRITAIN'S EASTERN EMPIRE.

MOST OF INDO-CHINA'S EXPORTS FORMERLY WENT TO FRANCE OR TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, CHIEFLY IN BRITISH VESSELS. TRADE WITH THE HOMELAND ENDED WITH THE COLLAPSE OF FRENCH RESISTANCE IN EUROPE. VICHY DEALT A FURTHER BLOW TO INDO-CHINA'S PROSPERITY BY CLOSING ITS PORTS TO BRITISH SHIPPING AND SUSPENDING ALL SHIP CLEARANCES FOR BRITISH PORTS.

JAPAN NOW HAS STEPPED INTO THE PICTURE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR BRITAIN, OFFERING BOTH MARKETS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR INDO-CHINA'S PRODUCTS. IN RETURN, IT CAN SEND INDO-CHINA MANY OF THE MANUFACTURED GOODS FOR WHICH THE COLONY WAS CHIEFLY DEPENDANT UPON FRANCE.

FRENCH OFFICIALS REALIZE THAT THE EXTENSION OF LARGE SCALE JAPANESE TRADE TO SOUTHERN INDO-CHINA MIGHT BE FOLLOWED BY JAPANESE DEMANDS FOR MILITARY FACILITIES AND NAVAL BASES OSTENSIBLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SAFEGUARDING HER NEW TRADE ROUTES. AS LONG AS THE JAPANESE CONFINE THEIR MILITARY INTERESTS TO NORTHERN INDO-CHINA AND DIRECT THEIR OPERATIONS SOLELY AGAINST CHINA, THE FRENCH HOPE THEY CAN AVOID AN OPEN BREAK WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE RESULTING LOSS OF AMERICA'S GOOD WILL.

BUT EVEN THE MOST OPTIMISTIC INDO-CHINA FRENCHMEN, HOWEVER, CONCEDE THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF JAPANESE NAVAL BASES ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF INDO-CHINA, 600 MILES SOUTH OF HAINAN ISLAND--SOUTHERNMOST JAPANESE BASE AT PRESENT--WOULD BE CONSIDERED BY BRITAIN AS A DIRECT THREAT TO SINGAPORE AND BY THE UNITED STATES AS

A DANGER TO THE PHILIPPINES AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DEC. 10--SENT DEC. 7)

MT933AES

FIRST LEAD THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

BRITISH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE HUDSON'S STATEMENT TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S FOOD SITUATION IS "JUST AS GRIM" AS IT WAS IN 1917 PRESENTS A GRAVE PICTURE.

THE UNRESTRICTED U-BOAT CAMPAIGN THEN ALL BUT EMPTIED ENGLAND'S PANTRY AND THREATENED HER WITH DEFEAT. I WAS IN ENGLAND AT THE TIME AND KNOW HOW CLOSE THE COUNTRY WAS TO REAL HUNGER.

MR.HUDSON INDICATES THAT THE POSITION IS THE SAME NOW. THAT GIVES US TO WONDER.

IT WOULD BE INTERESTING TO KNOW WHETHER HIS STATEMENT WAS INFLUENCED AT ALL BY THE FACT THAT HE WAS URGING BRITISH FARMERS TO GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION. IT WOULD BE PARTICULARLY INTERESTING IN VIEW OF THE STATEMENT AS LATE AS NOVEMBER 28 BY BRITISH FOOD MINISTER LORD WOOLTON THAT "WE ENTER THE SECOND WINTER OF THE WAR WITH CONFIDENCE IN OUR SUPPLIES."

WHICH ONE OF THESE GENTLEMEN IS RIGHT? IT STRIKES ME THAT MANY AMERICANS WILL ASK THAT THIS POINT BE CLEARED UP. THEY WILL WANT TO KNOW WHETHER IT HAS ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE FACT THAT BRITAIN IS URGING MORE AID THAN WE HAVE BEEN GIVING?

AMONG OTHER THINGS LONDON IS FISHING FOR U.S. WARSHIPS TO ACT AS CONVOYS. THE LACK OF ADEQUATE CONVOYS IS BRITAIN'S GREATEST HANDICAP IN MEETING THE NAZI COUNTER-BLOCKADE.

IN VIEW OF ALL THIS IT WOULD BE HELPFUL IF LORD WOOLTON AND MR. HUDSON WOULD SMOKE A PEACE-PIPE AND RECONCILE THEIR APPARENTLY DIVERGENT VIEWS ON THIS VITAL PROBLEM OF FOOD. THE POSITION NOW IS TOO CONFUSING.

MINISTER HUDSON SAYS THE BRITISH NAVY'S PROBLEM OF MEETING THE GERMAN AERIAL AND SUBMARINE BLOCKADE IS "NOW DOUBLY OR TREBLY AS DIFFICULT" AS IN 1917. WELL, APART FROM THAT RATHER ELASTIC "DOUBLY ORTREBLYJI ESTIMATE IT'S

OR TREBLY" ESTIMATE IT'S NO NEWS THAT THE NAZI COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IS A GRAVE MENACE TO BRITAIN AND THAT SHE HAS BEEN BLOCKADING THE MEDITERRANEAN AND OTHER SEAS SO EFFECTIVELY THAT SHE LACKS ADEQUATE CONVOYS FOR ATLANTIC WATERS.

THAT IS ONE EXCELLENT REASON WHY BRITAIN IS NOW IN PROCESS OF TRYING TO MAKE A QUICK KILLING OF ITALY--TO RELEASE WARSHIPS AND WARPLANES FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA TO MEET THE NAZI CHALLENGE.

THE BRITISH DRIVE WHICH HAS BEEN INITIATED ETC FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS

LJ121 9PES

30.24—6361

30.24—6361

BRITISH TAKE SIDI BARRANI

By EDWARD KENNEDY

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 11 (AP).—British troops stormed and captured Sidi Barrani—strongest Italian base in Egypt—today and rolled westward in armored cars to occupy considerable additional areas, British General Headquarters announced tonight.

The official communique said "a large number" of prisoners were taken, including three Italian generals. They joined more than 6,000 prisoners taken on the first two days of the drive.

Reports reaching London, according to the United Press, said the total of prisoners taken was already well over 10,000 and that later information may show that nearly all the 15,000 Italian and Libyan troops in the area have been killed or captured.

Captured, said the official communique, were a large number of military prisoners, including three Fascist generals, who went into British custody, along with more than 6,000 prisoners of war already taken.

The Italians put up a stubborn resistance before the British finally took the town, and late tonight, on a 200-mile-square desert battleground, fighting still was going on between isolated groups, with the Italians holding out desperately. It was generally believed, however, that with the capture of the base, the present phase of operations is concluded satisfactorily for the British.

Fierce Battles Around Camps

South of the town, Fascist camps still holding out were areas of intense struggle. Each is protected by a deep outside trench and by anti-tank defenses, behind which, around the whole camp, there is a low but deep wall built of rocks and boulders and mounted with anti-tank, anti-aircraft and machine guns.

These dangerous little nests were being attacked by infantry under cover of heavy artillery bombardments, the R. A. F. supporting British armored columns and at the same time violently attacking the Italian rear.

Summing up air activity, it was declared tonight that in the past twenty-four hours at least ten Italian aircraft had been destroyed.

All Italians There Imperiled

The fall of Sidi Barrani, the greatest success yet reported in the spectacular British desert offensive, and the continuing thrust of British mechanized units to the west along the Mediterranean coast imperiled the entire Italian force in Egypt.

Just how far to the west this steel spearhead had been driven was not stated. At all events British advance forces already have been reported in occupation of areas near Buq Buq, which lies thirty-five miles west of Sidi Barrani toward the frontier of Italian Libya, and the next objective of the counter-invasion appeared to be the important Fascist base of Salum, which lies just within Egypt.

Sidi Barrani is seventy miles inside the frontier and between that point and the Italian divisions supporting it to the west of a wedge under Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell has been driven.

Road For Fascist Supplies

That town, which had been reported strongly fortified, although it is but a collection of primitive hovels, is the roadhead through which all supplies must be funneled to the scattered Italian outposts in the desert.

Sidi Barrani was the major capture effected by the Italians themselves in their early fall offensive into Egypt—an offensive long stalled and apparently now being turned the other way. The Italians took the town September 17.

The British entered Sidi Barrani during this afternoon, said the high command's communique, and the circumstances suggested that the Italians may have been taken by surprise.

Beforehand, the British already had announced the capture since yesterday of 2,000 Fascist prisoners of war to add to the 4,000 reported in custody then. Too, the seizure of huge quantities of Italian war material was claimed.

2½ Days Of Fighting

All this was accomplished in two and a half days of fighting, the British having reached the scene in a forced march of unusual speed across seventy-five miles of desert from their interior Egyptian positions.

It became quickly a cooperative action between the field forces, the royal navy and the British Air Force. The British claimed to have taken Italian air power by the throat from the start, while the fleet shelled the coast.

With British troops now apparently firmly entrenched for miles along the coast, speculation arose that Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani must attempt soon to move up substantial forces from Libya for a major engagement in an effort to break the British wedge.

This attempt at relieving the forward Fascist detachments would come by way of the coastal road from Libya, and the British air arm is declared to be striking regularly at that area. The fleet is there, too.

R. A. F. Bombs Italian Bases

The British command announced that in the continuing aerial offensive R. A. F. pilots had bombed the steep road at Salum and the important Italian base of Bardia, Libya.

Air activity yesterday was heavy—the R. A. F. announced that six Fascist planes were shot down over the desert and three others probably destroyed and that all Italian airdromes in the entire area were again bombed, along with troop concentrations and trucks.

It was said that a number of Italian craft were smashed on the ground and that fires set off in some hangars were visible sixty miles away.

British Troops Assisted By 'Free French' Forces

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—Headquarters of the "Free French" forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle announced tonight that French units had fought with the British in the capture of Sidi Barrani Egypt, from the Italians.

"We have taken a number of prisoners and war materials," it was added.

At the frontier of Italian Libya and the French territory of Chad, which lies to the south, "Free French" forces were declared to have "completely occupied a zone of French territory which should have been evacuated under the armistice terms."

This area was no more precisely located.

New Africa Air Chief

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 11 (AP)—Air Marshal Arthur William Tedder arrived today to become deputy commander in chief of the middle east Royal Air Force, replacing Air Marshal Owen Tudor Boyd, who was captured by Italian soldiers when his plane was forced to land on the island of Sicily November 21.

Tedder had been diorector general of research and development to the Air Ministry since 1938.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 11 (AP)—Credit for the success of the British drive in Western Egypt was given here to 59-year-old Lieut. Gen. Henry Maitland Wilson, who, as commander-in-chief of the troops in Egypt, has organized his forces into a swift-striking army.

General Wilson, six feet tall and an old Etonian, was the first man in the British Army to command a completely mechanized unit.

In 1935 he took command of the Sixth Infantry Brigade and whipped it into a modern, high-speed outfit that was a model for development of Great Britain's present armed forces.

He served as a lieutenant in the South African War with a crack infantry brigade and won the Queen's Medal with two clasps and the King's Medal with one clasp for his service in that campaign.

He was a regimental and staff officer during the World War, was thrice mentioned in dispatches and won the Distinguished Service Order. He was appointed commander-in-chief of British forces in Egypt last June.

Italians Admit Withdrawal.

ROME, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Italian desert troops have been forced back by British armored divisions to Sidi Barrani, the main advance post of the Fascist invasion of Egypt, from a point to the southeast, the Italian High Command acknowledged today.

Gen. Maletti was killed while leading his Libyan troops, the communique said, adding that heavy casualties had been inflicted on the British in fierce fighting.

[The British previously had announced the death of an Italian general.]

The British assault began at dawn on Monday when "armored divisions attacked our line southeast of Sidi Barrani, held by Libyan troops," the High Command asserted, adding: "These troops at first resisted gallantly, but after some hours were overcome and retreated to Sidi Barrani."

The bulletin, the first official mention here of the engagement, said that fighting of exceptional violence continued all day Monday.

The conflict proceeded yesterday, it said, and the January Third Division of Blackshirt troops and the First Division of Libyans were said to have held out, and to have inflicted serious losses on the attackers.

"Fierce fighting is continuing in this zone," the communique said, and the Italian Air Force was aiding the ground troops by machine-gunning and bombing the British.

Compared to Jeb Stuart's Raid.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—British troops in Egypt now are dealing with pockets of Italian resistance around the camps in the Sidi Barrani zone, which they stormed earlier this week, military spokesmen reported today.

The British forays were likened to the raids of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry in the American civil war, and were described as highly successful by these spokesmen, who cautioned against over-optimism, however.

Although the British armored units have smashed through to the Mediterranean coast at Buqbuq, some thirty-five miles west of Sidi Barrini, there is nothing to confirm the reports that two Italian divisions have been cut off, they said.

"We've done lots of damage," one informant said, "and demolition parties will do more to Italian communications, such as the coastal road, and to Italian bases. But it is too early to say whether a major offensive will be thrust home."

Not Desert But Rock.

The spokesman admitted that the preliminary operations opened a wide field of activities.

"If our officers find the Italian morale bad and the troops not fighting—and this seems true from early reports—there is little reason why the offensive can't continue on an even larger scale," they said.

At the same time they pointed out that the Italians would be able to use large numbers of tanks in counter-attacks which would relieve the Italian forces still fighting at points like Maktila.

They also said that "far from being desert," most of the terrain covered by the advancing British is windswept rock. Comparisons with the war in Europe cannot be taken seriously, they said, as the "Italians have no fixed lines, but merely a number of heavily-armed camps," which the British are attacking.

Called Exaggerated Episode.

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen said today that British claims of success in Egypt merely proved that the British position is precarious.

"They exaggerate mere episodes into tragedies," these Germans said. "The Axis course, both military and economic, remains absolutely uninfluenced."

GRAZIANI'S PLIGHT LIKE NAPOLEON'S

Alexandria Hears He Would Not Obey Attack Order.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Italy's difficulties in attempting to supply and re-enforce her desert army while the British fleet controls the Mediterranean moved British military observers today to compare the lot of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani with that of Napoleon I when the Corsican invaded Egypt.

Graziani's army entered Egypt three months ago, moving seventy miles past the Libyan frontier to Sidi Barrani, only to be constantly harassed by the R. A. F. and to feel the effects of the Britisth blockade. Reports have long been current here that Premier Mussolini wished Graziani to drive toward Suez, but that the Marshal refused, even offering to resign.

Napoleon landed near Alexandria on July 1, 1798, but a month later Lord Nelson destroyed the French fleet. The Egyptian expedition, which Napoleon had planned as the beginning of a campaign to conquer England through her route to India, became a mere adventure. Napoleon's strategy was brilliant enough—he took Cairo and conquered the country in three weeks—but he realized that the campaign was a failure, and was more deeply convinced when he could not take Syria.

The French directory, meanwhile, was in difficulties at home and abroad. Napoleon boarded a frigate, slipped through the English cruisers and returned to France to accept the power, not of a mere general, but of a ruler.

ROME ADMITS REVERSES IN WAR IN EGYPT

Britain's Losses In Campaign, However, Termed "Extremely Serious"

Italy Claims Advantage In Recapitulation Of Sea And Air Toll

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 11—The Italian high command acknowledged reverses in the Egyptian campaign about Sidi Barrani today, but said British armored divisions which made the swift attack on Fascist lines there suffered "extremely serious losses."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British officially announced the capture of Sidi Barrani, "with a large number of prisoners," this afternoon.]

Fighting of "exceptional violence" continued all day Monday in the desert struggle with Libyan advance troops "resisting gallantly" before their retreat to Sidi Barrani, the Government communique said in its first official mention in Rome of the engagement.

Italian General Killed

Two divisions of Italian troops held out and inflicted "serious losses" on the British, it was said.

Italian General Maletti was killed as he led his Libyan troops into battle.

On other phases of the war there were more encouraging reports.

An authoritative source said that up to December 10 thirty-seven British warships and thirty-three merchant vessels had been sunk against a loss of twenty-three Italian warships. This source said fifty-six British warships and forty-one merchantmen had been damaged, compared with damage to four Italian warships. Italian merchant shipping losses were not given.

Air And Land War Tall

Italian forces have shot down 667 "enemy" planes, it was said. The loss of 110 Italian planes was acknowledged.

Italy's war casualties, including dead, wounded and missing, from June 11, the day she entered the war, until November 30, totaled 18,824, an official announcement said.

Of the total, 14,078 were Italians, 4,669 native African soldiers and 77 were Albanians.

British Singing Too Soon, Rome Broadcast Asserts

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—Rome radio in a broadcast heard here by CBS said the London radio "sings a victory song" about the Sidi Barrani engagement but that the "battle is now being fought and might very well become dangerous for the British forces themselves."

The radio added that a "reaction by the Italian forces is quite possible which will make the British pay very dearly."

It predicted the "episode" would turn to the "complete disadvantage of the British."

Italians: 3,655 dead, 7,538 wounded; 2,885 missing.

Africans: 862 dead; 2,474 wounded; 1,333 missing.

Albanians: 14 dead; 43 wounded; 20 missing.

Italian Attacked Canadian Ship.

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, said today that it had received information that the 1,337-ton Canadian destroyer Saguenay was torpedoed and extensively damaged in the Atlantic by an Italian submarine—not German, as the agency reported yesterday.

DNB said the Fascist underseas raider entered a French Atlantic harbor undamaged after the attack.

London reported yesterday that the destroyer entered an English port for repairs. Twenty-one men were reported missing and eighteen wounded.

Italy Lists 70 Ships as Sunk

Says Total Includes 37 British Warships—Claims to Have Shot Down 667 Planes.

ROME, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Italian forces were reported authoritatively today to have sunk thirty-seven British warships and thirty-three merchant vessels up to December 10. The reports also said that fifty-six British warships and forty-one merchant ships were damaged.

Twenty-three of the Italian navy's ships were sunk and four damaged, the authorities said. They did not give the merchant shipping losses.

Further, the Italians were said to have shot down 667 enemy planes. The loss of 110 Italian planes was acknowledged.

These British naval losses were reported:

Sunk—Four cruisers, thirteen destroyers and twenty submarines.

Damaged — Seven battleships, twenty-nine cruisers, eleven destroyers, six aircraft carriers and three submarines.

These Italian naval losses were listed:

Sunk—One cruiser, five destroyers, ten submarines, three light warships and four torpedo boats.

Damaged—Three battleships and one destroyer.

Italy's total war casualties numbered 18,824, including dead, wounded and missing, from June 11—the day she entered the war—until November 30, an official announcement said today. Of this number, the announcement said, 14,078 were Italians, 4,669 native African soldiers and seventy-seven Albanians.

The casualties were divided as follows:

460 ITALIAN PLANES CLAIMED

London Reports On Losses Since Fascists Entered War

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Air Ministry said tonight that 460 Italian airplanes had been destroyed since Italy's entry into the European war last June, while total British losses against the Italians were put at fifty-eight.

NAZIS REFUSE VISA TO U. S. OFFICIAL

Won't Let Envoy at Rome Enter Germany.

ROME, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The German Government has refused a visa to Edward L. Reed, counselor of the United States embassy in Rome, who wished to return to the United States by way of Germany, a reliable source disclosed today.

Reed, who has been transferred to Washington, was told at the German embassy that the Nazi Government preferred that he not go through Germany, it was said.

Mr. Reed had planned to go to Stuttgart to take a plane next Monday for Lisbon, Portugal, because of the suspension of direct air service from Rome to Lisbon. He applied for a visa two weeks ago.

Mr. Reed has been Charge D'Affaires here since Ambassador William Phillips returned to the United States several months ago. The new Charge D'Affaires, Alexander Kirk, arrived Monday.

As a result of the delay caused by the refusal of a visa, Reed expects to miss Christmas with his family in the United States.

Mr. Reed is 45 years old, a native of Philadelphia and has been in the foreign service twenty years.

British Again Bombard Valona As Italians Retire in Albania

Fascist Troops Reported Moving Swiftly Up Coast Road—Athens Says Its Men Are Advancing on Two Flanks.

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—British bombers again have raided Valona, Italy's supply port on the Albanian coast, hitting a ship in the harbor, a munitions dump and some buildings, despite the presence of Italian fighting planes, an R. A. F. communique said today.

Valona, an ancient coastal town, is one of the principal ports of debarkation for the Italians.

The leader of the R. A. F. bombing squadron said that his flight had swooped from heavy clouds to find Italian planes guarding the city. The British dumped their bombs and roared back into the clouds before the Italians could strike. One British plane, he said, had a running fight with the Italians, but escaped.

Ialian Reserves Beaten.

Greek Government spokesmen said that details of fighting are slow in reaching Athens because many local engagements take place in rough, isolated mountain regions.

One dispatch said that bad weather, combined with British air activity, was making Italian airdromes in Albania useless for the present. Another report said that fighting still was going on north of Pogradetz, despite the resistance of the Italians.

"Nevertheless our troops have been able to occupy a mountainous area of the greatest importance, for the defense of which the Italians rushed re-enforcements by air," one report said.

These re-enforcements, according

Continued From Page 1.

to the dispatch, were quickly attacked and compelled to withdraw.

In this particular area, the report said, skirted mountain units are taking over Italian machine-gun nests and forcing the Italians back steadily.

Italian Troops Fall Back.

Italian troops were reported still falling back steadily for a possible new stand on the heights around Chimara—almost half way up the coast from Porto Edda to Valona.

A Greek spokesman said that the Italians were moving rapidly along the coast road and north of fallen Argyrokastron and that heavy Greek blows had hastened their retreat through the tangle of snow-covered mountains between Pogradetz and Elbasani in middle Albania.

Although the positions were not disclosed, the Greeks apparently were already twice as deep in Albania on both flanks as the Italians were when they penetrated into Greece.

Active Along Entire Front.

The Greek High Command declared: "Our offensive activities continued all over the entire front. Strong enemy positions were occupied at bayonet point. The enemy suffered heavy losses. Three 100-milimeter guns have fallen into our hands."

A spokesman said that at certain strong points along the Italian line of retreat, rear guard forces offered resistance until they were driven out by Greek bayonet charges.

The Greeks were said to have captured an Italian officer and a number of Alpine troopers in the drive toward Elbasani, and to have found large quantities of abandoned war material at Delvino, wrested from the Italians between Porto Edda and Argyrokastron.

Rome Reports Nothing Notable.

ROME, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command declared today that on the Greek front there were no operations yesterday worthy of particular notice.

Kodre Reported Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Military spokesmen declared here today that the Greeks have captured the town of Kodre, in the Tepelini area in Albania, giving them command of a lateral road and making the Italian problem of re-enforcement more difficult.

The Greeks have achieved a small advance near Progradetz in the north and a slow advance continues against the Italians in the central area, they said.

Knife-wielding Cretans Used Against Italians

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Fierce knife-wielders from the wild hills of Crete, surpassed in toughness only by Greek's famous mountain troops, have been thrown into the Greek front line, it was disclosed today.

The Cretans already have engaged the retreating Italians, one dispatch from the front said, brandishing their long, gleaming knives which they prefer to bayonets in close fighting.

Their strength and ferocity seemed to terrify the Italians, the dispatch said.

It also was disclosed that Greek reservists who were living in Turkey when called to the colors are on their way to the front.

STEADY GAINS IN SOUTHERN AREA CLAIMED

Resistance In Premet Region Is Described As "Very Stubborn"

Counter-Attacking Fascists Declared Repelled With Serious Losses

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Thursday, Dec. 12—Continued advances in southern Albania were claimed for Greek forces early today, but in the north, a spokesman indicated, picked Italian troops had succeeded in slowing the Greek offensive.

Last night's high command communique was brief. It said only:

"The advance continued on various sections of the front in spite of the fierce reactions of the enemy.

"Prisoners and booty have fallen into our hands."

No Raids On Greece

The Ministry of Home Security communique said merely:

"No raids on Greece today."

On their extreme left, north of fallen Agirocastro and Porto Edda, the spokesman said, the Greeks pushed ahead without even rear-guard action from an enemy retreating toward the Chimara Heights.

On snow-covered battle grounds of the north and central sections fierce fighting with heavy losses to the counter-attacking enemy was said to have failed to halt the Greeks.

Italian Resistance "Stubborn"

Italian resistance in the Premet region of the central sector was described as "very stubborn," but the Greeks were said to have occupied strategic heights in their drive toward Elbasani.

"More to the north, the enemy was thrown back from very strong positions 1,800 meters (about 6,000 feet) high which the enemy defended seriously. So great was the importance of this height that the Italians tried a counter-attack with choice troops, but they were repelled with serious losses," the spokesman added.

Cretan Troops In Action

Earlier, the Greek command, declared by a spokesman to be carrying out "important moves which are now in full development," sent shock troops armed with long knives into battle against the Italians today, and claimed uninterrupted advances in every sector.

These fresh units—dark and reckless men from the island of Crete—were declared in dispatches from the

30.24-6363

30.24—636

front to have terrified the Fascists with the ferocity of their charges.

From Turkey To The Front

The nature of the high command's new maneuver was not explained, but the use of these troops was made known simultaneously with a disclosure that Greek reservists who had been living in Turkey were now en route to the front.

From reports reaching here the picture of the day's fighting was one of many fierce local engagements spread out through the cold mountainous terrain of Albania. The heaviest fighting was reported from north of Pogradetz, where Fascist resistance was bitter.

Reinforcements Rushed By Air

"Nevertheless," said one report, "our troops have been able to occupy a mountainous area of the greatest importance for the defense of which the Italians rushed reinforcements by air."

These reinforcements, it was declared, themselves were forced to fall back, sometimes in the face of fire from Italian machine-gun nests seized by the Greeks.

Greek dispatches said that the continuing bad weather and the activities of the British air force had knocked the Italian airdromes in Albania substantially out of action for the time being.

New British Raid On Valona

The British themselves announced a new raid on Valona, an Italian supply port on the Albanian coast, in which it was declared that a ship in the harbor was hit along with a munitions dump and some buildings.

Every British plane participating was reported to have got away safely, despite the fact that Fascist fighter planes were patrolling the area.

Below Valona along the Adriatic coast the Italians appeared to be preparing to make a new major stand in the heights of Chimara.

Non-Resident Newsmen Must Leave Border Today

Bitolj, Yugoslavia, Dec. 11 (AP)—Police tonight ordered all non-resident newsmen covering the Italo-Greek war from the Yugoslavian border to leave the district tomorrow.

The step was explained as a measure to guard Yugoslavian neutrality. Local reporters, however, may continue to send out dispatches.

Resistance In North Reported Strengthened

Ohrid, Yugoslavia, Dec. 11 (AP)—Strengthened Italian resistance to a Greek attempt to extend their advances toward the Albanian town of Elbasani was reported today on the snow-clogged northern war front.

Information reaching the border said the Italians had counter-attacked and wiped out minor Greek gains northwest of Muskopole on the Devoli river; on the Skumbi river near the village of Malina, west of Pogradetz, and at Udiniste, about twelve miles north of Pogradetz on the Elbanani highway skirting Lake Ochrida.

Red Cross Aid For Greece

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced today plans to ship $500,000 worth of war-relief supplies to Greece December 28. The shipment, of clothing, blankets, food and medical supplies, would be taken on at New York by a Greek vessel.

FOOD FOR BRITAIN WORRIES HUDSON

Situation "Just As Grim" As In 1917, Says Minister Of Agriculture

Immediate Overhauling Of Convoy System Urged In House Of Lords

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 11—Britain's food situation was declared by R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, today to be "just as grim" as it was in the bleakest days of the World War when these islands came perilously close to starvation.

Hudson put this bleak picture before a farmers' meeting in a speech viewed by informed quarters principally as a pep talk. But the House of Lords, in debate on the same subject, heard declarations that the convoy system needed immediate overhauling to meet the Nazi threat to British shipping.

Navy's Task Now More Difficult

"The situation today is just as grim as when Mr. Lloyd George (the World War Prime Minister) started his intensive food-production campaign in 1917," Hudson told the farmers. "The Government is trying to adjust production so as to produce foodstuffs that will keep the people healthy as well as alive."

He said the British navy's task of defeating the German counter-blockade of submarines and long distance bombers now is "doubly or trebly" as difficult as in World War days.

Exhorting the farmers to increase home production, Hudson declared that farm labor would have to contribute to the steadily increasing demands of the armed services and that, except for conscientious objectors sent to farms, additional labor would have to be provided by English women.

"Serious" But Not "Desperate"

In the House of Lords, Lord Strabo', Labor peer, said the situation was "serious" but not "desperate." There are large accumulations of stores, he explained, and heavy cargoes "have come through unscathed."

Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, took an even more optimistic view, telling a private all-party meeting of M. P.'s tonight that Britain "has satisfactory stocks of wheat and other commodities" as well as a two-year supply of coffee.

Not Contradictory, Says Hudson

He said no further rationing of milk is contemplated and, in answer to a question, asserted he saw no likelihood of having to resort to synthetic foods.

Later, Hudson explained to the British Press Association that his and Lord Woolton's statements were not contradictory.

The Food Minister, Hudson said, was referring to the present position, while he was looking ahead to the problem of a year hence if sinkings by U-boats continue at the present rate.

Morrison Replies To Hitler

Apart from these discussions on one of Britain's most immediate problems, Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, in a speech which amounted to a reply to Hitler's attack yesterday on the "have" nations, outlined his broad hopes for a cooperative post-war world "guaranteed by an international police air force" in which "never again shall it be possible for a thug with a bomber force to terrorize a continent."

Morrison, addressing a strangely mixed audience of society figures and workers at a Dorchester national defense meeting, said "many people would be ready to listen if Germany could hold out a convincing promise of a Europe enriched by economic unity and pacified by the removal of national rivalries."

He rejected by implication, however, any hope of peace in a Nazi-dominated world.

Would Revise Convoy System

Lord Strabolgi asserted before the peers that the present convoy system, modeled after that employed in the World War, needs overhauling; that "there is always the danger of relying too much on methods which were successful in the last war."

Lord Templemore said "energetic measures have been and are being taken" by the navy and air force against Hitler's surface and aerial raiders. He said the fifty destroyers obtained from the United States "will be of valuable assistance" in this direction.

Calls For More Naval Officers

The Admiralty, even as the debate was held, appealed for officers to expand the naval forces, asking for applications by mercantile officers, qualified engineers, yachting men, civilian air pilots, executives, former naval officers and medical and dental practitioners. The age limit was fixed at 55 years.

Most of the posts will be filled by men now serving as ratings (sailors), but the extensive recruiting campaign was aimed at obtaining as many volunteers as possible from civil life.

BRITON TELLS REASONS FOR FOOD SHIP BAN

Cross Says It's A Question Of "Their Stomachs Or Our Lives"

Tells U. S. Nazis Must Feed People In Countries They Have Occupied

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 11—Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, said in a broadcast to the United States tonight that food could be sent to people now under German rule "only at the cost of the lives of British men, women and children."

The choice, he said, is between "their stomachs or our lives," and added, "we put the lives of our own people first."

"Germany has got to feed these people," he continued, "because it suits the German book that they should be fed, but it would suit Germany far better that somebody else should undertake the task and leave Germany with a greater margin of foodstuffs for her own use.

Sees War Prolonged

"And the greater the margin of foodstuffs at Germany's disposal, the longer she can carry on the war."

The British Government's object, Cross said, was to starve German industry, not the German people. The more vegetable fats the Reich had, he asserted, the more she'd be able to spare for high explosives.

"So the choice lies between hungry Germans—women and children included—and the lives and limbs of our own people—women and children included."

Ask Reich For Solution, Secretary Hull Suggests

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Secretary Hull suggested today that persons interested in the relief of Euroge might do well to approach Germany and see what it would do to help solve the problem.

Hull commented on the general relief situation at a press conference, after Great Britain had refused to allow food to go through the blockade to German-conquered territory.

The United States, Hull said, was studying ways in which it might apply its policy of relieving suffering in all parts of the world.

Wonders About Deprivation

He suggested indirectly, however, that some one might approach the German Government on its attitude, to see to what extent, if any, it had deprived populations in occupied territory and if so whether it would be disposed to make a contribution to what he described as the immemorial custom of nations where one country conquers another.

Norman H. Davis, chairman of the Red Cross, disclosed that his organization is "exploring the possibility" of sending into unoccupied France "such aid as milk and vitamin concentrates for distribution to children."

Davis brought this out in his report to the annual Red Cross board meeting in which he stated that $13,792,000 in war relief has been sent eleven nations in the present European and Asiatic conflicts.

War Relief Oversubscribed

Davis reported that the $20,000,000 war relief campaign, begun May 10, was oversubscribed. "To date $21,588,000 has been collected with some additional reported contributions still to be received," he said.

The Red Cross announced plans to ship $500,000 worth of war clothing, blankets, food and other relief supplies to Greece December 28.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Finland is seeking a loan from the United States Government for the purchase of food and other supplies in this country. Some estimates placed the amount desired at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

World Air Force Envisaged for Peace After War

Morrison Would Prevent Thug With Bombers From Terrorizing Continent

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, in a speech which amounted to a reply to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's oral attack yesterday on the "have" nations, envisioned today a co-operative post-war world, "guaranteed by an international police air force," in which "never again shall it be possible for a thug with a bomber force to terrorize a continent." By implication, however, he rejected any hope of peace in a world dominated by Nazi Germany.

Morrison said "many people would be ready to listen" if Germany "could hold out a convincing promise of a Europe enriched by economic unity and pacified by the removal of national rivalries." He added, however, that "the civilized world gasps at each revelation of the cold ferocity with which the Nazis are prepared to treat peoples whom they dominate." He spoke to a national defense meeting at Dorchester.

"Slave Plantation" in Continent

"The new European military order is a vast military monopoly," Morrison declared. "The organization which the Nazis offer Europe is that of a slave plantation.

"Unless this war ends with a preponderance of military striking power in the hands of the deemocracies, Europe can look forward to no constructive period from war to a better and permanent peace.

"I conceive us to be aiming at a co-operative international system, guaranteed by an international police air force. Never again shall it be possible for a thug with a bomber force to terrorize a continent, to smash homes and cities and crush the innocent bodies of women and children, to blast into powder the fruits of man's toil and the monuments of his greatness.

"Nations must be ready to sacrifice many of their independent rights, and they must feel genuinely moved to work together to create a better life for their citizens. It is not enough to abolish tariff walls and competitive armaments. These things are merely negations of evil. We need to go beyond them and find positive means to good."

Morrison envisoned a postwar world in which "class privilege will be indefensible and intolerable" and monopolies will be revised and adapted to the public good.

"Co-operative International Plan"

"I see no reasonable hope of freedom from the horrors of war until we can achieve the conscious and deliberate mobilization of our economic resources under a co-operative international plan," he said.

"If this spirit of sacrifice is not carried forward from war into peace, I am thoroughly convinced that the whole of our civilized social order will be endangered and that the whole world will stagger blindly into new wars or civil commotion at home and abroad.

"There must be no private monopoly, if monopolies there be. They must serve the state. We must look forward to a society that is rid of the twin pests of extreme riches and extreme poverty.'

He admitted that the postwar period might be one of the most dangerous in British history, but said he believed the British could make the change in "an orderly and constructive way."

LONDON CONSIDERS DAMAGE INSURANCE

Compulsory Contributions to Be Basis of Plan.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The Government announced today a war damage bill containing a compulsory contributory scheme of compensation for damage to all buildings.

Other provisions of the measure are a compulsory scheme of insurance for business assets, such as plant machinery and office equipment, and a voluntary scheme of insurance for all personal chattels and furniture.

The Government is working out a compensation scheme for death and injury, which is to be announced later.

The estimated value of buildings to be insured is between $24,000,000,000 and $32,000,000,000. The plan provides for protection up to next fall, two years from the outbreak of the war.

Officials expected that contributions under the Government's plan would yield $800,000,000. The Treasury would meet any excess between $800,000,000 and $1,600,000,000.

If the total compensation exceeds $1,600,000,000, the Government would pay half the excess and the other half would be met by an increase in the contributions.

Under the Government's plan the premium to be paid on all property would be 10 per cent of the rateable value, estimated income on property for tax purposes, each year for five years.

The rate of premium under the voluntary scheme for personal property insurance is 7½ per cent a year.

Hitler Thanks Designers Of German Munitions

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler received a delegation of inventors, scientists and engineers at the Chancellery today and expressed his appreciation of their work in designing German arms.

Der Fuehrer, in his public address yesterday, thanked workers in munition factories for their efforts.

Today's delegation was headed by Dr. Fritz Todt, Armament and Munitions Minister, and General Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel.

Teaches Blinded Raid Victims

Ex-officer Who Lost Own Sight in Boer War Carries On New Work in England.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Each day along the walks of Long Meadow, the beautiful estate of a blinded veteran of the Boer War, a procession of men and women wind their shuffling, sometimes stumbling, way.

They are a new class of blind, created by a new war, using the new methods of bombing large cities from the air. They are civilians suffering a disablement once almost exclusively the risk of a front line soldier in wartime. The National Institute for the Blind is training them to resume their places in society—places from which they were literally bombed out.

Of twenty-eight men and women at Long Meadow, at Goring on the placid Thames, all earned their living before they were blinded. All but three were married, had homes and a variety of interests.

Plays Golf and Fishes.

As soon as they left the hospitals they came to Long Meadow and under the tutelage of its owner, the seventy-six-year-old Capt. Sir Beachcroft Towse, blinded himself by a bullet in the Boer war, they began to learn again to walk, to eat and to dress.

Almost brusque with outsiders, Sir Beachcroft is equally as gentle with the pupils he leads about the spacious estate which he threw open at the start of the war for the express purpose of rehabilitating the blind.

Bitterness Must First Go.

Patiently he walks them about, casually tells them that most of the furniture at Long Meadow has been made at his own carpentry bench, demonstrates his skill with golf clubs on his private course, and thus builds up the idea that blindness does not necessarily mean the end of a useful pleasurable life.

When the first bitterness passes, the patients become more sociable. Blind assistants help them plan their lives anew.

All the men invariably want work. They are sent to industrial and commercial schools and, once trained, are assigned to work in a factory or office along with other sightless employees. Usually the women turn to stenography, or relearn the household tasks they knew in a brighter day.

Blinded children are sent to one of three "Sunshine homes" to learn to live in darkness. Normal childish optimism helps in teaching them.

There was a girl of 5, just out of the hospital, being trained in manual dexterity. She laughed merrily when the teacher told her her she had fit pieces of wood into their correct holes in a board. If she fell while running about the garden, she never whimpered; and she seemed to enjoy being told about sunshine.

But the drone of a far-off plane suddenly set her crying.

NAZIS RAID LONDON AND MIDLANDS CITY

Fierce Assault On Town In Western England Tapers Off Toward Morning

Bombs End Two-Day Lull In Capital—City On Alert Long After Midnight

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Thursday*, Dec. 12—Nazi raiders struck at a west Midlands area in one-a-minute tempo late last night, but tapered off to occasional sorties by individual planes early today.

Authorities said all fires set by bombs in the section had been extinguished by midnight. A terrific anti-aircraft barrage kept the raiders high.

The attack was centered on a community which had been left alone for more than a week.

Bombs End London's 2-Day Lull

Bombs also broke London's two-day-and-two-night respite last evening, but toward morning there was a lull, and even the city's anti-aircraft fell silent.

Later the anti-aircraft guns began booming again and the city remained under the alert.

In the town in the Midlands a bus was hit, several homes were destroyed and there were a number of casualties, some of them fatal. There were at least four instances of people trapped in wreckage. Many fires sprang up, but were reported brought quickly under control.

There was a report that several other west Midlands areas were under attack.

Weather Limits R. A. F. Raids

Here in London, heavy anti-aircraft fire broke a calm which, save for an alert caused by the appearance of two reconnaissance planes before dawn today, had existed since early Monday.

Bad weather on the Continent had given London and the rest of Britain a respite and likewise had limited British operations against enemy bases in Germany and occupied France.

The Air Ministry, however, reported that R. A. F. flyers bombed railway junctions, an airdrome, a power station and docks in German-held territory.

Nazi War Plants In Paris Area

A possible indication of the widening of such operations appeared in the Ministry of Economic Warfare report that French automobile and airplane factories, particularly in the Paris area, were working full blast in behalf of the German war machine.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British Government's declared policy has been to concentrate attacks on plants, ships, and bases operated for the Nazis whether they are in Germany proper or occupied territory.]

The ministry's report said the distinction between occupied and unoccupied France is mainly fiction. It asserted that 15,000 French workers had been sent to man German war factories and that in occupied France, Germany controlled 95 per cent. of France's coal and steel output, 70 per cent. of her mineral oil, and 70 per cent. of her motor, dye and chemical industries.

GERMANS RENEW RAIDS ON LONDON

46-Hour Lull Ends With Day and Night Alerts.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The first night alert since Sunday's heavy dawn-to-dusk assault sounded here early tonight and soon raiders droned over the capital.

Hardly had the wail of the sirens died out before anti-aircraft batteries broke the longest lull London as had since the air siege began.

Other raiders were reported over Liverpool, one northwest town and another in the southwest.

Earlier today some German planes, apparently mostly on scouting missions, were reported over England and London had a brief alarm—the first in more than forty-six hours. Two planes were heard high over the city before dawn, but they veered off when the anti-aircraft guns opened fire.

The lull still was unexplained, except by the possibility of bad weather over the Nazi air bases. The Press Association observed it would be a big mistake to "imagine anything more optimistic."

Berlin Reports Heavy Blows

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (A.).—Heavy blows were struck tonight by German raiders against important military objectives "somewhere in the (English) Midlands," informed persons stated here.

Hits on a factory between Canterbury and Folkestone in attacks on England last night and bombing of the port area at Frinton-on-Sea were reported by the high command today.

The assaults were said to have been made in the face of bad weather, which limited German aerial activity for the most part to "armed reconnaissance."

The communique said a merchant ship was attacked with bombs and gunfire by planes off Harwich on the English east coast.

German long-range batteries were said to have fired on "enemy vessels" in the Channel, then, after dusk, "successfully shelled military objectives of the Dover coastal region."

British bombers flew over Nazi-occupied territory and southwestern Germany during the night and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs, the high command said, from the air. Long range gun positions in the vicinity of Cap Gris Nez were attacked.

Two British planes failed to return from the attacks.

Incendiary Bombs Dropped.

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A number of British bombers flew over Nazi-occupied territory and southwestern Germany during the night and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs, the High Command said today.

One children's home in a southwestern German city was considerably damaged, it was stated, and buildings in some localities of Eifel were slightly damaged. Two civilians were severely injured in the Reich and a child was killed and two civilians injured in the occupied region, the communique said.

There were no German plane losses, while two British aircraft were shot down, it was stated.

Germans Assail 'False' Version Of Hitler Talk

Say U. S. Twisted Contrast of Work Vs. Gold to Mean Nazis Seek World Rule

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (AP).—Authorized sources expressed grave disappointment today over the reaction in the United States to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's speech yesterday to munitions workers. They said it had been misinterpreted to mean that Germany wanted to defeat the world.

These sources pointed out that Der Feuhrer merely pitted the German capacity for work against gold giving this translation of his remarks on this point: "The German capacity for work is our gold. It is our capital. And with this gold I defeat any other power in the world."

(The German text was, "Und die Deutsche Arbeitskraft, das ist unser Gold, das ist unser Kapital, und mit diesem Gold schlage ich jede andere Macht der Welt." The verb form here, "schlage," carries neither "can" nor "shall" as an auxiliary. Also, jede" can be rendered "every" as well as "any.")

The authorized sources said that, far from glorifying conquest, Hitler unfolded a picture of post-war peaceful pursuits when all German energies would be devoted to works of peace and culture.

Nazi Rail Junctions Bombed

German Airports, Docks and Power Plant Also Raided by R. A. F. Flyers.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Railway junctions, airdromes, a power station and docks in Germany and German-occupied territory were attacked by British bombers last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

The German "invasion" ports along the English Channel were also raided, the Ministry said, after noting that the weather generally was unfavorable for operations

NAZIS HAIL BOOTY TAKEN IN FRANCE

Raw Materials Seized There Cited by Expert.

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Germany is better off than a year ago for raw materials, Dr. Franz Reuter, economic expert in the supreme command, maintained today in a talk to foreign correspondents.

"There's no shortage whatever in any essential raw material," he added. "The reason is twofold: namely, our own increased production and our booty, especially in France."

He asserted that Germany fell heir to 30,000 tons of copper at one French production center alone, that 125,000 tons of manganese ore were found in Luxemburg and that so much rubber was taken in France that the Germans still are sorting out defective tires.

"But we are in no wise dependent on booty," Dr. Reuter continued, adding that synthetic rubber production was first class and that aluminum production had been increased by the availability of French and Norwegian bauxite.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Economic Warfare stated today that in the occupied territory of France Germany already has 95 per cent of France's coal and steel output, 70 per cent of her mineral oil, and 70 per cent of her motor industry, chemical and dye industries.

Also credited to the Germans are 80 per cent of France's wheat storage and the whole area where sugar is grown.

The Ministry said that French

30.24-6365

30.24—6365

banks had been instructed to provide Germans with a list of negotiable securities, which are to be exchanged for paper marks.

Narvik Admiral Gets High Naval Post

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral William Whitworth has been appointed second in command of the British Home Fleet, the Admiralty announced today. He directed the second attack on Narvik, Norway, last April from aboard the battleship Warspite.

Acting Vice-Admiral Henry D. Pridham-Wippell was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet.

LONDON EDITOR FINED

Publishers Also Pay for Censorship 'Mistake.'

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The editor and publisher of Reynolds News, a London Sunday newspaper, were today fined £15 ($60) each and ordered to pay £10 ($40) costs on their conviction on two charges of violating the censorship regulations.

A third charge, involving an article concerning the "defense and fortifications of Malta," was withdrawn for lack of evidence.

The other two charges involved stories about the alleged sowing of mines in the Rhine and the movements of British aircraft in the Mediterranean. The magistrate accepted the prosecution's view that the case was not serious and that a mistake had been made.

In connection with the Malta article, the Government's case was based on the fact that the censor had made some cuts in a story submitted for censorship in the paper's London edition after it had apepared in full in the Scottish edition of August 11. The paper contended that the matter on which the article was based had been passed by the censor on previous occasions.

Asks More Evacuations

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Malcolm MacDonald, Health Minister, has appealed to "the many thousands" in London who have not registered their children for withdrawal to safer areas to do so immediately. "They should certainly not be put off doing so by the short succession of comparatively quiet nights in London," Mr. MacDonald said. He also urged diptheria inoculation of children.

ANDREWS AT LONDON

Irish Partition Pact May Be Price of Naval Bases.

BELFAST, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—J. M. Andrews, Premier of Northern Ireland, is expected back tonight from London, where he has been since Monday, conferring with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other British Cabinet members, an official announcement disclosed today. It was his first visit to London since becoming Premier to succeed the late Lord Craigavon.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Official spokesmen maintained silence today concerning the visit here of Premier J. M. Andrews of Northern Ireland, but it was disclosed that he had been received by King George and had had cordial talks with Prime Minister Churchill, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison and other ministers.

It was considered significant that he came to London at a time when Britain, harassed by German U-boat and air attacks on shipping, would find southern Irish coast bases highly advantageous. Some sections of the press have suggested that such bases may be obtained if an understanding was reached between Northern Ireland and Eire on the issue of partition.

Addis Ababa Railway Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Reuters, British news agency, in a dispatch from Aden today, said the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway was believed damaged badly in a Royal Air Force raid on a station near the French Somaliland-Ethiopian frontier. It said the raid was announced in a communiqué.

JEWISH REFUGEE SHIP TOLL

55 Known Dead, 190 Missing, Questioner In Commons Told

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign affairs, told a questioner in the House of Commons today that the sinking of the Jewish refugee liner Patria resulted in fifty-five known deaths, with 190 persons missing.

The Patria, carrying 1,711 refugee Jews, exploded and sank in the harbor of Haifa, Palestine, November 25. At that time it was reported twenty-two were known dead and twenty-five were injured.

British 'Who's Who' Still Includes Hitler

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The 1941 British "Who's Who," out tomorrow, will still list Adolf Hitler among its 40,000 "men and women most in the public eye today."

Although no one here can telephone to him, because of the censorship, the book reveals his telephone number is still 11 6191. His addresses are listed as Wilhelmstrasse 77, Berlin, W8, and Obersalzberg, Berchtesgaden, Bavaria.

SABOTAGE IN SYRIA

Anti-Vichy Actions Also Reported in Lebanon.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Widespread sabotage, centered mainly in France's military establishments throughout the mandated territories of Syria and Lebanon, were reported here today to have followed the recent appeal to Free Frenchmen made by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, fighting with Britain.

The greatest damage, was said to have occurred at Ryak, the biggest military airdrome in Syria, where a number of bombing and fighting planes were made practically useless.

The Government of Vichy, it also was reported, is sending 650 officers from France to take over positions in the civil and defense establishments, with orders to act quickly against "defaulters" and prevent any uprising which might follow Axis military reverses.

"Special service officers," attached to the Italian Armistice Commission, now are stationed at all border control stations in Lebanon and Syria, and all persons coming from Turkey, Palestine and Iraq or leaving for those countries are examined.

Nazis Explain: British Are Whistling in Dark

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (AP).—Authorized sources expressed the opinion today that British claims of successes in Egypt and Greek claims in Albania merely proved that the British position was precarious.

"They exaggerate mere episodes into tragedies," these German said. "They forget that prisoners taken are a mi[nor] tion of what England lost during a single day in the western campaign last summer.

"The Axis course, both military and economic, remains absolutely uninfluenced by these episodes."

ARMY CONTROL OVER RUMANIAN LIFE TIGHTENED

Decrees Follow Parades Of Picked Nazi Troops Through Cities

Right Granted To Militarize Any Institution Or Corporation

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Dec. 11—The army tightened its control over nearly every phase of Rumanian life today with a series of emergency decrees by Premier Ion Antonescu.

The decrees came quickly after picked German troops had paraded through the streets of Bucharest, Brasov and other cities, and after the official press had warned that the nation must take seriously its promises of military aid for the Axis powers.

[Reports from abroad told of increasing tension between the two branches of the Iron Guardists. In other Balkan capitals the decrees were interpreted as designed to curb Iron Guard powers, with Antonescu pictured as believing that the army alone was capable of restoring order in Rumania.]

Can Militarize Any State

The increased powers granted the army include:

The right to militarize any State or private institution or corporation and the immediate militarization of the gendarmerie and police throughout the nation.

A demand that army officers immediately resign either from the Iron Guard or the army.

All commissioned and non-commissioned officers must disclose their political affiliations.

Troops To Get More Food

Antonescu also consolidated all war veterans organizations with the purpose of forming a strong bloc behind the army and increased the soldiers' food allowance from 7 to 10 cents a day.

Henceforth, only pictures of King Mihai may be displayed in military offices.

Tonight an Antonescu decree forbade Rumanians to listen to foreign broadcasts in public places. Nothing was said about radios in private homes.

Yugoslav-Hungarian Accord Expected Today

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 11 (AP)—Informed sources said tonight that negotiations between the Hungarian and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers had reached the state where the signing of a pact of friendship and consultation might be expected, probably tomorrow.

Previously, it had been thought that conclusion of the agreement would await a visit to Budapest by Alksander Cincar-Markovic, Yugoslavian Foreign Minister, but it was said subsequently that this visit might be postponed until January, when there is a possibility of negotiations for a non-aggression pact.

Diplomatic circles predicted that Belgrade would be the host, possibly next week, to another Foreign Minister—Ivan Popoff of Bulgaria—but of this there was no official confirmation.

Held Part Of Axis Plan

Some political quarters saw a Hungarian-Yugoslavian *rapprochement* as forming the cornerstone of the Axis plan for a "new Europe." To this, Hungary is committed; Yugoslavia has offered to cooperate provided her independence and territorial integrity are not endangered.

Among the day's unconfirmed reports was one that Sukru Saracoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, would confer shortly with Popoff.

All this was interpreted by some neutral diplomats here as evidence of an Axis desire to bring Yugoslavia and eventually Bulgaria and Turkey closer to the tri-power alliance without asking Bulgaria and Turkey to join up outright.

Nationwide Blackout Canceled by Turkey

ANKARA, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Evidence that the Turkish Government is confident that spreading of the Balkan war has been averted for the present was seen in an order, effective tonight, canceling the nationwide blackout in effect for weeks.

Meanwhile severe floods in European Turkey have forced abandonment of nearly 2,000 homes and suspension of international railway traffic. The floods were described as the worst in fifty years.

Vichy Authorizes New Coins.

VICHY, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—New French coins of five, ten and twenty francs in value, bearing a likeness of Chief of State Philippe Petain, have been authorized by the Government.

Gen. Weygand Arrives At Sfax, Tunisia

VICHY, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Gen. Maxime Weygand, French military leader in Africa, arrived today in Sfax, Tunisia, from Sousse, it was announced here. He had arrived in Tunis on Monday.

Sfax is about 125 air-line miles from the Tunisian border with Italian Libya.

Children in Russia Will Stage War Games

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Soviet school children from 9 to 15 years old will engage in vast war games with wooden rifles, machine guns and cannon in their winter vacation, it was announced today. The vacation war games will be staged under the direction of the Pioneers movement of the Communist party.

Steinhardt Returns To Post in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt returned today from a ten-day vacation in Sweden.

RUSSIANS ON ALERT

General Says They Must Stay Mobilized in West.

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Gen. G. K. Zhukov, commander of the Kiev military district, told a Communist party conference today that the Red Army in the western border area should stay constantly mobilized "so that no tricks of foreign enemies can catch us unprepared."

Urging intensive work to increase the Soviet defensive capacity, the General said: "We shall educate our fighters always to feel the deepest hatred and contempt for an enemy, no matter how he is disguised.

"The Kiev special military district is a frontier district and we are honored by the party government which intrusted to us the defense of these holy borders of the Soviet Union," Gen. Zhukov said. "We must work to make all units of the district the best in the Red army within the shortest possible period."

The Soviet press published Adolf Hitler's address briefly and without comment. Pravda gave it forty-six lines on the back page. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's House of Commons speech of yesterday was published at the same length just below Hitler's.

SAROJINI NAIDU FREED

Released From Jail in India Due to Ill Health.

BOMBAY, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, former president of the National Congress of Justice, who was arrested December 1 under the defense of India act, has been released because of ill health, it was officially announced today.

She was arrested with about 100 others after an extended individual civil disobedience campaign under the guidance of Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Dutch Destroyer Off Cuba Coast Captures Fleeing Nazi Freighter

U. S. Navy Says the Van Kinsbergen Is Holding the Rhein, Which Tried to Run Blockade From Tampico; Attempted Scuttling Failed

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Navy Department announced tonight that the German freighter Rhein, which slipped out of Tampico, Mexico, on Nov. 29 to run the British blockade, was "in possession of the 1,760-ton Dutch destroyer Van Kinsbergen this morning off the coast of Cuba."

The Nazi crew attempted to scuttle their ship, the Navy announcement said, before abandoning her. Another source had reported earlier that a Dutch warship "intercepted" the Rhein and that fire was observed aboard the freighter.

The location of the Rhein's interception apparently was somewhere in the vicinity of the place the British cruiser Diomede on Sunday took the 5,033-ton German freighter Idarwald, which left Tampico with the Rhein. The latter was a vessel of 6,031 tons. The Idarwald was scuttled by her crew.

The last word heard from the Rhein was a radio message sent several hours after she slipped out of Tampico, where she took refuge with the Idarwald early in the war. That message said: "Rhein being followed by warships."

The source which spoke of the Rhein's interception was unable to say whether it occurred within a day or two after the ship left port. Fire was observed on the freighter, he said, when the Dutch warship closed in, but he could not say whether the freighter sank or was taken as a prize.

The dash toward a German port which the Rhein started on Nov. 29 was the freighter's second attempt to slip through the British naval cordon around Western Hemisphere ports. On Nov. 15 the Rhein, with the Idarwald and the Phrygia, left Tampico to run the blockade, but they sighted unidentified warships a few hours later. The Rhein and the Idarwald scurried back to Tampico, but the Phrygia's crew scuttled her in the belief that the naval units sighted were members of a British patrol squadron.

The news that one or more Dutch naval units were working with the British in patrolling western Atlantic waters came as a surprise. There had been no previous indication that the Netherlands Navy was represented in New World operations.

Efforts to Escape Fail

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 11 (AP)—With the capture of the Rhein, the efforts of all Nazi vessels to escape from the refuge of Mexican ports has ended in failure except one—and that ship's fate remains unknown.

Heading the list was the huge passenger liner Columbus, 32,581 tons, the third largest German merchant ship. She was fired and scuttled by her crew in the Atlantic last year after being overtaken by a British warship and her crew was taken to New York by a United States cruiser.

The others have been scuttled at sea, captured or forced to flee into a neutral harbor except the freighter Havelland, which sailed this year from Manzanillo and has not been reported since.

Engine trouble halted the Orinoco when she attempted to leave Tampico, Nov. 15 with the Idarwald, Rhein and Phrygia and she put back into port. She is still there. The Phrygia was scuttled when, her captain said, he thought he was about to be captured by enemy ships.

Classified as Training Ship

The Netherland warship Van Kingsbergen, which captured the Nazi freighter Rhein is one of the latest and most modern in the navy. She is classified as a training vessel of 1,760 tons with the characteristics of a destroyer.

Constructed in January, 1939, the ship carries armament that consists of four 4.7 inch guns, four 40-mm anti-aircraft guns on twin mounts and four 12.7 mm anti-aircraft guns also on twin mounts. The vessel, furthermore, is registered as having only a slight protective armor, probably confined to an armored deck and control tower. Her normal complement is 190 men and she is capable of 25.5 knots.

Freighter Runs British Blockade, Nazis Report

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—The small, fast German freighter Helgoland, 2,947 tons, which left Barranquilla, Colombia, October 28 without clerance papers, has arrived safely in an unnamed German port after a dash through the British blockade, the German radio reported tonight in a broadcast heard by NBC.

The motorship, built in 1939, was from Hamburg and took refuge in Colombian waters when the war began.

A radio message received December 4 in Bogota, Colombia, by the wife of the radio operator aboard her said he had arrived in Hamburg, indicating the ship might have reached that port.

Reports 3 British Ships As Having Been Sunk

Maritime Register List Includes La Brea, Formerly Of Baltimore-West Coast Trade

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—The sinking of three British ships, one of them the 6,665-ton former American tanker La Brea, was reported today by the New York Maritime Register.

The La Brea, which traded between Baltimore and San Francisco before her sale to London interests last May, was torpedoed August 24 off Scotland. The master and fireman were killed. The crew landed in the Hebrides.

The 4,608-ton freighter Dalcairn was torpedoed and sunk while in convoy about 300 miles off Ireland. Planes bombed and fired the Foylebank, 5,582-ton freighter, last July.

Anti-Nazi Rumbling in Holland

Reaction to Ban on Queen's Name in Schools Brings Appeal for Calm.

AMSTERDAM (Via Berlin), Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The purging of all references to Queen Wilhelmina in Dutch schoolbooks has caused such reaction in Holland that it was necessary today for Dr. J. Van Dam, the new Secretary-General of Education, to broadcast an appeal for calm.

A number of books containing speeches and pictures of the Queen and other members of the house of Orange were withdrawn from the schools in a formal campaign to wipe out patriotic propaganda for the exiled ruling family.

Dr. Van Dam urged pupils to end political disputes even when there is a serious difference of opinion, and also directed an appeal for calm to students who engaged in protest strikes against the dismissal of Jewish professors—strikes which resulted in the Germans closing the universities of Leyden and Delft and the fixing of an earlier Christmas vacation date for students at Amsterdam University.

What New Rules Forbid.

Deep differences of opinion have appeared between the National Socialist groups and older persons, who still favor the exiled royal house.

New rules forbid any offense to the German Reich, army or people and any propaganda for Marxism, the League of Nations, Queen Wilhelmina or the House of Orange. The singing of the national anthem "Wilhelmus" also is forbidden. Pictures of the Queen, however, still hang in school rooms and most public buildings.

Mr. Van Dam's program includes improvement in teaching the Dutch and German languages and an exchange in teaching methods between Germany and Holland. He also promised to emphasize sports, popular in Germany's educational system, but hitherto neglected in Holland.

Hostilities Increase On Indo-China Border

TOKIO, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A Domei dispatch from Hanoi, French Indo-China, said today that hostilities were increasing along the border of French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam), with considerable aerial activity and artillery action.

French authorities, Domei said, were reported willing to open negotiations for a peaceful settlement, but were determined to oppose any hostile action.

INDO-CHINA REVOLT RAISES NEW FEAR

May Give Japan Excuse To Move South To Flank Singapore, Observers Say

Travelers Reaching Manila Give Uncensored Account Of Native Uprisings

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 11—French Indo-China, having yielded northern footholds to Japanese armed forces, now is fighting to put down native uprisings, which may give Japan an excuse to move into the south to flank British Singapore, a step toward control of the Dutch East Indies.

Faced by increased Japanese pressure for economic concessions, at least, and armed conflict with Thailand (Siam)—aside from the serious native risings—only a handful of French officers and administrators appear to be holding the colony together and under the power of the Vichy government.

Seems No Secret To Japan

Theirs is the task of keeping up the grip of a defeated colonial power on one of her most important possessions—an area of about 286,000 square miles with a population of about 23,000,000 natives.

This, broadly, was the reliable report as of late November, brought today to Manila by travelers. It did not pass through the strict censorship which the French have imposed, apparently in hope of concealing the situation from Japan, lest it move her to action.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Nevertheless, the Japanese seem to be informed. Domei said today Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese military mission in Indo-China, would go shortly to Saigon to study the situation in "the disturbed region."]

4 Hours By Air From Singapore

Saigon, with one of the best airfields in the Far East and only four hours by plane from the British naval base at Singapore, would be virtually defenseless in case of attack. Nearly all the south Indo-China forces now are on the Thailand border.

American observers suppose that any Japanese move also would be directed at the colony's big naval base at Camranh. It is expected that British warships would bombard the air field and naval base if the Japanese took over.

One factor in the situation is the split between de Gaullist and pro-Vichy sympathizers in the ranks of army leaders as well as civilian officials.

20 Major Uprisings

The administration in November was trying to put down the worst native uprisings since 1937. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Saigon at least twenty major uprisings, officially attributed to Communists, took place in the week ending November 26, with as many as 10,000 natives participating in a single incident.

Planes left Saigon daily and were said to have bombed the rebellious natives each time they went out. Two hundred natives were reported lined up and shot at the Saigon airport November 22. A prominent planter named Arnaut, former member of the disbanded Indo-China planning board, was assassinated by natives on his plantation near Saigon November 23.

A church and part of the business district of Mytho, thirty miles from Saigon, were reported burned November 24.

Comments From Tokyo

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Thursday*, Dec. 12—The newspaper *Nichi Nichi* declared editorially today that Britain is "desperately seeking further United States help" because of the German offensive against Britain and added America is "making Britain follow her in East Asia" as the price for "special help in Europe."

The newspaper *Asahi* viewed Britain's offer of a loan to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China with "serious concern in the sense that it is a deliberate oppression of joint Anglo-American making against Japan."

"Britain is forced to follow America because of the dependence on American help," *Asahi* said.

Paper Says U.S. Missions Give Properties to Japan

Tokio School, Hospital and Church Handed Over

TOKIO, Dec. 12 (Thursday) (AP).—The newspaper "Hochi" said today that Dr. C. S. Reifsnider and other American professors and missionaries were transferring to the Japanese gratis St. Paul's University, valued at $14,000,000; St. Luke's Hospital, valued at $2,500,000, and Holy Trinity Church, valued at $100,000, all in Tokio, giving up all American property rights.

Professor Ikuzo Takyama, dean of the faculty, was promoted to the presidency of sixty-six-year-old St. Paul's, replacing Dr. Reifsnider, the newspaper said.

"Hochi" did not explain the reason for the transfers, but observers recalled that Japan's recently enacted religious law requires that schools, hospitals and social institutions be entirely in Japanese hands.

Says French Started It

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Thai consulate charged today that a flare-up Monday in the Thailand-French Indo-China border fighting was started by the French, who were alleged to have bombed and machine-gunned the Thai border towns of Lakhon and Panom.

The Thai report said one of the French planes was shot down by a Thai pilot in an air battle.

It added that on the same day French artillery fired 100 shells across the Mekong River, the boundary between Thailand and Indo-China, damaging residence districts in the Thai town of Ban-Muk-Dahan, whereupon Thai planes were sent across the river and bombed French batteries.

TOKYO CHARGES BIAS IN OUR EXPORT CURB

Broadcast Declares Licensing Is Aimed at Japan

Domei, Japanese news agency with government connections, declared yesterday in a broadcast from Tokyo that the United States Government's extension of the export licensing system to iron ore, pig iron and certain steel products "is regarded here as a new economic measure expressly aimed at Japan," the Associated Press reported.

The extension of the licensing sys-

30.24-6367

30.24—6367

tem, to go into effect Dec. 30, was disclosed in Washington on Tuesday.

Domei said that "newspapers unanimously pointed out that the appointment of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as Ambassador to Washington, which at first had appeared to bring about a decrease in the tension, has not resulted in any modification of the attitude of the United States Government."

"Political circles," it said, "emphasized that in their opinion President Roosevelt timed his announcement of the licensing extension to coincide" with the grant of a $100,000,000 credit to the Chungking [Chinese] Government.

On the other hand, the broadcast continued, "it was pointed out in commercial and industrial circles that the new license system will not have much effect on trade and industry, since importation by Japan from the United States of articles included in that system has hitherto been very small.

"Japan has already taken preparatory steps to protect herself even if the license system should eventually be replaced by a total embargo."

Declares New U.S. Bomber Is Fastest

Baltimore, Dec. 11 (AP).—Col. R. C. Candee, chief of information for the Army Air Corps, declared today the Army's new medium bomber, the Martin B-26, is "faster than most of the pursuit planes now fighting in Europe." Reports say the speed is 400 m. p. h. Col. Candee inspected the new ship and watched it in flight at the Glenn L. Martin airplane plant here.

Navicert Regulation Is Modified By Britain

Move Designed To Aid Shippers Reluctant To Manufacture Goods Until Sure Of Permits

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—The British Embassy announced today a modification of the two-month limitation on the validity of navicerts, shipping permits.

The modification is designed to assist shippers who are reluctant to manufacture the goods to be shipped until they can be sure of obtaining a navicert for them.

Under the optional plan of application, such shippers may submit a report on the prospective cargo for provisional approval, stating when the goods will be ready for shipment, and British authorities will fix a later date when the navicert may be claimed.

Says Conquest of Norway Cost Reich 67,000 Lives

O. J. Hambro Asserts Third of Nazi Navy Was Lost

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 11 (AP).—Oscar J. Hambro, president of the Norwegian Parliament, said last night that at least 67,000 Germans died in conquering Norway last April.

He told the Sons of Norway, fraternal organization, that casualties exceeded the dead more than two-fold, and of the dead only officers were buried. Common soldiers were "piled in bunches and burned" or stuffed in Narvik sewers, Mr. Hambro said. When British troops arrived April 19, they were so poorly equipped and the ammunition they brought would not fit Norwegian arms, he explained, that they were of little aid. However, he added, Germany lost one-third of its navy in the invasion.

"Norway is still fighting on," Mr. Hambro asserted. "It is carrying on in England, in Canada and even in this country at meetings like these. In Canada we are training troops, and some of our men still fight on in England."

Mail Flown to Roosevelt At Island in Caribbean

President Stays on Cruiser to Work as Party Goes Ashore

ABOARD U. S. S. MAYRANT IN THE CARIBBEAN, Dec. 11 (AP) (By Radio).—The cruiser Tuscaloosa and her two destroyer-escorts stopped briefly today in the lea of a small, unidentified island while mail from a naval patrol bomber was delivered to President Roosevelt.

While the President stayed aboard the cruiser to check contents of the mail pouch, members of the Presidential party made a short trip to the island coast in small boats. A return pouch of mail was put aboard the plane, which took off again for Miami. The Tuscaloosa then resumed its cruise to an unannounced destination.

The President's weather luck continued, with favorable skies most of the time except for the usual brief rain squalls in this latitude.

Knox Arrives in Miami

MIAMI, Dec. 11 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox returned today from a week's flying inspection of American defenses in the Canal Zone and the Caribbean.

He said he did not consider the Panama Canal defenses adequate, but added: "I don't suppose we ever will be satisfied wtih them. There is always something new to do."

The Secretary planned an inspection late today of the Miami Naval Air Training Station. He will return to Washington by Navy plane tomorrow.

ARGENTINA GIVEN $60,000,000 LOAN

Uruguay Receives Advance of $7,500,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, today announced loans of $60,000,000 to Argentina and $7,500,000 to Uruguay.

Both loans, Mr. Jones said, superseded smaller commitments made earlier this year but unused to date. Argentina previously had received a $20,000,000 credit and Uruguay a $4,000,000 credit, but those two credits were included in the new transaction.

The new loans, he explained, will be used for general purchases of merchandise in the United States.

The Argentine loan also would be in addition to a $50,000,000 credit from the stabilization fund which Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said recently was being considered to fix exchange rates.

Discussions also are going on, Mr. Jones disclosed, with a number of other Latin American countries interested in the $500,000,000 Latin American loan fund of the Export-Import Bank, from which the new loans announced today were made.

Peru is one of the countries with which discussions are being held, he said, adding that he understood that Peru was considering, if it was financially feasible, the resumption of interest and principal payments on defaulted bonds owned by United States investors.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, DEC. 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT ALFREDO BALDOMIR SAID TODAY THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT MUST HAVE ADDITIONAL NAVAL AND AIR BASES.

DEC 12 1940

"NOT THAT WE FEAR ACTUAL INVASION TODAY," BALDOMIR SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, "BUT THE AMERICAS MUST BE PREPARED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST INTERNAL ACTS INSPIRED FROM ABROAD OR ATTACKS UPON OUR SHIPPING AT SEA."

BALDOMIR SAID THE HEMISPHERE DEFENSE PROGRAM "WHICH UP TO NOW HAS BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD" IS CONTINUING TO DEVELOP, AND ADDED THAT HIS COUNTRY, DESPITE SOME OPPOSITION, WOULD BEAR HER FULL SHARE.

EJ102PES

Argentina-Uruguay Talks Open Tomorrow

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Julio of Argentina and Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay will open a three-day conference tomorrow in the little Uruguayan town of Colonia Suiza.

President Alfredo Baldomir said in an interview with a correspondent of the Buenos Aires newspaper La Nacion that among other things the Foreign Ministers would exchange views on the question of establishing navy and air bases on the River Plate for the use of the American nations in event of aggression.

Colonia Suiza faces Buenos Aires across the River Plate.

U. S. Insists On Base Sites

Caribbean Authorities Oppose Trinidad Station Locations

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—The United States Government was reported today to be insisting upon placing its new air and naval bases in Trinidad where it wants them, although local authorities of the strategic Caribbean island have objected to some of the locations.

The authorities disclosing this information expressed confidence, however, that the controversy would be settled satisfactorily and with little delay to construction.

This view appeared to be borne out by Secretary Hull, who told his press conference that negotiations with British authorities over the Trinidad base were progressing normally. Hull said, however, that he was not advised as to any particular questions which might have arisen.

Britain Needs U.S. Naval Aid, Lothian Admits

Baltimore, Dec. 11 (AP).—Making a plea for American naval assistance in keeping supply routes open to the British Isles, Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, declared tonight that the issue of the war "now depends largely on what you decide to do."

Lord Lothian said he was not trying to tell the United States what it should do but was presenting the essential facts on which to form judgment.

"You have already declared your interest in the survival of Britain," he said. "It is for you to decide whether it is to your interest to give us whatever assistance may be necessary in order to make certain that Britain shall not fall.

Confident of Victory.

"If you back us you will not be backing a quitter," he asserted. "With your help in airplanes, munitions, in ships and on the sea and in the field of finance now being discussed between your Treasury and ours, we are sure of victory."

Lord Lothian made his remarks in a speech prepared for delivery to the American Farm Bureau Federation here. Because of a slight illness, he assigned Neville Butler, Embassy counselor, to read it for him.

Predicting greater German attacks on British shipping in the coming months, Lord Lothian declared the British Navy already "is strung out terribly thin."

Sees U. S. Vitally Concerned.

"We think that this is a situation which concerns you almost as much as it concerns us," he said. "It has long been clear that your security no less than ours depends upon our holding the Atlantic impregnably and you the Pacific."

The Axis-Japanese pact, he continued, raises the prospect of "a two-ocean attack on us both in the Atlantic and the Pacific." This, he said, would be launched simultaneously if an Italian or German army or fleet could occupy Gibraltar or Northwest Africa "or Great Britain's control of the Atlantic has been sufficiently weakened to cause doubt where the American fleet should be stationed.

"We have both, therefore, a vital interest in decisively defeating the now rapidly maturing naval attack on the communications of the British Isles. It is the very best way of preventing the spread of the war. And it is an essential step to that victory which will eventually follow the failure of Hitler to destroy Great Britain, both by air and sea, and the uninterrupted flow of American munitions to the British Isles."

Wants Us Spared.

Lord Lothian declared that no one who had seen what "steady and constant bombardment of great cities from the air means could wish any friendly country like the United States of America to undergo any similar experience . . .

"Almost alone among the nations you still have the chance of making your country immune from the devastation of war, not by pacifism or attempted appeasement of the dictators, but by helping to maintain the frontiers I have described . . .

"But if ramparts fall, the war will inevitably cross the oceans and roll up against your shores."

Text of Speech

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11—Following is the address of the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador, read for him at the annual dinner of the Farm Bureau Federation tonight:

It is now nearly five months since I made a public speech in the United States. Since then I have been home to consult with my Government and to find out for myself how things were going in Britain. I want tonight to give you some of the conclusions I have formed.

In these last five months there have been tremendous changes. When last I spoke we had just experienced the terrific shock of the overthrow of France. Hitler seemed irresistible. First Poland had been overwhelmed, then Norway, then Holland, then Belgium. Finally came the destruction in less than a month's fighting of what had been rated as the finest army for its size in Europe, and the disarmament and division of France.

If you recall those dismal days you will remember that there was something like despair in many diplomatic and business circles in Washington, New York and other cities in the United States. What could be the future of civilization if France, that beautiful child of liberty, had erased the rights of man established at the Revolution and defended in three immortal words Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite, from her escutcheon.

Further, Hitler had announced that he would dictate peace in London in August, or at latest by the middle of September. And had not he always been right about his military dates? Britain had saved her soldiers, it is true, by a miracle at Dunkerque. But they had lost all their equipment, guns, tanks, motor vehicles, machine guns and rifles. The German Air Force too was known to be far superior in numbers to the Royal Air Force, and its dive bombers had just crushed the resistance of the French Army. Was it not certain that England was going to be conquered and that with Hitler's crossing of the Channel the end of the British Commonwealth would come?

Recalls "Gloomy Speculations"

If these were the gloomy prophesies in circulation about us, there were hardly less gloomy speculations about the future of the United States. If Hitler conquered Britain the British fleet would be sunk or surrendered or scattered among the British nations overseas. Yet was it not clear that American security required two fleets, the British fleet, based on Britain blocking the entry of hostile European fleets into the Eastern Atlantic, and the United States fleet predominant in the Pacific.

It was this dual system which protected the Monroe Doctrine and which alone could keep war distant from American shores. That, too, was the time of the gloomy revelation in Congress that the United States was as unprepared for modern war as all the other democracies had been. It was said that she had full modern equipment only for 75,000 to 100,000 soldiers, an air force which was very good in quality but terribly small and with none of the reserves and organized manufacturing capacity of the nation behind it, and an excellent navy, but a one-ocean navy facing the possibility of a two-ocean war. The prospect, therefore, before the United States if the British fleet was sunk or surrendered or sailed away to the outer parts of the British Empire was not rosy.

With Hitler's and Mussolini's navies and the remains of the French fleet based on the eastern rim of the Atlantic and on strategic islands well out in the Atlantic, Iceland and the Faroes, the Azores and Teneriffe, would not the whole American fleet have to come back to the Atlantic, leaving the Pacific, both north and south, at the mercy of Japan.

"Period of Hitler's Triumph"

Moreover, even if some part of the British fleet passed across to North American ports it would not have a quarter as much value to North America. If Gibraltar and the West African ports fell into Axis hands how could the United States defend the Monroe Doctrine, especially if some thousands of planes were assembled at Dakar with Fifth Columns in the Americas, elated and arrogant at the downfall of Britain.

Finally what would happen to the rearmament program of the United States, if Hitler and his allies, with Britain conquered, in possession of nearly all the strategic positions and the industrial resources of the globe, was able to hold three battleships or tanks or aeroplanes for one against the United States.

Those June and July days were indeed gloomy days for us and for you. That was the period of Hitler's triumph—when he went to the Invalides to commune with an earlier conqueror of Europe, to the Eiffel Tower to survey his new empire and to Boulogne, where once before a grand army had been assembled for the conquest of Britain.

But that grim picture has been dispelled, at any rate for the present, by the action of the people of a small island in the North Sea, nobly and valiantly aided by the young nations of the British family across the seas. First, there was the retreat from Dunkerque, not an operation likely in itself to bring victory, but certainly a testimony to the undiminished toughness and fighting capacity of British soldiers and sailors.

Lauds Churchill's Courage

Then came Mr. Winston Churchill, with almost the whole of the rest of the world on the run, standing undaunted in the breach defying in matchless oratory the apparently irresistible power and prestige of Hitler and National Socialism, and inviting his fellow-countrymen not to appeasement or retreat, but to resistance, at the price of blood and suffering, sweat and tears.

Then came the reports of your own air attachés, that the Royal Air Force had taken the measure of the German Air Force, despite its superiority in numbers, and was on the high road to establishing its supremacy over the British Isles. Then followed the great air battles of August and September in which the Germans lost nearly 200 machines in a day and five or six to one in pilots.

Then came the brutal bombing of London, and especially of East London, by night. Few people realize what an inferno that was. The first attack set great fires alight, so that hour after hour, night after night, the German bombers could return the short distance to their bases in France to collect fresh cargoes of destruction to unload on the stricken people of Dockland.

But there was no flinching before Hitler's attempted intimidation, no crying for peace, no suggestion that, though we were almost alone, we had had enough. The simple victims, blown out of hearth and home, declared that they would stick it if only others did and it led to victory. The air raid wardens, men and women, the fire fighters, the police, the doctors and nurses, the voluntary services worked on hour after hour, day after day, amid the fires and the crashing of the bombs, with heavy casualties, until they had rescued and tended the wounded, fought down the flames, and the new resources of the barrage and other devices brought the bombing under some control.

Says Air Force Halted Invasion

And finally has come the gradual petering out of the much heralded invasion of Britain. That invasion was really broken in the great air battles, when Hitler tried to beat down our air force and open the way for his ships and his troops. But every day it is made more difficult as our armies increase and their equipment reaches modern standards, and as our squadrons multiply and our organization improves.

Thus if Hitler won the first round of the great battle which began in Norway in April, we have won the second. For without the conquest of Britain Hitler cannot win the war.

But the war is not yet won. Do not think that Hitler and Nazidom are going to be easily overthrown. Hitler is certainly going to make another attempt next year—and earlier rather than later—to beat down our resistance by new methods and still greater violence, and so open the way to world domination for the Nazis.

I do not think that even now we realize the true nature of National Socialism. The triumph of Hitler no doubt grew out of the despair which settled on Central Europe in the long years of war, defeat, inflation, revolutionary propaganda, and which grew out of the unemployment and frustration which followed from the absence of any real unity in Europe, the sudden restriction of immigration overseas and the attempt to combine the collections of reparations and war debts by the Allies and with the imposition of unjust tariffs after the war. That was what gave Hitler his chance.

Cites Prussian Tradition

But modern National Socialism is the reassertion of the strongest tradition in German and Prussian history, the belief in the all-powerful military state, creating order and discipline at home by ruthless gestapo methods and expanding its wealth and power by ruthless conquest abroad. Hitler has created a movement in Germany which is so unfamiliar to the western democracies as to be almost incomprehensible to us.

The central purpose of the democratic movement in the West of the last few centuries has been to enlarge the liberty and responsibility of the individual citizen. War and despotism have been anathema to the democratic mind just because they are both inherently destructive of individual liberty. We have almost lost the capacity to understand that war and conquest can be regarded and preached as heroic and legitimate ends in themselves.

Yet that is precisely what National Socialism under the leadership of Hitler does. Nazism is the application of the principle of army organization, obedience and discipline to a whole nation, to men, women and children alike, partly as the basis of order at home and partly so that it can be used in war, total war, war without limit and without mercy, with its concomitants, propaganda and fraud, as the means of the total subjugation of other nations to serve the Nazi will.

Sees Aim to "Subjugate" Others

I repeat it is almost impossible for us to believe that such a program can be made the central purpose of a modern nation. Yet it is beyond question that this is what Hitler's Germany stands for. Hitler and his party are not concerned to bring about juster frontiers in Europe between free peoples or a fairer distribution of colonial raw materials between the leading nations of the world. Their object is to subjugate others so that they and their resources can be organized on totalitarian lines for the benefit of the German military state.

And they believe that, provided they use that power with efficient ruthlessness, modern science and modern psychology have given them the means with which to create the greatest military empire the world has known. First, they demoralize and disintegrate their neighbors by the propaganda of fear, appeasement, pacifism and internal division. Then they knock them out by total war.

Hitler first used those methods to conquer the old Germany and to destroy all opposing forces within it. He then set out to organize Germany as a military state and propaganda machine of tremendous power. He then turned this terrific instrument on Europe to overthrow and enslave the peace-loving nations, one by one, first Austria, then Czecho-Slovakia, then Poland, then Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium until Europe, save for Britain and Russia, now lies prostrate before him.

But that is not going to satisfy Hitler and the National Socialists. If they are allowed to do so they will now go on to organize Europe itself for war and propaganda in order to use it for fur-

30.24-6369

30.24-6369

ther expansion later on.

Stresses Fate of Lorraine

Under Hitler the free nations of Europe are never going to reappear. They are going to be reduced permanently to political impotence, so that they can act as the suppliers and serfs of the ruling German race. You can see the process beginning in the annexation of Lorraine and the transplantation of its people, and in the hideous treatment of the Poles. You can see it in the transportation of machine tools into Germany, so that Berlin will control all economic power and the rest of Europe has to toil for its masters.

Hitlerism cannot stop and become peaceful. Nazi Germany is organized for war and totalitarian economics and for nothing else. Its economic system, like everything else, is built on fraud. War and preparation for war are its only real remedy for unemployment.

This war, therefore, is not a war between nations like the last war. It is more of a revolution than a war—a revolutionary war waged by Hitler and his military totalitarian machine against all other nations and the free world in which we have lived, so as to make them military, political and economic satellites of a totalitarian world empire. Then Hitler will have given the world peace—the peace of death—and employment—the employment of a slave.

It is quite obvious that the only way of stopping the expansion of the Hitler Europe is to confront it somewhere with a power possessed of superior armaments and an impregnable strategic position. As we have found through bitter experience it will never be stopped by appeasement or concessions. It is equally obvious that there will be no freedom for the conquered peoples of Europe until the authority of the Nazi group and its brutal philosophy have been overthrown in Germany itself.

Predicts New Attacks at Sea

Today, however, we have still to build up the peace which will certainly be able to stop Hitler. Hitler, as we have seen, has lost the second round of the war. But we think that he certainly is going to renew the attack on Britain with all his might this Winter and Spring. Everything else is for him a side show. But if he can destroy Britain he and his friends will have won the basis of world domination.

But this time he is going to concentrate on the sea. He has failed to overwhelm us in the air and we are sure that he will continue to fail, while with your help our power to hit back with our bombers will steadily increase. But he is building submarines and long-distance planes with all his might and main with which to bomb the convoys and to announce their location to the submarines. He will base them on all the ports and aerodromes along that line which runs like a vast semi-circle round Britain, from Narvik down the northern and western coasts of France to Spain.

He will have two new 35,000-ton battleships, the Tirpitz and the Bismarck, and other vessels in the North Sea early next year. With these he will try to deliver a knock-out blow at our communications so as to prevent us getting the food, the raw materials and airplanes necessary to enable us to continue the war at full strength. The danger, of course, springs ultimately from the fact that in the last war we had the support of the Japanese, the Italian, the French and, after April, 1917, of your navy, whereas today, since the disappearance of the powerful French Navy, we are fighting alone. Our navy, therefore, with the tremendous tasks which rest upon it, no one of which it shirked or evaded, is strung out and terribly thin.

Warns on Our Security

We think that this is a situation which concerns you almost as much as it concerns us. It has long been clear that your security no less than ours depends upon our holding the Atlantic impregnably and you the Pacific. So long as this is so the way of life to which we are attached can continue and our free economic system can resist totalitarian attack. But if one of those two navies fails the unity of the British Commonwealth begins to disappear, control of the trade routes begins to pass to the Axis powers and those controlling bastions of sea power which now keep war away from America become the jumping off points from which it can be menaced.

Moreover, the Axis-Japanese pact of September last makes nakedly clear the ultimate objective of totalitarian strategy. As soon as an Italian or German army or fleet can occupy Gibraltar of Northwest Africa or Great Britain's control of the Atlantic has been sufficiently weakened to cause doubt where the American fleet should be stationed the two-ocean attack on us, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, will be simultaneously launched. The more secure is our control of the Atlantic the less likely is the two-ocean war to break out.

We have both, therefore, a vital interest in decisively defeating the now rapidly maturing naval attack on the communications of the British Isles. It is the best way of preventing the spread of the war. And it is an essential step to that victory which will eventually follow the failure of Hitler to destroy Great Britain, both by air and by sea, and the uninterrupted flow of American munitions to the British Isles.

"A Hard and Dangerous Year"

We have no illusions, therefore, about 1941. It is going to be a hard and a dangerous year. Our shipping losses have recently been formidable. In one week British, Allied and neutral losses were nearly 200,000 tons. Only one of the two passages to Britain round Ireland is open to us, which enables Germany to concentrate its submarines on the other. We are suffering, on the average of October, 200 civilian deaths and 300 civilians mutilated every night from enemy bombardment, and our food supplies are gradually being more strictly rationed.

But we are not in the least dismayed. With help from you we are confident that we can win, and win decisively in 1942, if not before. We are confident, first of all, for spiritual reasons. The core of Hitlerism is moral rottenness, the belief that the use of utter brutality and ruthless power in the prosecution of domination is the road to greatness both in individuals and nations.

Hitlerism is the tragedy of Germany. Its doctrine is not true. All history proves it wrong. The Sermon on the Mount in the long run is much stronger than all Hitler's propaganda or Goering's guns and bombs. The core of the Allied creed, for all our mistakes of omission and commission, is liberty, justice and truth, and that we believe will infallibly prevail, if we have the resolution and the courage to resist to the end.

But on the side of armaments also we have great and growing assets. The curve of our munition and airplane production is steadily rising—despite the bombing. The number of our divisions, of our airplanes, of our pilots is also steadily going up.

Declares Empire Stronger

What is more important, the young nations of the Commonwealth, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, are fast getting into their stride. The number of their divisions is increasing. You will soon hear of their prowess on more than one front, as you have heard of the New Zealand Achilles in the Graf Spee battle and the Australian Sydney in the Mediterranean.

The Canadian training scheme is rapidly coming into output. You will be staggered at what will come out of Canada shortly in the shape of trained pilots and men. And Canada produced perhaps the best airmen in our forces in the great war. Australia and New Zealand are producing pilots also in great numbers. South Africa is actively engaged both in the air and on land in Abyssinia, Kenya and in the Sudan.

Indian troops and Indian munitions are now coming into the battle fronts, and ever-increasing resources are coming from the colonies and territories, loyal to a man and proud of their membership of the Commonwealth.

The whole of this growing aggregation of power is now being mobilized. Its first task is to defend that great ring of defensive positions which lie around you, Britain itself, Gibraltar, Cape Town, Egypt, and the Suez Canal, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. If Hitler and his friends could smash through these great positions his power could begin to spread over Africa and the Pacific, it would make the problem both of security and of bringing the war to a victorious end immeasurably more difficult.

Asserts Italy Is Cracking

But as long as we can hold these positions, we and the democratic world beyond them are safe. Napoleon saw that all war is a struggle for position. Our second task is to enable us to deliver increasingly formidable blows at Germany itself, at her allies, one of whom is already beginning to crack, and to bring assistance to the subjugated peoples now once more beginning to show signs of a resistance to Hitler's will. The heroic Greeks now striking a mortal blow at the prestige of Mussolini and his system are showing how much the position has already improved since the legend of totalitarian invulnerability was broken last September.

But that result is not yet secure. It will be put to the test in 1941. If we can now stave off the attack on Britain, if we can last out next year still holding all the positions I have mentioned, Hitlerism in the end must go down unless Admiral Mahan is all wrong. By ourselves we cannot be sure of this result—though we will try our best. Not only is there the situation in the North Atlantic I have described, but no one can yet tell when the constant pressure of Hitler both on the Vichy government to give him control of the French fleet and bases in the Mediterranean, and on Japan to extend the war in the Pacific, may lead to.

Urges More American Aid

But with your help in airplanes, munitions, in ships and on the sea, and in the field of finance now being discussed between your Treasury and ours, we are sure of victory—sure that the gangster menace to human freedom, the greatest the world has ever seen, will go down to the oblivion it deserves.

It is not for me to try to tell you what you ought to do. That is entirely for you to decide for yourselves. But it is my business to see that you are informed of the essential facts because unless you are so informed you cannot form a judgment and I and not you would be responsible for the consequences, hence this speech tonight. You have already declared your interest in the survival of Britain. It is for you to decide whether it is to your interest to give us whatever assistance may be necessary in order to make certain that Britain shall not fall.

There are only two more things I want to say in conclusion. The first is that nobody who, like myself, has seen what the steady and constant bombardment of great cities from the air means, could wish any friendly country like the United States of America to undergo any similar experience.

Hitler has let loose this kind of warfare on mankind and will have to take the consequences. And we for geographical reasons are in the firing line. But you and Canada and Australia and New Zealand and probably South Africa have the chance, if you take it, of saving yourselves from being the theatre of total war. You are the center of that great ring of fortresses, Britain, Gibraltar, Cape Town, Suez, Singapore and Australia, I have mentioned, to which I should add Hawaii and Panama.

So long as these fortresses stand, the war, with its aerial bombardment, cannot in any real sense of the word roll up to your shores or devastate your towns and cities.

I do not believe that a liberal civilization can develop under conditions of constant bombardment and war. Modern individual freedom developed first in England precisely because the Channel protected Britain from constant war, and later in America because the Atlantic did the same. Almost alone among the nations you still have the chance of making your country immune from the devastation of war, not by pacifism or attempted appeasement of the dictators, but by helping to maintain the frontiers I have described, all occupied by liberal democracies like yourselves and prepared to fight for their independence and yours, and with your help able collectively to generate more power than the totalitarian alliance can bring against them.

But if ramparts fall, the war will inevitably cross the oceans and roll up against your shores. If Britain and the eastern shores of the Atlantic and the islands which lie off its shores, Iceland, the Azores or bases like Dakar fall into the dictators' hands, or if you are unable to defend the island fortresses in the Pacific, then the jumping off grounds go against you, the oceans become a passageway and your power to strike back at an enemy disappears because you have no bases from which to do so.

The last thing I want to say concerns the future. There were two things which I found the ordinary citizen in Britain thinking about. The first was that all his and her suffering and sacrifice should, if possible, end, not all war, for human nature is probably not yet ready for that, but the kind of total war Hitler is waging, with its hideous mutilation and destruction from the air and its brutal persecution of conquered peoples.

DEC 12 1941

Sees Social Problem After War

The second was that after this war no one who had done his duty should be thrown on the scrap heap of unemployment, with nothing but a bonus or dole. Somehow or other employment must be found for everybody. Some people are spreading the legend that democracy is disappearing from Britain and that she will come out at the end of the war a Fascist or a Communist State. Nothing could be further from the truth. I have never known Britain more truly democratic. The British are not going to change their essential character. It has shown itself in this war. They will move forward, of course, with the times, but without revolutionary violence.

But the more people think about the future the more they are drawn to the conclusion that all real hope depends upon some form of cooperation between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations. Even if we win a total victory there will be no chance of immediately creating an effective new League of Nations. There will be nothing in Europe out of which to make it. A majority of the younger generation consist of people who have been educated in such brutish doctrines as blood and earth, that might is right, that Jews are social poison or that business men are hyenas only fit for destruction. No man can even say what the France of tomorrow will be like.

The plain truth is that peace and order always depend not upon disarming the police but upon there being overwhelming power behind just law. The only place where that power can be found behind the laws of a liberal and democratic world is in the United States and in Great Britain supported by the Dominions and in some other free nations.

Would Avoid Post-War Mistakes

The only nucleus round which a stable and peaceful and democratic world can be built after this war is if the United States and Great Britain possess between them more aeroplanes and ships of war and the key positions of world power, such as I have described, than any possible totalitarian rival. Then and then only will political and industrial freedom be secure and will it be possible for a free economic system to prevail against the economics of totalitarianism.

If we are to set the world going again, not only must we have strength, but we must not adopt the fatal policies we all pursued after the last war, the establishment of prohibitive tariffs, trying to collect fantastic reparations and war debts across these tariffs, and then hoping to dodge the inevitable consequences of those follies by a policy of reckless lending. Markets and employment for all should be the main purpose of post-war economic policy.

I have done. I have endeavored to give you some idea of our present position, of the dangers and problems of 1941, of our hopes for the future. It is for you to decide whether you share our hopes and what support you will give us in realizing them. We are, I believe, doing all we can. Since May there is no challenge we have evaded, no challenge refused.

If you back us you will not be backing a quitter. The issue now depends largely on what you decide to do. Nobody can share that responsibility with you. It is the great strength of democracy that it brings responsibility down squarely to every citizen and every nation. And before the judgment seat of God each must answer for his own actions.

DEC 12 1941

In the War Zone

British Minister's Statement on Food Requires Some Explanation

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

DEC 12 1940

The statement of the British Minister of Agriculture, R. S. Hudson, today, that Britain's food situation is "just as grim" as it was in 1917 presents a grave picture. The unrestricted U-boat campaign of early 1917 all but emptied England's pantry and threatened her with defeat. I was in England at the time and I know how close the country was to real hunger.

It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Hudson's statement was influenced by the fact that he was urging British farmers to greater food production—particularly so in view of the statement of the British Food Minister, Lord Woolton, who said only two weeks ago that "we enter the second winter of the war with confidence in our supplies."

Americans will want to know whether it has anything to do with the fact that Britain is urging more aid than we have been giving and is anxious, too, to have American warships act as convoys. Lack of adequate convoys is Britain's greatest weakness in meeting the Nazi counter-blockade.

In view of all this it would be helpful if Lord Woolton and Mr. Hudson would reconcile their apparently divergent views on this vital problem of food. The position now is too confusing.

Mr. Hudson says the British Navy's problem of meeting the German aerial and submarine blockade is now doubly or trebly as difficult as in 1917. Well it's no news that the Nazi counter-offensive is a grave menace to Britain, that she herself has been blockading the Mediterranean and other seas so effetcively that she lacks adequate convoys for Atlantic waters.

That is one excellent reason why Britain is now in process of trying to make a quick killing of Italy—to release warships and warplanes from the Mediterranean area to meet the Nazi challenge.

May Eliminate Il Duce.

The British drive begun with so much success in western Egypt looks very like the start of the major offensive which i scalculated to smash the Italians in Africa.

The extent of this operation, which was rendered opportune by the terrific beating the Greeks have been administering to the Italians, will depend on developments. Early indications gave promise of a big show.

This attack is of vast importance in the development of the battle of the Mediterranean. Upon it rests much of Britain's hope of knocking Mussolini out of the war in the comparatively near future.

The Italian dictator certainly is fighting with the sun in his eyes. Should he encounter a disaster in Africa, along with his many other troubles, he will indeed be in a bad way.

From Albania comes the report that the Greeks are continuing to smash the Italians back all along the line in an effort to forestall a rescue from Italy and oust the Fascists altogether from this strategically important Balkan base. But this isn't the half of Il Duce's troubles.

Communications Threatened.

His communications with Albania are threatened by the British Air Force. The blockade has virtually cut him off from rendering any aid to Marshal Graziani in Libya or even of sending food and military supplies to his army.

And in Italy itself we had the extraordinary circumstance yesterday of an important Italian newspaper—Il Popolo di Roma—recommending the beating up of "defeatists, alarmists, pessimists and rumor mongers." This editorial in effect says, of course, that there is pessimism and alarm abroad in Italy. Since the press is Government-controlled, it is fairly obvious that the paper wasn't just dispensing hot air.

All in all, it would appear that Mussolini is fighting with his back to the wall. He sure started a lot of bother when he stuck a stick in that Greek hornet's nest.

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

British

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Ministry of Information today released the following communiqué from Cairo, Egypt:

This afternoon Sidi Barrani was captured with a large number of prisoners, including three generals.

Advance elements of our mechanized forces are now operating to the westward and considerable additional captures have been made.

The British also issued this communiqué:

Serious damage is believed to have been done to the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway when the Royal Air Force from Aden bombed Duanle station near the French Somaliland frontier on Sunday. The station buildings as well as the track were seen to have been hit.

Bombs were also dropped on the Red Sea port of Assab [in Eritrea] which, according to the evidence of photographs, was severely damaged in last month's heavy pounding.

A communiqué issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Since the issue of this morning's Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communiqué it has been reported that bombs were dropped at a place in East Anglia. These damaged some houses and caused a very small number of casualties.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

During daylight today small numbers of enemy aircraft have been active over the Channel and the southeast coast of England.

Bombs which were dropped in a town on the southeast coast shortly after noon demolished some shops and houses and caused a small number of casualties.

O enemy aircraft was destroyed by our fighters this morning without loss to ourselves.

The text of an Air Ministry communiqué:

In the course of last night's operations one of our bombers shot down an enemy twin-engined fighter.

Another Air Ministry communiqué stated:

Weather conditions last night were very unfavorable for bombing operations. Bombers of the Royal Air Force, however, carried out attacks on a number of targets in Western Germany and in enemy-occupied territory. These included railway junctions, a power station, airdromes and inland docks.

The docks at invasion ports along the Channel and in enemy-occupied territory were also attacked by small forces of our bombers.

Two of our aircraft are missing.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 11 (AP)—British Army headquarters issued this communiqué:

In Egypt operations are progressing satisfactorily in the Western Desert, where more than 6,000 Italian prisoners are now reported to have been captured, together with huge quantities of war material not yet sorted out.

Active patrolling continues on the Sudan frontier.

Other fronts—No change in the situation.

A Royal Air Force communiqué stated:

Throughout the whole of yesterday and the previous night, aircraft of the R. A. F. continued the bombardment of all Italian airdromes in the Libyan desert. In addition enemy camps, troop concentrations and motor transport were repeatedly attacked in support of army operations.

During yesterday five CR-42's and one RO-37 [Italian planes] were definitely shot down, while three other CR-42's were seen to go down out of control, but their destruction was not witnessed. Four confirmed and two unconfirmed of these enemy aircraft went to the credit of a squadron of Royal Australian Air Force.

In addition to these, a number of enemy aircraft were destroyed on El Adem as a result of a particularly heavy raid last night. High-explosive bombs set fire to several hangars and smaller buildings and direct hits were also registered on dispersed aircraft, a number of which were seen to explode. Fires started were visible at a distance of sixty miles as the last aircraft approached the target.

In the Bardia-Solum area last night many bombs were dropped on motor transport concentrations and retreating enemy troops.

At Bir Sofafi during the day an enemy camp was heavily bombed.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm cooperating with the R. A. F. attacked the barracks at Bardia and the escarpment road at Solum, while other aircraft bombed the landing ground.

One enemy aircraft on the ground at Ain el Gazala was destroyed, bringing the total up to ten without taking into consideration the unknown number of enemy aircraft destroyed or badly damaged.

During these air operations, which were continuous throughout the whole twenty-four-hour period under review, only one of our aircraft failed to return.

Valona, in Southern Albania, was again raided yesterday and a ship in the harbor received direct hits. Other bombs fell among buildings and a munitions dump and a motor transport park.

All our aircraft engaged in these operations returned safely.

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (AP)—A British Royal Air Force communiqué issued today stated:

Royal Air Force bomber aircraft again raided Valona. A ship in the harbor was hit and other bombs fell among buildings, on a munitions dump and in a motor transport park.

From all operations all our aircraft returned safely.

The leader of the formation which attacked Valona said on his return:

"I came out of the clouds to find enemy fighters waiting for us, but we made our bombing attack and got back into the clouds before they could do any damage. One of our aircraft had a running fight with the enemy, but did his job and came away safely.

"As well as hitting the ship, some buildings including a bomb dump and a motor transport park, we saw a gap through which the sea was flowing into a jetty bombed a few days ago. There also was a ship ashore."

Free French

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Canadian Press)—A communiqué issued tonight by General Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" headquarters here follows:

In the district of Sidi Barrani advanced units of French troops are taking part in the successful offensive of our British allies. We have taken a number of prisoners and war material.

The First Battalion of Marines, which is fighting in Egypt, has been specially mentioned in an army order by General de Gaulle.

At the frontier of Chad and Libya, Free French forces have completely occupied a zone of French territory which should have been evacuated under armistice terms, north of the line, Fayafada.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (AP)—Today's Greek High Command communiqué follows:

The advance continued on various sections of the front in spite of the fierce reactions of the enemy. Prisoners and booty have fallen into our hands.

The Greek Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué:

No raids on Greece today.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

At dawn Dec. 9, English armored divisions attacked our line southeast of Sidi Barrani, held by formations of Libyan troops. These troops at first resisted gallantly, but after some hours were overcome and retreated to Sidi Barrani.

During the day of Dec. 9 and yesterday fighting of exceptional violence took place between our and enemy troops.

The "January Third" Division of Blackshirt troops and the First Division of Libyan troops held out against the attack, inflicting extremely serious losses on the enemy.

Fierce fights are continuing in the zone. In one of them General Maletti fell at the head of his Libyan battalions.

Our air force flew over the battle at all times, machine-gunning and bombing the enemy armored formation.

On the Greek front the day passed without actions worthy of particular notice.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

Bad weather limited our air force's activity yesterday and last night to armed reconnaissance.

At Frinton on the sea hits were observed in the port region, and large smoke clouds developed. Additional hits were made on a factory between Folkestone and Canterbury.

Off Harwich a merchantman was attacked with bombs and airplane guns.

Army and navy long-range batteries took enemy vessels trying to sail through the English Channel under effective fire. The army's long-range batteries at dusk successfully shelled military objectives in the Dover coastal region.

Last night a number of enemy bombers dropped incendiary and explosive bombs in the occupied region of Southwestern Germany. Outside of considerably damaging one children's home in a Southwestern German city and slightly damaging buildings in some localities of Eifel, no mentionable property damage was done.

Two civilians were severely injured and one slightly injured in the Reich; one child was killed an dtwo civilians injured in the occupied region.

Anti-aircraft fire yesterday downed two enemy planes of the Bristol Blenheim type. We suffered no losses.

FLOWERS PACKED IN WALLY'S SUITE

Duchess' Condition Most Satisfactory After Dental Operation

[By the Associated Press]

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 11—In the privacy of a hospital suite packed with flowers sent by well-wishers, the Duchess of Windsor recovered slowly today from the effects of major dental surgery.

So many flowers poured into the east wing of St. Francis Hospital, where the Duke and Duchess are staying, that she ordered them distributed to fellow-patients.

Keeps Duke's Roses

One huge bouquet of American Beauty roses she kept beside her came from the Duke, who bought them at a florist's shop on a brief business trip downtown.

It was his first trip away from the hospital since he and the Duchess arrived yesterday. Otherwise, he insisted on strict privacy. At his request, the public and press stayed away from the hospital. Physicians gave out periodic information about the Duchess' condition from a nearby hotel.

They reported that she showed a "most satisfactory" condition in the twenty-four hour post-operative period, adding:

May Stay Longer

"However, the danger of complications, while slight, will not be passed for at least seventy-two hours."

This indicated the Windsors won't leave the hospital at least until Saturday and then may be in the United States a few more days, although they had hoped to embark for Nassau Friday.

The Duke issued a statement expressing appreciation for the privacy given his party at the hospital. He said there were so many messages that there would be delay in acknowledging them directly, and concluded:

"We should therefore like to take this opportunity of expressing our profound thanks to the senders through the medium of the press."

30.24-6371

30.24—6371

ROME,DEC.11-(AP)-A VATICAN CITY NEWS SERVICE STATED TODAY THAT IT HAD BEEN CONFIRMED THAT THE BRITISH WERE HOLDING THE PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM, MONSIGNOR LUIGI BARLASSINA, IN THE PATRIARCHIAL PALACE WITH THE MISSIONARY BISHOP PERRO.

(IN LONDON BRITISH SOURCES SAID THEY HAD NO INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PATRIARCH.)

MJ555PES

DEC 12 1940

MOSCOW, DEC. 11-(AP)-PRIVATE TRADE DELEGATIONS FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND HUNGARY ARRIVED TODAY TO PLACE ORDERS FOR SOVIET GOODS UNDER COMMERCIAL ACCORDS WITH RUSSIA.

THREE YUGOSLAV MERCHANTS, REPRESENTING LARGE TEXTILE FIRMS, SOUGHT COTTON AND EIGHT HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIALISTS WERE PLANNING TO BUY OTHER RAW MATERIALS.

WE929PES

DEC 12 1940

HONGKONG, DEC.11-(AP)-JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AT HOIHOW, HAINAN ISLAND, RELEASED THE PANAMA-REGISTERED COLLIER HELLENIC TRADER TODAY AND HONGKONG AGENTS WERE ADVISED THE VESSEL WAS PROCEEDING HERE.

THE COLLIER WAS DETAINED IN ORDER TO "VERIFY HER NATIONALITY" AFTER SHE WAS DAMAGED IN RUNNING AGROUND IN HAINAN STRAIT TUESDAY. THE PANAMA CONSUL GENERAL HAD PROTESTED THE DETENTION.

B545PES

DEC 12 1940

SAN FRANCISCO,DEC 11-(AP)-THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB HEARD TODAY THAT THE GREEKS ARE USING WAR SUPPLIES OBTAINED IN BARTER DEALS WITH GERMANY TO REPULSE THE NAZIS' AXIS PARTNER, ITALY.

DR.ADAMANTIOS TH. (CORRECT) POLYZOIDES SAID THAT WHEN GEN. JOHN METAXAS BECAME PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE IN 1936, HE CONCENTRATED ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AS HIS "MAJOR TASK AND PASSION".

"GREECE COULD NOT AFFORD TO SPEND REAL MONEY BECAUSE SHE HAD SO LITTLE OF IT. THEREFORE SHE WENT INTO BARTER TRADE WITH GERMANY, THE GERMANS BUYING LARGE QUANTITIES OF GREEK TOBACCO, FRUIT AND SOME MINERALS, AND THE GREEKS TAKING BACK WAR MATERIALS IN VAST QUANTITIES.

"IF MUSSOLINI CAN DERIVE ANY SATISFACTION FROM THE FACT THAT HIS TROOPS IN ALBANIA HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF FRIENDLY AXIS GERMAN ARMS, HE IS WELCOME TO THAT CONSOLING THOUGHT."

DR.POLYZOIDES IS A PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND JOURNALISM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS.

DEC 12 1940

H0925PCS

NEW YORK, DEC. 11-(AP)-GREGORIO OBREGON, COLOMBIAN MINISTER TO FRANCE, TODAY DESCRIBED AS "NOT ONLY SERIOUS BUT CRITICAL" THE FOOD SITUATION IN BOTH OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

ARRIVING ABOARD THE SPANISH LINER MAGALLANES, WHICH BROUGHT 182 OTHER PASSENGERS, HE ADDED THAT ALTHOUGH FOOD WAS SCARCE, THERE WAS AS YET NO WIDESPREAD STARVATION.

BEFORE LEAVING VICHY A MONTH AGO, HE SAID, HE TALKED WITH MARSHAL PETAIN, CHIEF OF THE FRENCH STATE, AND FOUND THE AGED SOLDIER "PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY STRONG BUT WORRIED."

EJ112PES

DEC 12 1940

NEW YORK, DEC. 11-(AP)-A DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY) BROADCAST FROM TOKYO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJOR GENERAL RAISHIRO SUMITA, HEAD OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, WOULD PROCEED SHORTLY TO SAIGON.

HIS PURPOSE, DOMEI SAID, WOULD BE "TO STUDY ON THE SPOT CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN INDO-CHINA, WHERE UNREST AMONG THE NATIVE POPULATION HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY REPORTED DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS."

SUMITA "IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN ABOUT A FORTNIGHT IN THE DISTURBED REGION," DOMEI ADDED.

JAPAN HAS BEEN REPORTED--WITHOUT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION--TO HAVE DEMANDED RIGHTS IN SOUTHERN INDO-CHINA SIMILAR TO THOSE SHE HAS IN THE NORTH, WHERE HER TROOPS ARE STATIONED IN HAIPHONG, THE CHIEF PORT, AND HANOI, THE CAPITAL, AND HOLD SEVERAL AIR BASES. THE REPORTED DEMANDS INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO STATION TROOPS IN SAIGON AND TO USE THE NAVAL BASE OF CAMRANH BAY.

DEC 12 1940

EJ110 AFS

MADRID, DEC. 11-AP-SPANIN S DESIRE TO BE THE "SPIRITUAL AXIS" OF THE SPANISH AND LATIN-AMERICAN WORLD WAS STRESSED TODAY BY GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO IN WELCOMING THE NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR, ADRIAN ESCOBAR.

CENTRAL MADRID WAS DECORATED WITH SPANISH AND ARGENTINE FLAGS.

LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES, FRANCO SAID, ARE ACTUATED BY "THE IMPULSE OF SPANISH BLOOD."

"IT HAS BEEN POINTED OUT IN ONE OF THE BASIC STATEMENTS OF OUR NATIONAL SYNDICALIST REVOLUTION" HE SAID, "THAT THROUGH CORDIAL RECIPROCITY OF FEELINGS, WE ASPIRE TO BE THE SPIRITUAL AXIS OF THE HISPANIC WORLD."

CHUNGKING, CHINA, DEC.11-AP-A CHINESE-SOVIET CONTRACT CALLING FOR THE EXPORT TO RUSSIA OF $5,000,000 WORTH OF TEA BY THE END OF 1941 WAS REPORTED IN THE CHINESE PRESS TODAY.

MOST OF THE TEA WILL BE SHIPPED BY WAY OF HONG-KONG AND VLADIVOSTOK, THE REMAINDER BY THE NORTH-WESTERN "RED" ROUTE.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11)

- - -

WAR HITS HARD

AT MEAL TIME

- - -

DECREES, SHORTAGES

LIMITING FOOD IN

EUROPE AND ASIA

BRITAIN, GERMANY EASE

RATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS (1150)

- - -

DEC 12 1940

9

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE)...MODERN WAR STRIKES HOME HARD AT MEAL TIME.

HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS IN THE WARRING NATIONS IN EUROPE AND ASIA TODAY ARE LIMITED IN WHAT THEY MAY EAT -- EITHER BY GOVERNMENT DECREE OR BY THE WORKINGS OF ECONOMIC LAWS.

FOOD SHORTAGES HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN MANY OF THE COUNTRIES AT WAR AND IN MANY NON-BELLIGERENT NATIONS AS WELL. IN MOST OF THE LANDS ACROSS THE SEA, FOOD RATIONING IS THE RULE.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS, FOR INSTANCE, BRITONS PROBABLY WILL BE CALLED UPON TO TAKE ANOTHER HITCH IN THEIR BELTS SO AS TO HELP THEIR GOVERNMENT COPE WITH THE PROBLEM OF BRINGING SUPPLIES ACROSS THE U-BOAT INFESTED ATLANTIC.

THEY ARE BEING INDULGED FOR A WEEK BEFORE CHRISTMAS, HOWEVER, WITH MORE LIBERAL RATIONS OF THE TWO MOST CAREFULLY HOARDED COMMODITIES--12 OUNCES OF SUGAR AND FOUR OUNCES OF TEA, INSTEAD OF THE NORMAL RATION OF

30.24-6373

30.24—6373

EIGHT OUNCES OF SUGAR AND TWO OF TEA PER WEEK.

OTHER FOODS RATIONED ALIKE IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND ARE MEATS, ONE SHILLING TENPENCE WORTH (ABOUT 37 CENTS BUTTER, TWO OUNCES; MARGARINE, FOUR OUNCES; AND BACON, FOUR OUNCES, FOR EACH PERSON EACH WEEK.

THERE IS NO RATIONING AS YET IN NEUTRAL EIRE, BUT EXPORTING OF SUGAR, BUTTER AND TEA RECENTLY WAS PROHIBITED.

THERE ARE RESTRICTIONS ON SALES OF OTHER FOODS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. DURING THE WINTER, WHEN THE MILK SUPPLY IS LOW, DAIRYMEN HAV BEEN RESTRICTING SALES BY 10 PER CENT.

BRITISH SHOPKEEPERS RATION THEIR CUSTOMERS ON SUCH FOODS AS EGGS, WHICH ARE ALMOST UNOBTAINABLE AT PRESENT, ONIONS AND IMPORTED FRUITS.

IN GERMANY, TOO, THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT HAS RESULTED IN A SLIGHT RELAXATION OF RATIONING. THE CUSTOMARY SUGAR RATION OF 900 GRAMS (ABOUT 32 OUNCES) A MONTH HAS BEEN INCREASED BY 500 GRAMS (17.65 OUNCES) FOR CHRISTMAS BAKING.

OTHER FOODS RATIONED IN GERMANY INCLUDE SOME OF THOSE RATIONED IN BRITAIN, AND A COMPARISON OF RATIONS FOR A MONTH LOOKS LIKE THIS:

	BRITAIN	GERMANY
SUGAR	48 OZ.	32 OZ.
BUTTER AND MARGERINE	24 OZ.	18 OZ.
MEAT	$1.50 WORTH	70 OZ.
BREAD AND CAKE	NOT RATIONED	78 OZ.

THE GERMAN BUTTER AND FAT RATION USUALLY IS EXPANDED EACH MONTH BY DISTRIBUTION OF A LITTLE EXTRA MARGERINE.

ONE CAN BUY 8.8 OUNCES OF PEAS, BEANS OR RICE, IN GERMANY OR ELECT TO CHOOSE TWO CANS OF CONDENSED MILK INSTEAD. SOME COMMODITIES, NOTABLY EGGS AND COFFEE, DO NOT APPEAR ON RATION CARDS; CITIZENS GET TICKETS FULL OF NUMBERS, AND OCCASIONALLY ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE THAT SPECIFIC NUMBERS ARE GOOD FOR SOME FOOD PRODUCTS. THUS ABOUT FOUR EGGS A MONTH, 4.4 OUNCES OF COFFEE AND AN OCCASIONAL CAN OF FRUIT MAY BE BOUGHT.

IN GERMANY, FRUIT AND WHOLE MILK ARE RESERVED ALMOST WHOLLY FOR CHILDREN. POTATOES AND FRESH VEGETABLES REMAIN UNRATIONED, BUT STORES OFTEN LIMIT THE AMOUNTS SOLD. DOG MEAT RECENTLY WAS LEGALIZED AS A FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN THE REICH.

IN ITALY, WHERE ONLY LAST WEEK SPAGHETTI AND RICE WERE PLACED ON THE RATIONED LIST, AUTHORITIES SAY ITALIANS WILL HAVE PLENTY TO EAT, EVEN IF THE GREEK CAMPAIGN LASTS ALL WINTER. HOWEVER, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LAST MONTH PREDICTED A FOOD SHORTAGE THIS WINTER IN ITALY.

ITALY STILL IS EATING MEAT EVERY DAY, GETTING HER SUPPLY FROM HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA. THE ITALIAN SUGAR RATION IS 21 OUNCES, WHILE THE BUTTER ALLOWANCE IS 10.5 OUNCES. COFFEE HAS BEEN STRINGENTLY LIMITED FOR MONTHS.

DEFEATED FRANCE, FACING A SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE, HAS RESORTED TO SEVERE RATIONING MEASURES. THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TIGHTENED RESTRICTIONS ALREADY IN FORCE ON NOV. 9 BY MAKING ANYONE LIABLE TO IMPRISONMENT AND HEAVY FINES FOR "ABANDONING SLICES OF BREAD AFTER MAKING THEM

DEC 12 1940

UNFIT FOR EATING." RESTAURANT KEEPERS WERE FORBIDDEN TO SERVE MORE THAN ONE SLICE OF BREAD AT A TIME.

THIS LATEST MOVE TO CONSERVE FOOD WAS ONE RESULT OF A SERIOUS WHEAT SHORTAGE DUE TO A POOR CROP IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE.

THE NOV. 9 DECREE ALSO REDUCED THE BREAD RATION FOR ADULT FRENCHMEN FROM 350 GRAMS (12.35 OUNCES) TO 250 GRAMS (8.82 OUNCES) A DAY. SUCH FOODS AS NOODLES AND MACARONI MUST COME OUT OF THE BREAD ALLOWANCE.

THE FRENCH MEAT RATION IS 90 GRAMS (3.17 OUNCES), ON THE FOUR DAYS EACH WEEK THAT BUTCHER SHOPS ARE OPEN.

DESPITE THE STRICT RATIONING, MEAT SOMETIMES IS NOT TO BE HAD AT ALL INSOME REGIONS OF BOTH OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

TEN GRAMS OF FATS (3.17 OUNCES)--INCLUDING BUTTER, MARGARINE, OIL, LARD AND VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS--ARE PERMITTED WITH THE FOUR MEAT MEALS WITHIN A WEEK, WHILE ONLY FIVE GRAMS ARE ALLOWED WITH THE OTHER MEALS.

EACH PERSON IS ALLOWED 250 GRAMS (8.82 OUNCES) OF COFFEE MIXTURE A MONTH, INCLUDING 90 GRAMS OF REAL COFFEE. ABOUT ONE POUND OF SUGAR IS PERMITTED AN INDIVIDUAL A MONTH. MILK ALSO IS RATIONED FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHILDREN.

IN OTHER OCCUPIED LANDS, RATIONING MAY BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS:

POLAND--ALMOST DUPLICATES THAT OF GERMANY, EXCEPT THAT POLES GET A THIRD MORE MEAT AND A LITTLE LESS BREAD.

HOLLAND--VIRTUALLY NO MEAT AVAILABLE, BUT RATION CARDS ALLOW 70 OUNCES A MONTH. OTHER FOOD ALLOWANCES INCLUDE 35.3 OUNCES OF FATS, 28.24 OUNCES OF CEREAL, 70 OUNCES OF BREAD.

NORWAY--SUGAR ALLOWANCE 28.24 OUNCES A MONTH, BREAD AND FLOUR 35.3 OUNCES.

DENMARK--BUTTER ALLOWANCE ABOUT 50 OUNCES A MONTH, ALMOST FOUR TIMES AS MUCH AS IN GERMANY, AND 35.3 OUNCES OF WHIPPED CREAM. CHEESE IS A FORBIDDEN FOOD.

OCCUPIED FRANCE--BROADLY SPEAKING, SAME AS IN GERMANY EXCEPT THAT MORE BREAD IS PERMITTED.

BELGIUM--SAME PICTURE AS IN FRANCE.

BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA--SAME AS GERMANY, EXCEPT MORE MEAT, NOTABLY POULTRY.

GREECE NOW HAS FIVE MEATLESS DAYS A WEEK.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES ALSO FEEL FOOD SHORTAGES. SWITZERLAND HAS HAD MANY PRODUCTS ON THE RATIONED LIST FOR MONTHS. HUNGARY HAS THREE MEATLESS DAYS A WEEK. TURKEY RECENTLY RATIONED GASOLINE AND LET IT BE KNOWN SHE WAS CONSIDERING FOOD RATIONING.

FINLAND RATIONS MEAT. SPAIN HAD RATIONING FOR A LONG TIME, BUT RECENTLY TOOK FISH, EGGS AND SOME OTHER PRODUCTS OFF THE LIST.

RUSSIA LIMITED THE BUYING OF BREAD, BUTTER, MEAT, POTATOES AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS LAST OCTOBER.

SWEDEN RECENTLY RATIONED PORK.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD,--CHINA, AFTER THREE AND A HALF YEARS OF WAR, SO FAR HAS RATIONED ONLY SALT, BUT THE COST OF FOODSTUFFS IN "FREE CHINA" HAS RISEN 300 TO 1,500 PER CENT, AND THERE ARE SHORTAGES IN SOME AREAS.

IN SOME JAPANESE OCCUPIED AREAS, THE CHINESE SAY THE JAPANESE HAVE

30.24-6375

COMMANDEERED HUGE AMOUNTS OF RICE AND OTHER STAPLES, AND THAT THEY ARE REFUSING TO PERMIT AVAILABLE GRAINS TO REACH THE MARKET, RESULTING IN EXORBITANT PRICES AND SUFFERING AMONG THE POPULACE, UNABLE TO PAY.

SOUTH CHINA AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA ARE EXPERIENCING SHORTAGES OF FOOD AND OTHER PRODUCTS WITH PRICES SKYROCKETING. THE FRENCH COLONY, VIRTUALLY ISOLATED FROM SUPPLIES, IS REPORTED TO HAVE ONLY ENOUGH FOOD ON HAND TO LAST THREE MONTHS, WITH WHEAT, BUTTER AND MILK SHORTAGES ESPECIALLY ACUTE.

IN JAPAN, SUGAR, CHARCOAL AND MATCHES ARE THE ONLY THINGS CURRENTLY RATIONED. EACH PERSON IS PERMITTED A HALF POUND OF SUGAR A MONTH, AND THE COST IS FIXED AT SIX CENTS A POUND.

BUTTER IS SCARCE. BEEF COSTS 70 CENTS A POUND.

THERE IS PLENTY OF RICE, AND THE PRICE OF SOME CHEAPER FISH, SUCH AS HERRING, AND MACKEREL HAS BEEN FIXED TO KEEP IT IN RANGE FOR THE POOR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11--SENT DEC. 9)

DA&SN1259AFS

DEC 12 1940

30.24-6375

BRITISH CAPTURE 20,000 IN EGYPT

THREE DIVISIONS REPORTED CUT OFF IN EGYPT

Churchill Says British Now Hold Virtually All of Coastal Region.

GENERAL RETREAT INDICATED

R. A. F. Machine-guns Retiring Fascists—Much Italian Equipment Seized.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A.P.).—With the British claiming more than 20,000 prisoners and reports to London of a general Italian retreat, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today it would not be surprising if at least the best part of three Italian divisions were trapped in the Egyptian desert.

A communique from Cairo said "the latest estimate of prisoners taken exceeds 20,000 with tanks, guns and equipment of all types."

Thus was summed up briefly the British view of the results of the four-day British offensive which carried their mechanized forces to the Mediterranean coast and into the Italian base at Sidi Barrani, advance Egyptian post of Marshal Graziani's forces.

"The whole coastal region, with the exception of one or two points still holding out, is in the hands of British and Imperial troops," the Prime Minister reported.

Mr. Churchill, who was cheered wildly as he spoke, said 7,000 Italian prisoners already had reached Matruh, the British camp at the railhead of the line running eastward across the coast to Alexandria.

"It would not be surprising," he said, "if numerous Blackshirt formations had been either destroyed or captured."

The Prime Minister said the British were still pursuing the Italians westward, with the Royal Air Force supporting the attack and the navy shelling the principal road open to the Fascist forces.

[The three Italian divisions to which he referred may number from 42,000 to 51,000 men.]

Praises Wavell and Wilson.

"While it is too soon to measure the scale of these operations," Mr. Churchill observed it is clear they constitute a victory which, in this African theater of war is of the first order and which reflects the highest credit upon Sir Archibald Wavell, Sir Maitland Wilson, staff officers who planned this exceedingly complicated operation, and upon troops who performed the remarkable feat of endurance and daring which accompanied it.

"The whole episode must be judged upon the background of fact that it is only three or four months ago that our anxieties for the defense of Egypt were acute. These anxieties are now removed and the British guarantee and pledge that Egypt would effectively be defended against all comers has been in every way made good."

The Cairo communique said eight Italian planes were shot down yesterday, and "one unidentified aircraft on the ground was destroyed." One British plane failed to return to its base, but another reported missing Tuesday returned.

Retreating Men Machine-gunned.

The aerial activity, the communique reported, was intense, the R. A. F. bombing every Italian airdrome within range of their planes and machine-gunning Black Shirt troops in retreat. The Italians were thrown into "utter confusion," the communique declared.

The Italian force bottled up by the British break-through to the seacoast west of Sidi Barrani, consists of two divisions of from 14,000 to 17,000 men each, according to Ministry of Information spokesmen, who added that two divisional commanders and the corps commander have already been captured in Sidi Barrani, along with large stocks of war materials.

The corps commander was stated to be Gen. Sebastiano Gallina and the divisional commanders, Gen. Amando Pescatore and Gen. Mazzari.

DEC 13 1940

Sudden Attacks Win.

The spokesmen said that the British success had been won by three sudden attacks: A smash along the coastline at the Italian left flank, a heavy blow at Maktila in the center, and a thrust at the right flank which swept around northward to the coast at Buqbuq.

A large part of the prisoners taken were in Sidi Barrani, where the Italians had been building reserves of war material, it was stated, since they occupied the town on September 18. The Italians began their invasion of Egypt just three months ago today.

Close collaboration between the army, navy and Royal Air Force was a marked feature of the British operations, which were entirely successful, these spokesmen said.

Warships Blast Coast.

Meanwhile today the Admiralty reported that the Royal Navy "continually harassing Italian communications" in an effort to disorganize the Italian retreat in North Africa, had "heavily bombarded the focal points of the Italian retreat at Salum near the Libyan-Egyptian frontier and Bardia on the Libyan coast."

Other British ships, it was...

nounced, fought a duel with the Italian coastal batteries at Chisimaio, Italian Somaliland.

Headquarters of the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle reported last night that Free French units participated in the capture of Sidi Barrani yesterday.

Reuters, the British news agency, declared in a dispatch from New Delhi today that Indian troops also played a prominent part in the Sidi Barrani operations.

Fierce Fighting at Buqbuq.

ROME, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Fierce fighting in the Buqbuq zone of western Egypt, west of Sidi Barrani, with heavy losses on the British and Italian sides alike, was reported by the Italian High Command today.

The communique did not state whether Sidi Barrani had been evacuated by the Italians.

The High Command asserted in part:

"Operations are still under way in North Africa. Again yesterday fierce fights took place west of Sidi Barrani, in the Buqbuq zone. Losses in men and equipment inflicted on the enemy are considerable, as are also ours."

The communique also revealed that the British again attempted to invade the Tessenei zone in Eritrea with tanks and armored cars. They were repulsed, however, the report said.

A British post, identified only as being on the Sudan Frontier, was wiped out, it was reported.

A British cruiser appeared at Chisimaio, Italian Somaliland, the High Command asserted, and fired several shots on the city, without causing damage. The cruiser in turn was reported hit by the Italian coast defense batteries.

Surprised Foe at Breakfast

WITH THE BRITISH IN EGYPT, Dec. 10 (Delayed) (AP).—The advance British troops who opened the present offensive against Marshal Graziani's forces took the Italians entirely by surprise after skillfully executed preparatory moves had carried them undetected across seventy-five miles of desert wasteland.

So great was the surprise effected in the British operations that ordinary movements of provisions were intercepted in some of the Italian camps, and the men were surrounded while they were still eating breakfast.

On Monday morning the British attacked outposts of the seventy-mile long "beach" of desert which the Italians occupied just three months ago—Maktila, on the coast, fifteen miles east of Sidi Barrani, and Nibeiwa, fifteen miles south of Sidi Barrani, taking both places in a few hours' fighting.

Four hundred prisoners were taken Monday morning and, as the British pressed forward, the number ran well over a thousand. Through all that night the fighting went on, the British rounding up Italian units cut off from the main force.

On Tuesday the British shot forward again, principally in a big wheeling movement south of Sidi Barrani, then in a swift dash to the Mediterranean. This was highly successful.

The heaviest R. A. F. raid in the Near East since the war began was made on the Benina airfield Sunday night, when bombs were dropped for twelve hours straight.

BRITISH PUSH DESERT ATTACK TOWARD LIBYA

Prisoners Declared Falling By Thousands Into English Hands

Mop-Up Operations Are Reported Around Sidi Barrani

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 12 — Italian prisoners of war were declared tonight by a British spokesman to be falling so rapidly by thousands into British hands that the problem of feeding and eventually moving them out of the desert is becoming troublesome.

The day's operations were twofold:

Around Sidi Barrani, the Italian base that fell yesterday, the British were occupied with clearing up a battlefield which had extended over 200 square miles.

Those Fascists who had escaped the British encirclement—and their number was said here to be small—were being pushed westward toward Italian Libya, harassed by the Royal Air Force and the navy as well as the land forces.

Over 20,000 Taken

A spokesman at British headquarters said the official estimate of at least 20,000 Italians already captured could not yet be extended because of the difficulty of keeping in touch with the continuing successes of British troops.

Among the vast quantities of tanks, lorries and arms of all sorts captured from the fleeing Italians, he said, the lorries would be especially helpful in the transport of British troops.

There was no confirmation of rumors that Salum, the Italian position just within Egypt, beyond the Libyan frontier, had fallen to the British.

Black Shirts Captured

It was understood that a number of Black Shirts (Fascist militiamen) were among the British prisoners, as well as some Libyan natives. Hundreds of officers have been taken.

In addition to attacking the retreating Italians, the Royal Air Force was declared to have kept up a constant series of raids upon all Fascist advanced airdromes in Libya, preventing aircraft from taking off in many instances and destroying planes on the ground.

The Italians appeared to be using their fighter craft mainly in defense against the British pilots who were supporting the British advance. Total Fascist plane losses in three days of fighting were put by the British at more than forty "for certain." In the same period the British acknowldged the loss of only four planes.

Wavell And Wilson Confer

General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the British Middle Eastern commander, and Air Chief Sir Arthur Murray Longmore visited advanced headquarters in the desert today for a long conference with General Sir Maitland Wilson and Air Commodore Raymond Collishaw.

The Italian campaign in the East and the present British offensive is declared to have cost Italy five generals.

One, General Lustracci, was captured in Libya within a few days after Italy's declaration of war. Three others were taken prisoner in the region of Sidi Barrani yesterday. A fifth, Gen. Pietro Maletti, was killed on the first day of the British action. He was considered second only to Marshal Rodolfo Graziani as an expert in desert warfare.

Surprised At Breakfast

Edward Kennedy, Associated Press correspondent with the British forces, reported today in a delayed dispatch that the British fell upon the Italians with such suddenness at the beginning of the offensive Monday that many Fascist soldiers were surrounded at breakfast. Italian movements of provisions were intercepted, he said.

In the first morning of the fighting he added, 400 Italian prisoners were taken and that number soon ran to well above a thousand.

Reporting on operations as of Tuesday, Kennedy said that at that time more than 200 Italian cars had been captured or destroyed. So intensive had been British air action, he went on, that up to some time Tuesday not a single Italian plane had been observed over the desert camp where he is quartered.

Italians Reported Driven From Most Of Coastline

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—The British have driven the Italian invaders from virtually all of the Egyptian coastline, seized more than 20,000 prisoners—probably thousands more—and the royal navy and air force are pouring fire and steel upon the last of its from that area of Fascist disaster, it was officially declared today.

This outline of the first big British offensive of the war was drawn by Winston Churchill as victory "of the first order" after days of official reserve—was drawn by the Prime Minister himself and the communiques sent here by the Egyptian command.

Expect To Seize 3 Divisions

Aside from the 20,000-odd Fascist soldiers estimated by the British Middle Eastern headquarters to be prisoners of war, Churchill declared that in the rough noose now being drawn by British armored units "it would not be surprising if at least the best part of three Italian divisions, including numerous Blackshirt formations, had been either destroyed or captured."

He made no effort to put this hapless force in terms of numbers of men, but an Italian division usually runs from 14,000 to 17,000—and the total number of Italians in Egypt had been estimated by British sources in the past at 80,000.

Anxiety Now Removed

"The whole episode," the Prime Minister told the House of Commons in its most exultant session in many a day, "must be judged upon the background of the fact that it is only three or four months ago that our anxieties for the defense of Egypt were acute.

"These anxieties are now removed and the British guarantee and pledge that Egypt would be effectively defended against all comers has been in every way made good."

The position tonight, according to official sources both here and in Cairo, was this:

The Italians still held out at only one or two points along the eighty-five miles of Egyptian coast which they had taken in an offensive sprung early in the autumn from adjoining Italian Libya, and a general retreat was declared developing.

Smash Toward Libya

Some units of the British mechanized army were striking at the last of these Italian-held pockets; others, in pursuit of fleeing Italians, were smashing westward toward Libya; the Mediterranean fleet was shelling what the Admiralty called "the focal points of the Italian retreat" at Salum and at Bardia, on the Libyan coast.

The British air force, operating on a twenty-four-hour schedule, was declared already to have dropped several tons of bombs upon Salum, which lies just beyond the Libyan frontier within Egypt, and to have machine-gunned the retreating Fascist troops along the Salum road, along with a dozen other Italian outposts and air fields, throwing the Fascists "into utter confusion."

Sidi Barrani Victory Hailed by Eden

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Major Anthony Eden, the Secretary for War, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff, sent the following message of congratulation today to Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, commander of British forces in the Middle East:

"On behalf of all ranks of the army serving at home and in other theaters, we send to you and all under your command congratulations on your victory (at Sidi Barrani). Your brilliant stroke has delighted us all and filled us with pride."

vaded Egypt, could effect a retreat.

The question then was whether the encircling positions which Gen. Wilson's forces had captured after their brilliantly executed desert march could be effectively maintained, and whether the net so drawn could be forced at all points to the seashore.

The strong position of Sidi Barrani and various fortified posts in this neighborhood appeared to be a considerable obstacle.

However, Sidi Barrani has been captured and the whole coastal region, with the exception of one or two points still holding out, is in the hands of British and Imperial troops.

Seven thousand prisoners have already reached Matruh so far. We do not know yet how many Italians were caught in the encirclement, but it would not be surprising if at least the best part of three Italian divisions, including numerous Black Shirt formations, had been either destroyed or captured.

As Sidi Barrani was the advanced base of all the Italian forces which had invaded Egypt and were preparing for further inroads, it seems probable that considerable masses of material may be found there.

I may be able next week to make a fuller statement.

In the mean while the pursuit to the westward continues with the greatest vigor. The air force are bombing and the navy are shelling the principal road open to the retreating enemy, and considerable additional captures have already been reported, besides those which fell in the original encirclement.

While it is too soon to measure the scale of these operations, it is clear they constitute a victory which, in this African theater of war, is of the first order and which reflects the highest credit upon Sir Archibald Wavell, Sir Maitland Wilson, staff officers who planned this exceedingly complicated operation, and upon troops who performed the remarkable feat of endurance and daring which accompanied it.

The whole episode must be judged upon the background of fact that it is only three or four months ago that our anxieties for the defense of Egypt were acute.

These anxieties are now removed, and the British guaranty and pledge that Egypt would effectively be defended against all comers has been in every way made good.

Churchill's Report on Victory

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The complete text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's remarks in the House of Commons today on the British offensive in North Africa follows:

The House last Tuesday evidently appreciated the full significance of the fact which I announced, without commenting upon it, that a British column had reached the coast between Buqbuq and Sidi Barrani. That, of course, cut through the principal road by which the main body of the Italian Army, which had in-

30.24-6377

30.24—6377

Birmingham Heavily Raided

New Night Attack on Midlands Begun After Destructive Assault on Industrial City.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Nazi warplanes opened an attack on the Midlands area tonight after thrusting twice during the day at London without penetrating the capital's defenses.

Bombs were dropped on one Midlands town. The planes then moved over to other areas, where they ran into fierce anti-aircraft fire. Additional planes were reported over the northeast section and over Liverpool.

The industrial Birmingham area and other Midlands towns were hammered last night with high explosives and incendiaries.

London was under air raid alarm overnight for fourteen hours.

Sirens sounded the almost nightly alert over London early tonight and gunfire broke out immediately. Three flares were dropped in a line over one London district.

Raiders also were reported over towns in the Midlands and over a city in northwest England.

Among buildings hit in the Birmingham area were six churches, eleven schools, two movie theaters, private homes and public shelters, according to British reports (which seldom tell of military objectives hit by raiders). Considering the scale of the Midlands attacks, the casualties were not believed to have been heavy.

Mother, Father and Son Killed.

Some casualties were suffered when an auxiliary fire service station was hit and the staff of an air raids precautions depot were buried under debris resulting from a direct hit, but all were rescued alive.

A war reserve policeman was killed in another section.

In another Midland town, a husband, wife and son were all killed when a bomb struck their home.

Following the usual pattern, the first night raiders dropped incendiaries, which guided the second wave with its explosives. Many fires were started, but were quickly extinguished or brought under control, the British said.

The anti-aircraft barrage in the Birmingham area was heavier than ever before there since the start of the air siege.

Four Enemy Planes Shot Down.

The Government reported four enemy aircraft destroyed today.

During the daylight stabs at London, Thames-side batteries blasted at the first formation, which flew too high to be seen by ordinary observers. The volume of the engine drone, however, indicated that it was large.

The second formation was heard flying up the estuary a few minutes later.

Then followed the noise of two separate air battles. They lasted only a short time and the raiders were repulsed.

Only one bomb was dropped on the London area during the day's raids. A German flying at a great height unleashed this harmlessly in an open field as he was being driven off by Hurricane fighters.

Shopping Center Machine-gunned.

While a lone Messerschmitt made a hit-and-run attack on a southeast coastal town before noon, machine-gunning one place and dropping one bomb which missed and fell into the sea, a number of other raiders crossed the coast at great height.

This afternoon two Messerschmitt 109 fighters machine-gunned the shopping centers of a southeast coastal town. The raiders dived in from the sea and skimmed the roof tops. They fired six bursts each which broke a few windows and shattered roof slates.

Many pedestrians had narrow escapes, but none was hurt.

The Germans flew at less than 300 feet for nearly three miles before they were forced into the clouds by machine-gun fire from cliff posts.

Last night's raid on London, which opened around 6 P. M., ended the longest bombless period—two days and two nights—which the capital has had since the aid siege began last August. Bad weather over the Nazi bases across the channel was said to have grounded the raiders.

Eton College Suffers.

Meanwhile today it was disclosed for the first time that parts of historic Eton College dating back to the fifteenth century, the Bristol Guild Hall and Assize Court and the Wembley Stadium pitch, used for the soccer cup finals, were damaged in recent raids.

Some of the oldest parts of Eton—including the schoolyard and the headmaster's house—were damaged. Valuable stained glass in the school chapel was blown out and shattered.

Classrooms built by Sir Christopher Wren and the school offices below them were wrecked by a delayed action bomb. The school's world war memorial also was damaged.

The old Crown Court at the Bristol Guild Hall was destroyed.

Munitions Plant Reported Hit

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—DNB, official German news agency, said today that strong units of the German air force bombed a munitions plant at Birmingham, England, last night "with success." Smaller groups attacked London and Liverpool, the agency said.

London, Friday, Dec. 13 (AP)—German bombers, guided to their targets by incendiaries, inflicted damage and a number of casualties last night and early today in raids on east Midlands and northeastern industrial areas which hitherto had escaped bombings.

A town in the northeast reported that high-explosive bombs, preceded by incendiaries, caused a number of casualties during the night in the first raid of the war on that community. Fires were started amidst industrial and commercial property, it was said, but were put out promptly.

British fighter planes went up to challenge the waves of Nazi craft which poured across the east coast and spread out to raid scattered areas.

Additional waves came over the southeast coast, and the Midlands again appeared to be getting it hard.

Fierce anti-aircraft barrages followed the path of high-flying raiders.

London's night-time alert was followed by hours of intermittent gunfire, but there were no reports of

Sheffield Chief Nazi Target In Night Raids, Says Berlin

Heavy Attack On Britain's Steel Center Reported. Other Areas Hitherto Unscathed, Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Friday*, Dec. 13—Large German bombing units picked Sheffield, the great steel center in the east English Midlands, as the center of their night attacks on Britain, informed sources reported early today.

Since the fall of darkness, it was stated, German planes had been leaving bases in France and Belgium in uninterrupted succession for the assault. The weather was reported bad in the Channel region, but more favorable over the Midlands.

Bombs of the heaviest caliber were dropped on steel mills and other industrial plants, it was said. Returning pilots reported several large fires were seen within a few hours after the raid started.

The raid was described as comparable to the fierce ones against Coventry, Birmingham and London recently.

Nazis Bomb English Towns Heretofore Unscathed

bomb damage in the capital during the first four hours of the night raid.

The all-clear sounded before dawn in the London area after guns had been silent for some time and a heavy mist had developed.

A church and a furniture factory were destroyed in one Midlands town; incendiary bombs were dropped on a northeastern locality, but the result, authorities said, was not serious.

The east Midlands region was bombed both during the day and night, the raiders spreading after dark to other sections of the center of the kingdom.

They cruised across the island to Liverpool and were over the northeast, as well. It was the familiar follow up to Wednesday night's concentrated attack on Birmingham, which destroyed or damaged six churches, eleven schools, two theaters and many private homes and public shelters.

Kep High By Defense Fire

Again last night the Midlands anti-aircraft defenses kept the raiders high.

Small squadrons of German fighters and fighter-bombers stabbed across the Kentish coast at London during the day. The Air Ministry said that they were largely intercepted and that three were shot down, but some bombs were dropped in outer London and elsewhere in southeast England.

A fourth raider, this one a bomber, was downed in the southwest. Two fighters machine-gunned the shopping section of a coastal town in the southeast.

Parts Of Eton School Damaged

Early in the night London again was under attack, the sirens sounded before 6.30 P. M. and the anti-aircraft guns began to cough. Flares were dropped early in one district.

During the day it was disclosed that parts of famous Eton School had been damaged in recent air raids, also the Bristol Guild Hall and Assize Court and Wembley Stadium in outer London.

British Bomb Mannheim

British flyers for their part sprayed high explosive and incendiary bombs Wednesday night on Mannheim, important German inland port and chemical manufacturing center, the Air Ministry reported, and attacked French "invasion ports" and German airdromes.

Listing results of the raids, the ministry's news service said a power station at Mannheim was hit, that fires broke out in the city and heavy explosions were heard as the planes turned homeward.

Docks Hammered

Mannheim's docks on the Rhine river and its railroad yards likewise were bombed. The city is a shipping center for southwest Germany with a heavy trade in grain, coal and petroleum.

Bombs were loosed on docks at Calais and Boulogne, French Channel ports, and the much smaller wharves at Etaples, the Air Ministry said, adding that those ports were "badly knocked out" during Wednesday night.

Other German airdromes in French occupied territory were attacked along with additional power stations, inland docks and railway yards in western Germany, it was said.

One raiding plane was lost, the ministry acknowledged.

Sheffield Birthplace Of Modern Steel Industry

The city of Sheffield, reported by Berlin the latest target of Nazi air raiders, may well be called the birthplace of the modern steel industry.

As far back as the days of the Normans, and probably back to the Roman era, iron was made from the ores of the Don valleys around Sheffield. By the fourteenth century the town had become famous for its cutlery.

It was in Sheffield in 1740 that Benjamin Huntsman introduced his process for manufacture of cast steel and paved the way for the far more important Bessemer process, the foundation upon which the world's steel industry was built.

R. A. F. PILOT BLEW NAZI PLANE TO BITS

Relates Amazing Effect of New Fighter Cannon.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry related today how a British fighting plane, newly equipped with cannon, shelled a German Messerschmitt raider which "exploded into little bits in the air like a bursting anti-aircraft shell."

A twenty-one-year-old R. A. F. pilot, the Air Ministry said, scored the first victory with the new armor-piercing cannon in an attack with three other R. A. F. planes against ten to fifteen Messerschmitt 109's.

"At fifteen miles over the channel, I got them within range with my cannon," the pilot said. "I fired a few rounds at one, but missed—perhaps because I was overtaking him so quickly. So I turned my attention to another German. This time, from dead astern, I fired very deliberately with my cannon.

"What happened was like nothing I had ever seen before—not even in the pictures. I gave him two short bursts. The cannon shells went boom-boom and one must have struck his petrol tank.

"The Messerschmitt 109 exploded in front of me like a bursting anti-aircraft shell. There was a quick flash, a cloud of black smoke, and bits were flying through the air. The stuff was simply dripping out of the sky.

"I broke away and looked around. The smoke quickly dispersed, and of all the pieces falling around me there wasn't one I could recognize as any part of an airplane.

"It was the most amazing sight I have ever seen."

Earth Tremor Felt In Wales

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—An earth tremor lasting forty-three seconds was felt tonight in the Welsh areas of Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, the British Press Association reported.

CAPT. B. H. LIDDELL HART

Aldershot, England, Dec. 12 (AP)—A powerful mechanized army "operating under the wings of a supreme air force" is the only means of producing a military decision in the war with the Axis, Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, noted British military commentator, declares in his latest book.

The sixty-four-page volume called "Dynamic Defense" has attracted wide attention in British military circles, and the *Times* termed it "an event."

Denouncing military conservatism which he said blocked for twenty years attempts to mechanize the British army, Liddell Hart wrote:

"Happily, this . . . belongs to the past. Its errors have been made manifest by events."

Juliana's Consort Buys Planes for Dutch

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The refugee Dutch Government announced today that Prince Bernhard, consort of the Crown Princess Juliana, had donated $200,000 for the purchase of two bombers for the Royal Netherlands Navy operating in British waters.

Birmingham to King: 'It's Nice To Be Alive'

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—King George VI picked his way around bomb craters in the streets of Birmingham today, less than twelve hours after the third big German attack on that important Midlands industrial center. A crowd pressed around the monarch as he surveyed damaged buildings and flattened homes.

"We're not downhearted, your majesty; it's nice to be alive," said a Mrs. Ashford, who had just dug herself from the ruins of her home."

"It is, indeed," the King replied.

FIRM ON FOOD BAN

Britain Puts Lives of Its Own People First.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The British Minister of Shipping, Ronald H. Cross, addressed a radio broadcast to the United States last night, on the subject of feeding Europeans now under German rule. He said the food could be sent "only at the cost of the lives of British men, women and children."

Thus, he continued, the choice lies between "their stomachs or our lives. We put the lives of our people first."

"Germany," he declared, "has got to feed these people."

Asks Planes for Royal Navy

Southby, in Commons, Demands Action to Guard Britain on West

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—Sir Archibald R. Southby, Conservative, asked in the House of Commons today that immediate steps be taken to turn over adequate air bases and a proper supply of planes to the fleet air arm for the protection of the vital western approaches to the British Isles.

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, replied that aircraft and airdromes already were being administered by the coastal command, working in close co-operation with the Royal Navy.

The House went into executive session later to discuss the shipping problem.

Head of Norse Army Interned

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Norwegian Telegraph Bureau reported today that Gen. Otto Ruge, who was commander in chief of Norway's forces, had been interned in a concentration camp near Dresden, Germany.

British Consult U. S. On Women's Internment

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Britain is consulting with the United States embassy at Paris over the internment of British women in German-occupied France, it was authoritatively stated today.

Heights Near Tepeleni Stormed, Greeks Report

Desperate Italian Resistance In Region Declared Crushed—Many Alpine Troops Taken Captive, Says Athens

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 12—The Greek southern army has crushed "desperate" Italian resistance in the region of Tepeleni and has stormed the heights to the northeast of that town, capturing a considerable number of Italy's Alpine troops, a Government spokesman said tonight.

The drive toward both Tepeleni and the coastal town of Chimara went on without setback, he added.

There were unconfirmed reports that an Italian colonel of Alpine troops was one of those who had fallen in the day's fighting.

Resistance Declared Crushed

"The news," said the spokesman, "is very good from all sectors of the front and our army is continuing its advance.

"Everywhere the Italians attempted to counter-attack they have failed.

"Thrusts against the Italian army continue in the direction of Chimara. More to the right the Italians are in retreat in the direction of Tepeleni. In this region the resistance has been stiff and sometimes desperate but has been crushed.

"Farther to the right the Italians offered strong resistance. They employed Alpine troops. Nevertheless, our army was able to occupy one after another of the heights which select units defended, and we captured a considerable number of them."

Prisoners And Booty Claimed

Two counter-attacks launched by the Italians on the northern front were declared thrown back and the Italians to have lost even their original positions. The capture of a large number of prisoners and much war material was claimed.

To the northeast, the Greeks said their troops occupied important heights around Premet. This column and the one nearer the coast apparently were coordinating drives aimed at the capture of Tepeleni, road junction twenty miles south of Tirana, Albanian capital.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Italian high command reported that its forces had repulsed sporadic Greek attacks and that Greek prisoners and arms had been captured.]

Italian prisoners were quoted as saying the British and Greek air forces had forced the Fascists to abandon the airdromes at Durazzo, main Italian port of debarkation, and Tirana. Temporary air bases were reported under construction farther behind the lines.

A reconnaissance pilot also brought back a report that bombing had made Valona, secondary port of entry into Albania, virtually useless for large vessels, with piers and jetties pulverized.

A communique of the Greek Ministry of Home Security said:

"Enemy aviation today bombed Lefka (on Cyprus). There were no casualties, and small damage to buildings."

Greeks Hurl Italians Back On North Front in Albania

Athens Reports Capture of Many Prisoners and Highly Important Peak—R. A. F. Pounds Fascist Airdromes.

ATHENS, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Italian forces were reported today to have attempted counter-attacks at two points in the northern sector of the Albanian front, only to be driven back by the Greeks with heavy losses and lose the positions from which they attacked. The Greeks were said to have captured a large number of prisoners and much war material.

Italian prisoners were quoted as saying that British Royal Air Force and Greek attacks on the airdromes at Durazzo and Tirana, main port of entry into Albania and the capital, respectively, had been so effective that the Italians had abandoned the fields.

Fascist engineers were said to be building temporary fields from which to operate against and behind the encroaching Greek lines. Bad weather has curtailed air activity of both sides in the last two days.

A pilot of a reconnaissance plane reported that damage at Valona, a secondary port of entry into Albania, had rendered use of the harbor impracticable for large vessels. Piers and jetties were said to have been turned into masses of splinter wood and rubble.

The Greek forces driving up the south Albanian coast from Porto Edda toward the heights of Chimara, twenty miles to the north, are meeting no serious resistance from the retreating Italians, a Greek spokesman declared today.

"In the region of Premet and north of Premet the Greek drive toward the interior of Albania continued in spite of snow and rain, and Greek troops succeeded in occupying heights of very great strategic importance," he asserted.

"More to the north, the enemy was thrown back from very strong positions, 6,000 feet high, which the enemy defended seriously. So great was the importance of this height that the Italians tried a counter-attack with picked troops, but they were repelled with serious losses."

Hear of Greek Reverses.

BELGRADE, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Advices from Ohrid, on the Yugoslav border, said today that the Italians had wiped out minor Greek gains northwest of Moskopole and west of Pogradetz, at the northern end of the Albanian front, where the Greeks are concentrating in a drive on Elbasani.

Says Attacks Were Repelled.

ROME, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Reporting on the Albanian war, the Italian High Command stated today that the Italians had repulsed sporadic Greek attacks with the capture of prisoners and arms.

CLAIMS BRITISH ARE TRYING TO WRECK MORALE

Charges Agents Inside Italy Spread "Insidious" Propaganda

Radio Admits Fall Of Sidi Barrani, But Says "What Of It"

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 12—Fascist newspapers warned the Italian people tonight against "false news of imaginary catastrophies" for Italian arms, which, it was charged, British agents inside Italy are spreading in an attempt to destroy morale.

Widespread publication was given to news that Adelchi Serena, secretary of the Fascist party, had talked with the former leaders of Fascist "action squads." These were the party's street-fighting forces in the early days of Fascism.

The Rome radio tonight conceded the fall of Sidi Barrani, the key Italian base in Egypt, although the high command did not. The speaker added:

"What of it?"

No Outward Signs Of Alarm

Outward signs of alarm over the British attack were lacking.

However, Virginio Gayda, the frequent press voice of Premier Mussolini, used three columns in *il Giornale d'Italia* to accuse British propaganda agents inside this country of combining with the foreign radio to retail "insidious" reports of Fascist reverses.

These agents are "more or less identified," he said, and are backing up an "unusual" concentration of armed forces with which the British hope to break Italy.

British "Need For Good News"

Gayda declared this underground action was motivated by the British "need for good news," British desire to increase American faith in a British victory, and a British design to impose "a war of nerves" on Italy.

He said the propaganda was cracking up on the rock of Italian firmness.

As for the Greek campaign, the press reported that the new chief of general staff, Gen. Ugo Cavallero, and the commander in chief in Albania, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, were reestablishing a more favorable situation for the Italians.

Enemy Attacks "Smashed"

Regime Fascista asserted "new enemy attacks have been smashed by our heroic resistance and everything lets us hope for our imminent recovery."

The high command added that "sporadic" Greek attacks had been repelled, and that prisoners and arms had been captured.

Roberto Farinacci, outspoken editor of *Regime Fascista*, harked back to the recent resignation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as chief of the general staff and indicated that Badoglio was telling friends he had opposed the Greek campaign from the start and that more divisions were needed to launch it than he possessed.

Today he stressed that no one must blame the "political command," in the hands of il Duce, for the reverses in Greece and Albania, since "it was the duty of the technical military organization to carry out the war."

General Replaced

Badoglio's resignation, on December 6, was followed the next day by the replacement of Gen. Cesare Mario de Vecchi, Count di val Cismon, as commander of the strategic Italian-fortified Dodecanese islands, which lie between Greece and Turkey.

In the same swift sequence, Italy decreed imprisonment and crop confiscation for recalcitrant farmers, threatened laggard mine owners with loss of their concessions and ordered a speed-up in the production of war materials.

Just previously Italy had effected an agreement under which she will increase her food exports to her German ally.

It is just over half a year since Italy went to war with Britain and her then-tottering ally, France. Now Fascism is engaged in critical combat, not only in the battle of Britain itself, but in Africa and Albania.

GAYDA ANNOYED BY PROPAGANDA

Says British Try to Break Italy on Home Front.

CHARGES AGENTS ARE USED

Farinacci Hints Badoglio Talked Against Invasion of Greece.

ROME, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, declared today that Britain had attempted to break Italy in the military field with "unusual armed forces" and on the home front by radio propaganda and "some agents more or less known."

The propaganda offensive, Gayda asserted, had failed. The editor did not say whether the "agents" were foreign or Italian.

"This insidious operation," the editor declared, "which the British would like to carry out today with

30.24-6379

30.24-6379

the aid of foreign radio and some agents more or less known inside the country breaks again in face of the firmness of Italians."

Editorials in all newspapers warned Italians against "false news of imaginary catastrophes" which Gayda, in his three-column editorial, said was British-inspired.

Echo of Street Fighting Days.

Widespread publication was given to the information that Public Works Minister Adelchi Serena had talked with former leaders of the Fascist action squads, which constituted the party's street fighting force in the early days of Fascism.

Gayda said that Britain's concentration of forces against Italy, which he described as exceptional, was motivated by three reasons, which he listed as follows:

1. Because the English needed good news badly.

2. Because they needed to increase American faith in Britain's chances of victory.

3. Because they wanted to impose a war of nerves on Italy.

The Gayda statements, an editorial in Il Giornale d'Italia, did not say whether by agents the editor meant foreign provocateurs or Italian pessimists, against whom other editorial writers have written.

FARINACCI TAKES SLAP AT BADOGLIO

Editor Hints Marshal Talked Against Greek Campaign.

ROME, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Roberto Farinacci, editor of Il Regime Fascista, indicated today that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who resigned last week as Italian Chief of Staff, had told friends that he was opposed to the Italian campaign in Greece and that more divisions were needed to start it than he had at his disposal.

The editor absolved "the political command" in the hands of Premier Mussolini of responsibility and indicated blame of Badoglio without using his name.

Farinacci, who first accused the High Command of "untimeliness and improvidence" on November 23, wrote today:

"Some one who should have had every reason to keep still went around declaring in drawing rooms, hunting preserves and to clusters of his beneficiaries that he did not want the undertaking and a greater number of divisions would be necessary to carry it out.

"It is well then that it be known that that 'some one' assumed the undertaking without reservations to carry out the action to the finish with forces already existing in Albania. Everything else is contrary to the truth."

It would be "infantile," Farinacci wrote, to try to lay responsibility on the political command when it is the duty of the technical military organization to carry out the war. The Government, he said, has not spared money on the army, having spent 170,000,000,000 lire (nominally $8,500,000,000) in preparing it.

It would be "infantile," Farinacci wrote, to try to lay responsibility on the political command when it is the duty of the technical military organization to carry out the war. The Government, he said, has not spared money on the army, having spent 170,000,000,000 lire (nominally $8,500,000,000) in preparing it.

Therefore the Government "had the right to armed forces which would find themselves in full war efficiency at a time of hard testing," Farinacci declared. Regime Fascista joined all other Italian papers in saying it was indispensable that the Italian people should be heart and soul with the army at this time.

NAZIS REPORT 6 SHIPS SUNK

U-Boat Claims 4 Vessels in Attack on Convoy.

NORWEGIAN SEIZED IN EAST

German Prize Crew Brings Freighter to Japan.

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—A German submarine was reported today to have ferreted out a British convoy and sunk four ships totaling 30,000 tons.

Also today a Nazi dive bomber was credited by DNB, the official German news agency, with sinking a 2,000-ton ship with two direct hits southeast of Clacton-on-Sea, and a tanker heading for the Thames was reported bombed and sunk.

A third ship of 1,500 tons was damaged by German planes and left sinking, DNB declared.

Seized by Nazis in Indian Ocean.

TOKIO, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The 8,310-ton Norwegian tanker Ole Jacob was reported today to have been captured in the Indian Ocean by a German raider, brought to Kobe by a prize crew and then to have sailed for an unknown destination.

The whereabout of the Norwegian crew was unknown.

The reports said that the raider was flying the British Union Jack, and halted the Ole Jacob ostensibly for inspection purposes before disclosing her real identity. Official spokesmen here said they had no knowledge of the incident.

Dutch Destroyer Seizes Nazi.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that "the Royal Netherlands ship Van Kinsbergen, Commander J. L. K. Howeke, yesterday intercepted the German steamship Rhein, 6,031 tons, in West Indian waters."

Continuing, the communique said:

"The crew of the Rhein set their ship on fire and attempted to scuttle her. This was frustrated by the prompt and gallant action of the boarding party from the Van Kinsbergen.

"This incident in the western Atlantic illustrates the widespread and effective co-operation being rendered to the Royal Navy by the Royal Netherlands Navy."

Cruiser Due in Port.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The British cruiser Enterprise will arrive here tomorrow afternoon for a routine visit to take on fuel and provisions, it was announced officially today.

It also was learned officially that the Enterprise had not engaged in recent action, disposing of the supposition that she might have caught up with the German auxiliary cruiser which dueled with the British armed merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle last week.

Last of Three Nazi Ships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Dutch destroyer Van Kinsbergen, a surprise companion of British men-o'-war on Atlantic blockade duty, has accounted for the last of the three German merchant ships that recently slipped out of Tampico, Mexico. She captured the Rhein, 6,031 tons, off the coast of Cuba, the naval authorities here revealed last night, and their terse announcement was the first intimation here that Dutch warships were operating in western waters.

Another German freighter, the 5,033-ton Idarwald, which steamed out of Tampico with the Rhein on November 29, was scuttled by her crew on Sunday when intercepted by the British cruiser Diomede. On November 15 a sister ship, the Phrygia, attempted to steal out, but her master, believing he was about to be captured by enemy ships lurking outside the harbor bar, ordered his vessel scuttled. A fourth German freighter, the Orinoco, was halted by engine trouble before she could clear Tampico harbor, and is still there.

Pact Is Signed By Yugoslavia With Hungary

'Lasting Peace' Is Vowed; Both Promise to Consult on Mutual Problems

BELGRADE, Dec. 12 (AP).—Yugoslavia and Axis-aligned Hungary bound themselves today in a broad pact of "lasting peace and eternal friendship."

The accord, which provides that the two countries "consult on all questions which could concern their mutual interests," was signed after two days of negotiations between Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovich of Yugoslavia and Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Stephen Csaky.

A joint communique issued after the two officials put their signatures to the pact said the strengthening of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations would "serve the best interests of the two neighbor countries and also the well-being of the Danube Basin."

Csaky said further in a statement that the two countries "now are able to consecrate themselves to work for national consolidation, in order to do their utmost to aid the efforts of the powers whose aim it is to spare at least this part of Europe from catastrophe, and preserve values, which when bloodshed ends can be useful in re-creating the world."

In a toast at a banquet tonight Cincar-Markovich declared the accord put the basis for the whole consolidation of the Danube Basin "in harmony with two friendly and great neighbor ,powers—Germany and Italy."

Csaky said the pact "corresponds with Axis powers' idea of peaceful stablization of southeastern Europe."

The agreement, signed here by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, read:

"Article 1. Lasting peace and eternal friendship shall exist between the kingdoms of Yugoslavia and Hungary.

"Article 2. The signatories agree to consult with regard to all questions which could concern their mutual interests.

"Article 3. The pact will become effective when the instruments of ratification have been exchanged with Budapest, and this will be done promptly."

Informed persons said that the conversations had not touched on the revision of frontiers. There were unconfirmed reports that the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Ivan Popoff, might visit Belgrade soon in a possible Yugoslavian-Bulgarian rapprochement.

Plays Santa to War Prisoners

Claiborne Pell Leaves Lisbon for Germany With Supplies for Britons.

LISBON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Claiborne Pell, playing Santa Claus for British war prisoners in Germany, rolled out of Lisbon today in a motor car loaded with everything from plum puddings to bedroom slippers.

Mr. Pell, son of Herbert Claiborne Pell, the American Minister to Portugal, was accompanied by a Portuguese Red Cross mechanic, Alfredo Antonio Fonseca, in a machine owned by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., the American Ambassador to Poland. They hoped to reach the Swiss-German border by the end of next week.

The car, flying the flag of the Portuguese Red Cross, is loaded with 10,000 cigarettes, 150 plum puddings, some 440 pounds of woolen clothing, 70 pairs of shoes, 70 pairs of bedroom slippers and half a ton of foodstuff collected by the American-born Mrs. Ian Campbell, wife of a British prisoner of war.

Her husband, acknowledging receipt of the first weekly consignment of clothing, said "Every single garment is a godsend—'tis terribly cold here."

Pell's Mother Gets Letter.

Mrs. Hugo Koehler of 1140 Fifth avenue, mother of Claiborne Pell, said today she had received a letter from her son stating he had been interested in obtaining some sort of transportation to deliver packages for prisoners of war (not mentioning what prisoners) which had become piled up on piers at Lisbon. Since becoming divorced from the American Minister to Portugal, Mrs. Koehler married Hugo Koehler, former naval commander.

Young Pell, who is 2[illegible] years old was graduated from Princeton University last June. As he had a high draft number and was not likely to be called soon, he decided to visit his father in Portugal. The youth's grandmother, Mrs. Edward Padelford, mother of Mrs. Koehler, also lives at 1140 Fifth avenue.

Russia Dooms Terrorist

Sentences Dzikunsky, White Leader and Later Polish Agent

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Kiev Provincial Court passed a death sentence today on Simeon Dzikunsky, chief of the Ukrainian White (anti-Soviet) Terrorist band in the Russian civil war and later an agent of the Polish Secret Service.

Dzikunsky was captured in the Soviet occupation of the western Ukraine in September, 1939. The prosecution charged that he led raids on Soviet settlements on the Kiev western frontier province in 1919 and 1920. Once, it was charged, he burned a synagogue after locking 200 persons inside.

MOSCOW REPORTS A BORDER CLASH

But Keeps Both Location and Date Secret.

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Red army border guards reported today that one man had been killed, two wounded and twenty-three captured in a frontier clash with an armed force of intruders. The location and date of the fight were not disclosed.

A dispatch to the newspaper Comsomol Pravda, describing the encounter briefly, said that two Soviet detachments halted the band at the border, received re-enforcements and then rounded up the band after a brief exchange of fire.

The Russian force was said to have suffered only one casualty, slight wounding of one of the guards.

Norway Papers Report Five Vessels Lost

Twenty-One Crew Members Missing From Tankers And Freighters, It Is Said

Oslo, Norway, Dec. 12 (Via Berlin, A.P.)—Norwegian newspapers reported today the loss of five freighters and tankers as a "result of the war." Twenty-one crew members were missing.

The freighters were listed as the Dokka, 1,168 tons; the Gro, 4,211 tons; the Snefjeld, 1,643 tons; the Filefjell, 7,616 tons, and the Strombus, 6,549 tons. The vessels had not been operating under local Norwegian control because of the war. (Presumably they were in British service.)

Tales Of Restrictions Denied At Jerusalem

Officials Join In Saying British Have Not Imposed Rules On Patriarch

Jerusalem, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Latin patriarchate and Government officials joined in emphatic assertions today that no restrictions had been imposed by the British upon the patriarch of Jerusalem, Msgr. Luigi Barlassina.

(A Vatican City news service said yesterday it had been confirmed that the British were holding the patriarch in the patriarchal palace.)

"His Beatitude's position has been respected and revered by British authorities here and absolutely no restrictions have been imposed," stated a patriarchate spokesman.

Interviewers visited the patriarchate in the old city of Jerusalem today and were neither molested nor questioned. They found Monsignor Barlassina in his book-lined study, deep in preparations for Christmas services.

Hertzog Resigns From South African Parliament

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Former Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog and N. C. Havenga, former Minister of Finance, announced their resignation today as Members of Parliament.

A few weeks ago M... signed as leade... th... Nationalist party (in which ca... ity he headed the so-called peace movement in the union, which is a British commonwealth).

Hungarian Loses First Of 7 Duels With Nazis Who Claim Insults

Budapest, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gen. Marton Lipcesy, the Hungarian Parliament's star fencer, lost the first of his seven duels today to Hungarian Nazi opponents who feel he insulted the honor or their ideology.

Lipcesy suffered a cut running from ear to mouth in four hard rounds with Ludwig Gruber.

He will wait until the wound heals before taking on his next opponent.

St. Gotthard Line Blocked

BERNE, Dec. 12 (AP).—Traffic on the railway line through famous St. Gotthard Pass between Italy and Switzerland was halted for several hours today by an avalanche, which derailed the locomotive of a freight train. The line normally carries considerable traffic in coal and other materials.

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, who quit as Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa when Parliament rejected his plans to keep the dominion out of war, resigned from Parliament today as a result of another rebuff.

With him went his former Finance Minister, N. C. Havenga. In a joint letter to their constituents they said they were retiring to private life because the reunited Nationalist party recently disclosed a lack of confidence in them.

General Hertzog is 74, Havenga several years this junior.

Bones Of Napoleon's Son Carried To Paris On Orders Of Hitler

Vienna, Dec. 12 (AP)—... sarcophagus conta... bones ... Napoleon's only son, th... uke of Reichstadt, who was known as Napoleon II, was removed from a crypt in the Capucine Church today and carried to Paris at Adolf Hitler's orders, it was learned tonight.

With this gesture a long-cherished dream of a great number of Frenchmen was realized. For decades a French national organization has been trying to have the remains taken to the French capital to rest alongside those of Napoleon. The body of the latter was removed from St. Helena to Paris a hundred years ago.

Since his death in Vienna in 1832 the body of Napoleon's son had rested in the "Hapsburg vault" beneath the Capucine Church here, together with those of other members of the Hapsburg family.

DISPUTE IN URUGUAY OVER BASES WIDENS

Three More Ministers Quit In Opposition To U. S. Collaboration Policy

Senator Says Nation Does Not Want Repetition Of "Caribbean Treatment"

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Dec. 12—The rift between President Alfredo Baldomir and opponents of collaboration with the United States in construction of naval bases for hemispheric use widened today with the resignation of three more Cabinet Ministers.

The three who quit in a body—Juan Jose Arteaga, minster of public works; Gervasio Posadas Belgrano, minister of industries, and Abalcazar Garcia, minister of public education—are members of the Nationalistic Herrerista party which has opposed the conversations with the United States.

Six Quit In 3 Weeks

They brought to six the number of Cabinet Ministers to quit within the last three weeks. Four have resigned in opposition to the policy on bases and the other two, Vice-President Cesar Charlone, Finance Minister, and Minister of Agriculture Esteban Elena, quit yesterday in a dispute over agricultural policy.

With the latest resignations came a denunciation of the United States by Senator Luis Alberto Herrera, leader of the Herreristas, who control half the votes in the Senate.

Repudiate "Yankee" Bases

"South American republics have plenty of reason to be on guard," Herrera said. "We do not want 'Caribbean treatment' repeated here. That's why we repudiate 'Yankee' bases here."

Despite the growing opposition, Baldomir, who yesterday defended the proposed bases, is confident of putting the final plan through Congress.

He could do this by the simple expedient of calling a joint session of Congress, in which his coalition would have a majority.

The resignations today came after Baldomir's pointed reference to Herrerista Cabinet members following the appearance of criticism of the United States conversations in pro-Herrerista newspapers.

Outside Opposition

Baldomir faced opposition from other South American countries as well as at home.

Argentina, Uruguay's powerful neighbor across the Rio de La Plata estuary, is understood to be the center of this opposition from abroad. The Buneos Aires Government is said to view with disfavor the prospect of a new and formidable military or naval power assuming a dominant position in the River Plata approaches.

Foreign Minister Alberto Guiani of Uurguay and Julio Roca, Argentine Foreign Minister, discussed the whole question of defense plans tonight in a meeting on the Uruguayan estate of a mutual Argentine friend.

Rumania May Seize Jewish Urban Property

BUCHAREST, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Premier Ion Antonescu's government, which recently confiscated large Jewish properties in rural areas, was reported today to be considering expropriation of all Jewish urban real estate.

Under a new decree the government also was reported to have seized forty-five Danube ... er tugboats owned by Jews and to be preparing to seize all Jewish-owned radios.

New Russo-German Boundaries Are Approved

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The boundary between Germany and Soviet Union, fixed by a mixed commission in ten months of negotiation, has been approved by both governments, DNB, official German news agency, announced today. Germany and Russia have a common frontier in Poland and along Russian-incorporated Lithuania.

RAIDS EXCHANGED OVER THAI BORDER

Hanoi Reports 2 Retaliatory Air Attacks After Town in Indo-China Is Assaulted

READY FOR A SETTLEMENT

Bangkok Says It Is Willing to Cease Fighting — Riots in Colony Ended, Vichy Says

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 12 (AP)—Undeclared border warfare between French Indo-China and Thailand was reported today to have spread to the interior of both territories, with raids and counter-raids by rival air forces.

Officials here said that yesterday aircraft had raided Saravani, in the center of this French colony, and that a retaliatory attack was made immediately on Undorn and Sakolakon airports, about thirty-five miles inside Thailand.

Indo-Chinese officials said that three tons of bombs were unloaded by their pilots and that huge fires were started in both places. The extent of the damage at Saravani was not disclosed.

It was announced here, meanwhile, that communications had been re-established with Bangkok, the Thai capital, but officials said there was little prospect of a break in the diplomatic deadlock precipitated by Thai territorial claims.

Hanoi officials reiterated their willingness to attempt a negotiated settlement, but said Bangkok had shown no willingness to receive a Vichy-appointed peace and boundary commission. The commission was named in October.

Ready to Talk, Thailand Says

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Dec. 12 (AP)—A Thai communique issued in Bangkok today asserted that the Thai High Command was willing to withhold further attacks in the two-month-old undeclared border warfare with French Indo-China if the French would agree to do likewise.

The communiqué also reiterated Thailand's readiness to define the frontier in accordance with international practice if the French would send negotiators to Bangkok.

A Thai Consulate official here reported that on Tuesday the Thai air force had bombed Vientiane, capital of Laos State, 280 miles southwest of Hanoi, as well as "many other" Indo-China airports, "with most satisfactory results," while Thai artillery shelled the border town of Thakhek, 265 miles southwest of Hanoi.

The report said the attacks had been reprisals for a French raid on a Thai border town in which two were killed and eight wounded. One Thai plane was reported missing after the series of raids.

FREE FRENCH LEADER

Des Chompre Establishes Headquarters in Asia.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Guy Quoniam des Chompre, a former French diplomatic official, established headquarters in Singapore today to direct and co-ordinate activities in the Far East of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement.

He was on his way to join De Gaulle in London when he was ordered here.

The De Gaulle movement has been organized openly for some time in Hongkong, Shanghai and other centers in the Orient, except in French Indo-China, where a Vichy Government appointee, Admiral Jean Decoux, heads the Colonial Administration.

Axis Planning Schools To Train Nazi Police For Colonial Service

Berlin, Dec. 12 (AP)—Establishment of Axis schools to prepare German policemen for colonial service was announced today.

The instruction will start here and be continued later in Rome, and there will be several months of practical duty in the Italian colonies, the announcement said.

Training of prospective colonial officials in Germany has been going on for many months. The courses include studies in mining, forestry, medicine, transportation, native psychology, racial policies and administration.

Real Buried Treasure Arrives From China

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 12—Approximately $5,000,000 worth of antimony, buried in wooden cases years ago in the muddy bottom of the Chinese river to protect it from seizure by the Japanese, has arrived in New York by steamer and now lies in warehouses of the New York Foreign Trade Zone Operators, Inc., it was learned today.

Also newly landed in the foreign trade zone is $5,000,000 worth of tungsten ore from mines in Burma, which was rushed aboard ship at Rangoon a few weeks ago when the threat of war hung perilously low over the Far East.

Stored On Staten Island

The foreign trade zone's warehouses and piers are on Staten Island.

Antimony and tungsten both are important raw materials in the making of alloy metals.

China, an important producer of antimony, had been secretly preparing the antimony for market over a long period of years, then sinking the cases of the finished product in the China river unbeknownst to the Japanese. Resistance of the Japanese military penetration put a heavy drain on Chinese resources, so the Chinese, to raise cash, recently hauled up the cached treasure, and sent it to the United States for sale.

Tungsten Caravan

The tungsten ore from Burma was freighted over winding, mountainous Burmese roads and down to the harbor at Rangoon on the backs of donkeys, where it was loaded aboard steamer for its 8,000-mile sea voyage here.

A refinery is being set up in the foreign trade zone and the ore shortly will be taken out of the small clo... bags in which it was shipped, clea... and packed in 500-pound steel drum... to await consignment to buyers.

LEAVE BLANK

30.24-6381

30.24—6381

LORD LOTHIAN DIES SUDDENLY AFTER PLEA FOR AMERICAN HELP

British Ambassador's Demise Is Laid to Relapse From Uremic Infection--- Passes Away at Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, died today just a few hours after he had pleaded for American aid which he said would make England sure of victory over Nazi Germany. He had fought on diplomatic fronts since the war began.

Death came at 2 A. M. in the huge Georgian embassy on Washington's Massachusetts avenue. It was from there that yesterday his temporary successor, Neville Butler, carried this appeal by Lord Lothian to an audience in Baltimore:

"If you back us you will not be backing a quitter. It is for you to decide whether it is to your interest to give us whatever assistance may be necessary in order to make certain that Britain shall not fall."

Embassy Announces Death.

His embassy made this announcement on the decease of the man who has represented Great Britain's interests in the United States since four days before his country declared war on Germany:

"The British embassy deeply regrets to have to announce that the Marquess of Lothian died early this morning.

"Lord Lothian was taken ill on Sunday night and although he continued to improve during Monday and Tuesday, he suffered a relapse last night.

"The cause of death was a uremic infection."

Lord Lothian, 58 years old, had been indisposed several days. He canceled an appearance last night before the American Farm Bureau Federation in Baltimore and the speech he had prepared for delivery before the federation was read for him.

The Ambassador was attended by Luther P. Cudworth of Boston, C. S. B. (bachelor of Christian science), and Dr. Benjamin F. Weems, M. D., of Washington, who pronounced him dead and notified the coroner.

Lord Lothian was a Christian Scientist and had written much about that faith.

Hull Going to Embassy.

Secretary of State Hull, on whom Lord Lothian usually called at least once a week for long and informal talks on mutual Anglo-American problems throughout the world, arranged to go to the embassy to express his regrets. Word was sent President Roosevelt in the Caribbean.

Lord Lothian, returning recently from an official visit to London, raised publicly the question of financial aid to Great Britain by declaring his country needed "planes, munitions, ships and finances."

The question of whether to allow American food supplies to pass through the blockade for relief of civil population in German-occupied countries also was raised with his Government during his visit to London, and the Ambassador announced Tuesday night that it had been decided the blockade could not be relaxed.

The problems of the war and especially those of getting material American assistance imposed a heavy strain on the Ambassador and this was believed to have contributed to his death.

Avoiding large social functions in favor of small dinner discussions with select groups of Americans, Lord Lothian displayed an unusual understanding of Americans and American public opinion.

Opposed Propaganda.

He was said to have insisted at the beginning of the war that his country refrain from any propaganda in the United States and instead present only the facts of the war.

British censorship of American mail and shipping difficulties resulting from the blockade raised fresh problems with the United States in which the Ambassador was credited with adroit handling.

Informal and looking more like a Middle Western business man than a British Ambassador, Lord Lothian cut through diplomatic red tape in favor of direct discussion with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and other officials on many problems.

The Ambassador was a bachelor.

In the Baltimore speech Lord Lothian reiterated a stand he had taken with increasing seriousness in recent weeks—that England would triumph in the war if given American aid.

The six-foot envoy, who succeeded Sir Ronald Lindsay as the British Embassador here, had won a high place in the esteem of members of the diplomatic set.

As early as 1916 he took an important place in the British Government. In that year he became secretary to Prime Minister Lloyd George. He was known as Lloyd George's "Col. House," and was credited with having written many sections of the Versailles Treaty.

He received his title in 1930 on the death of a cousin. Besides being the Marquess of Lothian he is Lord Newbattle, Earl of Lothian, Baron Jedburgh, Earl of Ancrum, Baron Kerr of Nisbet, Baron Long-Newton and Dolphingston, Viscount of Brien, Baron Kerr of Neubattle and Baron Ker.

Lord Lothian was a Christian Scientist and had written much about that faith.

When he arrived here in August, 1939, it was his fifteenth journey to the United States. As secretary of the Rhodes Trust, he had visited forty-four of the States and prided himself on knowing something about American public opinion.

Once Believed Hitler.

Lord Lothian once believed that Adolf Hitler was "earnestly" desirous of peace, and he advocated an Anglo-German pact. He even suggested that Germany's colonies be restored to her. Then came Munich and Hitler's seizure, first of the Sudentenland, and then of all Czecho-Slovakia. From that time on, Lothian was convinced that the only way to deal with Hitler and Mussolini was through superior power.

Lord Lothian returned only recently from a visit in London and urged public discussion of financial aid to Great Britain by declaring that country's finances were running low.

Lord Lothian was attended by Dr. Luther T. Cudworth of Boston, C. S. B. (bachelor of Christian science), and Dr. Benjamin F. Weems, M. D., of Washington, who pronounced him dead and notified the coroner.

LONDON IS SHOCKED BY LOTHIAN DEATH

Envoy Was Considered Very Man Needed in U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The death of Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, came as a shock today to officials in London.

"It's like a plank had dropped out of things," said one.

The Ambassador had the highest confidence of his superior colleagues as the very man needed at a critical time to build up British-American relations. Official quarters said quite frankly that the death had created a severe gap in diplomatic ranks.

There was no immediate mention of possible successors.

However, the Government considered it vital that the post of Ambassador be filled without delay, it was learned reliably.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Sir Gerald Campbell, British High Commissioner in Canada said today that the death of Lord Lothian "is a national loss suffered at a time when men of his directness, sincerity and energy are badly needed."

"His name can assuredly be inscribed on the casualty list of this war," the Commissioner said, "for he had not spared himself ever since the war broke out, and only recently he flew to Great Britain and back expressly to see for himself what the position is and thus be a better interpreter to our friends in the United States."

J. P. Moffat, the United States Minister to Canada, said: "I was shocked to learn of Lord Lothian's death in Washington. I had known him as a friend for many years. In the course of his service as British Ambassador to the United States he had won the admiration and confidence of all who dealt with him."

Tank Division's Test Run Marks It 'World's Best'

90-Mile Dash Writes Army History, General Asserts It Has No Rival Abroad

By The Associated Press

ABBEVILLE, Ala., Dec. 12.—The United States Army put a full armored division into the field today, writing a new page in Western Hemisphere military history with what officers called the world's most powerful striking force.

Ten thousand men moved out of Fort Benning after a leisurely breakfast, roared ninety miles in parallel columns by lunch time and settled down in bivouac areas at Blakely, Ga., and Abbeville, Ala.

The troops making up the 2d Armored Division traveled in 1,102 vehicles, tanks, combat cars, trucks, motorcycles and a few airplanes.

Commanded by Brig. Gen. George S. Patton jr., the march set several records.

It was the first time a full armored division had moved across country in the Western Hemisphere.

On the ninety-mile run only five tanks were stopped for repairs and four of these resumed the march before their organizations were settled in camp.

The 400 tanks were the largest concentration of this type of combat vehicles ever undertaken in the United States.

Gen. Patton, highly pleased by the performance of the division, asserted "There is nothing in the world equal to it."

He said the division was modeled somewhat along the lines of the German panzer divisions but "with improvements." The two American armored divisions are more powerful "than anything in Europe," he said, and have equipment superior both in performance and fire power.

Scout cars and combat cars are sturdier and are equipped with a mechanical device for ditch and embankment climbing "that nobody in Europe has," he added.

The 2d Armored Division moved ready to fight in any direction, on the ground or in the air. Combining training with the trip, the division sent observation cars ahead, aided by aviation.

Radio kept the officers in constant communication with all units. One tank column alone stretched over eight miles of highway. Troops were alert for "enemy" on the flanks as well as ahead.

Overcast skies apparently kept "enemy" aviation grounded but, as military police preceding the division marked off highways and blocked streets, crowds gathered.

Schools turned out when the first column roared by, and the children lined the roads, cheering and waving wildly. Negro field hands abandoned their plows and hurried for the roadside for a closer look. Two or three staring share-croppers crowded the doorway of nearly every cotton-patch shanty. Grinning tank drivers opened their sirens and made their machines fairly hop through the little towns.

More officers and men than first announced, 10,520, made the trip, which tomorrow will continue to Panama City, Fla. There were 5,250 in the Alabama column, the others in the Georgia route.

Hull Reaffirms Panama Policy On Neutral Zone

Remarks on Naval Incidents Seen Forecasting Protest by American Republics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—A series of naval incidents within the Pan-American neutrality zone has agai nbrought the European war close to American shores, but there was no indication today whether concrete steps were planned to halt such occurrences.

Questioned about the seizure of the German freighter Rhein by the Netherlands destroyer Van Kinsbergen off the Cuban coast, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, tersely reaffirmed the policy laid down under the Declaration of Panama. In that declaration, the American republics insisted that "the waters to a reasonable distance from their coasts shall remain free from the commission of hostile acts."

Mr. Hull's remarks today raised the possibility that a collective protest by all the American republics might be made to the belligerents involved in this and other recent incidents. This procedure was followed in earlier cases, including the naval battle which preceded the scuttling of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee at Montevideo.

Another possibility was a further strengthening of the neutrality patrol in American waters, but under the Panama declaration, warships engaged in this patrol have no authority to act against belligerent vessels.

The presence of Dutch warcraft in this hemisphere had not been generally known before the seizure of the Rhein by the Van Kinsbergen. The Netherlands has possessions in the West Indies — Dutch Guiana and Curacao—but it could not be learned here whether the Dutch destroyer and possibly other Netherlands warships were based at these points or in Allied British ports in that area.

The He[illegible] ported S[illegible]

The Na[illegible] broadcasting pany sak[illegible] erday it had up a Ge[illegible] ac[illegible] rep[illegible] d Nazi freigh[illegible] Helgoland had run the British blo[illegible]ade fror America an[illegible] was in an u port. The German announc the Helgoland's arrival wa the British blockade is no ough as ge[illegible]ally believ[illegible] C. reported. The Helgo[illegible]nd s from a Colombian port six [illegible] ago.

Hull Denies Undue Rise In Nazi Consulate Staffs

Tells Representative Anderson Increase Are Normal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told Representative John Z. Anderson, Republican, of California, in a letter today that increases in German consular officers in the Untied States "have not been out of proportion" to increases in the consular officers of other governments.

Secretary Hulls' statement was in reply to Representative Anderson's inquiry about a magazine article saying that many Germans newly in this country were operating from consular offices.

The secretary's letter which Representative Anderson placed in the Congressional Record, said in part:

"It may be mentioned that although there has been an increase in the staffs of the German consulates in the United States, these have not been out of proportion to increases in the staffs of other foreign establishments in this country.

"In view of press assertations made with specific regard to the German Consulate General at New York, I might mention that he records of the department indicate that as of October, 1939, there were nine officers and forty employees in that consulate and that as of Oct. 1, 1940, there were eight officers and forty employees.

"This department has not been unmindful of its responsibility to be informed of the activities of foreign consular representatives in this country and of determining whether such activities conform with their official status and duties in the United States."

Virgin Islands' Offer To Refugees Hits Snag

Ickes and Hull Seen at Cross Purposes on Proposal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—An apparent hitch developed today over a proposal by the Virgin Islands to offer shelter there to European political refugees.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told his press conference that he favored the plan but that the State Department could not persuade itself to support it.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in turn, told his press conference, in answer to a question "I don't know anything about it."

Both referred to a resolution adopted by the Islands' civic councils and forwarded to the White House and to the Interior Department offering a home on the islands to self-supporting refugees from Europe's wars.

"Naturally, the Virgin Islands couldn't take care of many refugees," Secretary Ickes said, even a few lives saved from firing squads or concentration camps worth while in these days—if only as evidence of our goodwill and our willingness to do what we can in the tragic world situation.

"I think it is regrettable to create the impression that the right of asylum for political refugees, of which this country used to be so proud, should die of inanition."

The Justice Department, he said, was amply able to weed out subversive elements and Fifth Columnists who might try to take advantage of the offer to gain eventual foothold on the mainland.

Meanwhile Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Jewish leader, conferred with Mr. Hull on the subject of refugees. He said afterward that it was "great to find the State Department is of one mind with the Administration on the matter of fullest sympathy with the needs of refugees from Central European lands."

CONGRESS VOTE IS TO CONTROL A BRITISH LOAN

Morgenthau Will Not Seek Possible Loopholes in Johnson Act.

HAS GIVEN WORD TO SENATOR

Secretary Reiterates No Advance Has Been Asked by Agent of London Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau declared today that the Treasury would consider lending money to Great Britain only if congressional consent was obtained.

Joining Jesse H. Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, in defining this policy, Secretary Morgenthau said at a press conference:

"Irrespective of any interpretations any lawyers might give (of the Treasury's powers to lend money without the specific consent of Congress) I certainly would not be a party to any loan to Great Britain or any other country coming under the Johnson act without the direction of Congress."

Mr. Jones had first publicly declared the policy of congressional consent at a press conference yesterday.

Won't Seek Loopholes.

Mr. Morgenthau said that the Johnson act, which forbids loans to nations in default on world war debts, might contain some loophole permitting Government loans while prohibiting those of private interests. But the Secretary of the Treasury added:

"I don't care about the technicalities of it. I can understand the spirit of the law, and I told Senator Johnson several years ago that I would not violate the spirit of it."

Mr. Morgenthau has been conferring with Sir Frederick Phillips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury, on the state of British finances, but he declined to say what stage the conversations had reached. He also refused to say whether President Roosevelt's return to Washington was awaited for any particular move. (Mr. Jones indicated yesterday that no decision would be made on moves to give the British financial aid until the Chief Executive returned here from his Caribbean cruise. He is expected back in a few days).

No Loan Asked Yet.

Asked whether he would go to Congress with a request for revision of the Johnson and neutrality acts to permit loans to Great Britain, Secretary Morgenthau said: "I am not prepared to say what I will or won't do. However, I must say again that no one has yet asked me for a loan."

On another aspect of international finance, Mr. Morgenthau was asked whether he would seek an extension for the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, the statutory life of which will expire next June 30.

"That's a couple of lifetimes away, at the pace we're living now," he replied.

Some speculation has arisen that this fund might figure in financial aid to Britain.

Question of Naval Aid.

A British plea for assistance from the United States on the seas posed a major question of aid short of war today for Mr. Roosevelt's decision upon his return from the Caribbean.

The need now for such assistance to maintain the vital food and supply lines to the beleaguered British Isles was emphasized in a speech read for the late Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, last night before the American Farm Bureau Association in Baltimore.

The speech implied that not only cargo vessels, but fighting ships, were needed for the critical year of war he saw ahead.

Some in official quarters here thought he meant merchant shipping to replace British losses and a bid for more destroyers to follow the fifty the Royal Navy obtained in the September trade which gave the United States defense base sites on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Others, however, regarded it as an overture for help from the United States, perhaps in convoying ships, some arrangement for free British warships in [illegible] and elsewhere for European waters.

The latter [illegible] how the U[illegible] destroyers, of which 75 are world war ships of the type traded Britain for naval bases. New destroyers, of which 166 were listed as under construction on November 1, are joining the fleet at the rate of one every ten days.

May Be Seeking Destroyers.

There have been previous reports that the British were seeking more destroyers, but these lacked official confirmation.

President Roosevelt's great personal interest in the United States Navy was cited as an important factor to be considered. Even though a great expansion program is in progress looking to the creation of a two-ocean fleet, officials said that Mr. Roosevelt could be expected to study any such British request with extremely close care.

If the late envoy had outright naval assistance in mind, the veiled suggestion brought forth no outspoken advocates in congressional ranks immediately. The consensus of private views was that any such move would arouse a tempest on Capitol Hill.

If more limited help at sea was what he sought, his plea found support, in principle, from Senator Austin, Republican, of Vermont, the acting Republican leader.

Senator Austin told reporters that he believed the United States should grant credits to Britain and revise the neutrality act so that American ships could carry cargoes to England.

Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, indicated recently that he would oppose any suggestion for American naval convoys.

C. I. O. ACCUSED OF DISRUPTING DEFENSE PLANS

Representative Ford From California Makes Charge on Floor of House

CITES STRIKE AT VULTEE

Says Labor Group Advocates and Puts in Effect Walkouts in Lumber Industries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Representative Leland M. Ford, Republican, of California, charged on the House floor today that the C. I. O. had done everything it possibly could to disturb, disrupt and destroy the national defense program.

In a sharp denunciation of the labor organization, Mr. Ford, answering a cry by Representative Voorhis, Democrat, of California, that he was making wild statements, declared:

"In their attempt to destroy airplane production they called a strike at Vultee; they stopped delivery of planes that are neccssary to our army for training our men.

"They are striking against the shipbuilding operators.

"There have been jurisdictional strikes that have slowed down and interfered with our national defense program.

"They are advocating and putting into effect strikes in the forests, interfering with our lumber industry.

"They have made the statement that they are going to take over all industry, including air plants, automobile plants, shipbuilding, steel plants, lumber industry and shipping, and I understand the substance of a remark made by Mr. Sidney Hillman was that 'industry had better get aboard or take the consequences.'"

Mr. Hillman, a member of the Defense Commission, also is head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate.

"Does it seem possible, in what has been called free America," Mr. Ford asked, "that, through the leadership of the C. I. O and Sidney Hillman, this program can be stopped, our national defense program sabotaged, and this country not only left defenseless, but eventually turned over to the communists?"

Mr. Voorhis, rising just as Mr. Ford took his seat, said he objected to Mr. Ford's lumping Mr. Hillman with communists.

Mr. Ford declared that "the C. I. O. opposed the national defense program from its inception. They opposed the neutrality act," he said. "They opposed conscription, and I believe it will be conceded that [illegible] their every act they have done [illegible] possibly could to [illegible] and destroy the national defense program."

"The time has come," he added, "when the C. I. O. movement, with their sit-down strikes, their communistic European tactics, will have to go, and I hope before this program goes much further, before it is delayed and sabotaged, that legislation will be enacted which will throw the C. I. O.'s out of their dominating position."

Windsor Enjoying Rest And Privacy in Florida

Only Social Engagement Is a Call on Fred Snite

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 12 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor is taking advantage of a week's visit to the United States to enjoy the sort of rest and privacy rarely permitted to one in his position.

Now that the duchess is well on the way to recovery from a serious dental operation, he is occupying his time with reading, short motor trips and a bit of unostentatious shopping in stores out of the principal business districts.

He acknowledged personally a request of Fred S. Snite jr., paralytic inmate of an iron lung, for permission to call upon him at the hospital, going to Mr. Snite's Miami Beach home for a private chat with "the boiler kid."

On this and similar trips the duke was driven about town by a Miami Beach policeman in a large sedan. On each occasion he was accompanied by his Scotland Yard bodyguard and an aide, Capt. Vyvyar Drury. Associates said he was recognized only rarely.

The duke passes much of his time with the duchess when she feels well enough to talk. At other times he reads in a near-by room of their hospital suite.

Aides said that he was catching up on books that had been piling up ever since he became Governor of the Bahamas almost four months ago. Although his duties in administering the small British colony have not been arduous, he has been fully occupied with learning details of the government, with conferences and with the renovation of his official residence, Government House.

A formal bulletin on the duchess's condition, the last to be issued, said: "No complications have developed, and a favorable recovery is expected."

However, she was ordered to stay in the hospital at least until Saturday.

The duke took the opportunity to undergo a physical examination and came through with flying colors. Physicians reported that, at forty-six, he is in excellent general health and physical condition.

NATIONAL AIRPORT PROGRAM APPROVED

$40,000,000 To Go For 51 New Fields, Improvements To 149

War, Navy, Commerce Secretaries Certify Move For Defense

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 12—A $40,000,000 airport construction and improvement program was approved today as part of the nation's defense efforts.

A board consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy and Commerce certified as "necessary to the national defense" a program involving construction of 51 new airports and improvements to 149 others.

Scattered throughout the States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the projects are limited to development of landing fields.

Explains Purpose

Col. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, pointing out that no part of the funds would be used for buildings, hangars or other facilities not actually a part of a landing field, commented.

"Our purpose is to provide completed and useful improvement units at as many strategic locations as of

30,24-6383 30.24 — 6383

funds will permit."

The program, he said, was designed to provide the maximum number of completed and usable units of improvement possible, rather than the ultimate completion of only a few airports.

Improvements Planned

Congress, in authorizing the $40,000,000 appropriation, specified that the money be spent on not more than 250 projects found to be necessary for national defense.

Improvements, Colonel Connolly said, will be undertaken only on land owned by a political subdivision of Government which is willing to make it available without cost to the Federal Government, and to pledge to maintain and operate the improved airport.

Colonel Connolly added that the program will be supplemented and enlarged by coordinating it with the work of other Federal agencies.

"On a number of projects," he said, "our funds will be used to extend or expand improvement work already being undertaken by the WPA. In some cases we can provide types of improvement not feasible on work-relief projects, but in no case will we permit our funds to be used in lieu of local contributions pledged by the sponsors of WPA projects."

7,600 FIRMS GIVE DEFENSE PLEDGES

National Manufacturers' Association Promises To Cooperate Fully

Same Concern Expressed Over Economic Adjustment In Post-War Era

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 12—The National Association of Manufacturers, representing 7,600 firms throughout the nation, pledged itself today to cooperate fully with the Government in the national defense program.

Some 4,000 delegates to its annual convention, the forty-fifth Congress of American Industry, unanimously adopted this pledge:

1. To continue to defend against attack from any source the American concept of freedom—constitutional representative democracy; private enterprise, and civil and religious liberty, including freedom, of speech and freedom of the press.
2. To exert its utmost effort in cooperation with the Government to carry out the program of national defense with all possible speed and efficiency.
3. To maintain at the same time, as far as possible, production of goods and services to meet normal needs.
4. To do its full part to prevent or cushion a threatened post-war economic depression by supporting and following practices which will contribute to the maintenance of a healthy economic life.
5. To continue to promote, within industry, recognition and fulfillment of the economic and social responsibilities which industrial management shares with other groups for the improvement and advancement of the general welfare.

Three Major Problems

Concerning military preparedness, the association membership stated:

Three major problems are involved:

To determine the vital interests to be defended, and how far beyond our continental borders these interests extend. This is the responsibility of Government.

To determine the nature and size of the military establishment, and the equipment and supplies required. This also is the responsibility of Government.

To produce the required equipment and supplies. This is the task of industry—of America at work.

Explains Breakdowns

Prior to adopting this platform the delegates heard Dr. Carl Snyder, economist, warn that each totalitarian nation has come into being as a result of breakdowns of industrial systems.

"In 1931," he said, "Germany went through a banking and industrial crisis closely paralleling that of our own. I have always thought it was this crash which paved the way for Hitler, just as our depression paved the way for the New Deal and all its fantastic concomitants.

"In a strict sense, our collapse in 1929 led directly to Hitler in 1933. The whole Western World has paid dearly for our economic and speculative debauch of the late twenties.

Thrown Away, He Says

"In chasing will-o'-the-wisps of 'social improvement,' we have literally thrown away in eleven years a sum equal to our entire industrial capital."

Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric Company, described the present rise in industrial activity and said:

"The great bulge in the purchasing power of 50,000,000 workers will not reach its peak for some time to come. A realistic view must tell us that when the emergency phase of the defense program has passed we must anticipate some reaction in employment and in national income.

"On the rising side of the curve, it is important that as these billions of additional dollars begin to be spent, they be absorbed not by higher prices for a limited supply of useful goods, but by a greater volume of these goods.

Would Conserve Power

"There will be specific products and industries that, under the pressure of defense requirements, will not be able to respond in full.

"For this reason, and also with an eye to the day when we will be riding the other side of the curve, steps should be taken to conserve a considerable part of this purchasing power for a rainy day.

Fuller Named President

"I suggest a carefully planned and projected program, participated in by organized labor and by trade and civic organization throughout the country—with which, I am sure, Government would willingly cooperate—to encourage and promote the purchase of 'baby bonds' or the use of other vehicles for savings."

He suggested such savings would relieve "some part of the impending pressure on the producers of useful goods."

Walter D. Fuller, president of Curtiss Publishing Company, Philadelphia, was elected president of the association.

As president, Fuller will be chief executive for the coming year of an organization of 7,600 industrial firms which cover the entire United States.

He succeeds in office H. W. Prentis, Jr., president of Armstrong Cork Company, who has held office during the last year.

Fuller has been chairman of the important resolutions committee which today presented a program pledging the complete cooperation of industry with Government in national defense.

To Head Board

Prentis will serve next year as chairman of the association's board of directors.

Three new national vice-presidents were elected. They are: Robert E. Wood, chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago; Philip D. Reed, chairman of General Electric Company, New York, and J. Howard Pew, president of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—A Cairo communique issued here by the Ministry of Information:

In the western desert our advanced troops are in contact with Italian forces which are continuing their withdrawal westward.

Meanwhile clearance of the battlefield is proceeding.

It is still impossible to give accurate figures, but the latest estimate of prisoners taken exceeds 20,000, with tanks, guns and equipment of all types.

One corps commander and two general officers commanding divisions are among the hundreds of Italian officer prisoners now in our hands.

Our patrols continued successfully to harass the enemy on the Sudan frontier.

An Admiralty communique:

The Royal Navy continues to play its part in disorganizing the Italian retreat in north Africa. Both heavy and light units of the Mediterranean fleet are continually harassing the Italian communications. Our ships have heavily bombarded the focal points of the Italian retreat at Sollum, near the Libya-Egypt frontier, and Bardia, on the Libyan coast. No damage or casualties have been suffered by any of our units during these operations.

Other British naval units have carried out a bombardment of Chisimaio, Italian Somaliland, damaging Italian supplies. The enemy's coastal batteries replied ineffectively to our fire.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 12 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Aerial activity was again intense in the western desert throughout Wednesday. Both bomber and fighter aircraft of the R. A. F. continued to support the army offensive by incessant bombing of every Italian advanced airdrome and by attacking enemy troops. Black Shirt tropos in large numbers retreating from Halfway House to Sollum were heavily machine - gunned and thrown into utter confusion. In the same area, a large quantity of mechanized transport was successfully bombed.

Several tons of bombs were dropped on Sollum, while enemy landing grounds at Gambut, Azeiz, Menasti, El Adem, El Gubbi, Derna, Tmimi and El Gazala were raided during the day and a number of enemy aircraft on the ground were destroyed. Full details of these raids are not yet available.

R. A. F. fighter aircraft also were in action and during the whole day were in constant patrol over our troops. Eight enemy aircraft were shot down, six confirmed and two unconfirmed. In addition, one unidentified aircraft on the ground was destroyed, making a total of nine in all.

Of these, one of our eight-run fighter squadrons accounted for four destroyed for certain and two possibly. They included one S-79, three CR-42's and two Bredas, and another fighter squadron shot down one S-79 and one CR-2, the latter in flames.

Throughout these intensive operations, which continued during the whole of the twenty-four hours under review, only one of our aircraft failed to return. One of our aircraft reported as missing in the communique issued Dec. 10 has returned safely to its base.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

This morning small formations of enemy fighters and fighter-bombers crossed the Kent coast and flew toward London. They were intercepted by our fighters, and three enemy aircraft were shot down. We suffered no loss.

A small number of bombs were dropped on the outskirts of the London area and places in southeast England. These did little damage and caused few casualties.

Otherwise, enemy activity today has been slight.

An enemy bomber was shot down off the southwest coast this morning. During last night one enemy bomber was destroyed.

An earlier Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Enemy attacks on a fairly heavy scale were made during the night, being mainly concentrated on a town in the Midlands. Elsewhere activity was less, though a certain amount of damage was done. In the main attack, which lasted throughout the night, a number of fires were caused, all of which were quickly brought under control and most of them extinguished.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night bombers of the R. A. F. bombed invasion ports and a number of airdromes in enemy-occupied territory. Targets in western Germany, which included power stations, inland [illegible] and railway yards were also attacked. In the operation one of our aircraft [illegible] lost.

An Admiralty communique:

The Royal Netherlands ship Van Kinsbergen, Comdr. J. L. K. Howeke, yesterday intercepted the German steamship Rhein, 6,031 tons, in West Indian waters. The crew of the Rhein set their ship on fire and attempted to scuttle her. This was frustrated by the prompt and gallant action of the boarding party from the Van Kinsbergen.

This incident in the western Atlantic illustrates the widespread and effective co-operation being rendered to the Royal Navy by the Royal Netherlands Navy.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (AP).—The German high command communique:

A submarine sank four merchant ships, totaling 30,000 tons, from a strongly protected convoy. The convoy was dispersed.

In the course of armed reconnaissance yesterday the air force's attacks were primarily directed against ship targets. Near the Kentishknock fireship we succeeded in severely damaging a ship which was being towed by a freighter. Southwest of Clacton-on-the Sea, one 1,500-ton merchantman was sunk, a tanker was attacked with cannons and machine guns and another 1,500-ton merchantman, in an attack from a low altitude, was so badly hit that it stopped with a list and in a sinking condition.

Last night strong units successfully raided war-essential objectives in central and southern England.

Several British planes last night dropped bombs and incendiaries on several places in the occupied region and southwestern Germany which caused slight property damage. The boiler house of a small factory was damaged by fire. In the occupied region, one Frenchman and one Belgian were killed and several civilians wounded.

Anti-aircraft downed four enemy planes. Two of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front several spo[illegible] attempts by the enemy to at[illegible] were repelled.

We [illegible] prisoners and automatic arms.

Our air forces, despite prohibitive weather conditions, carried out bombardments on troop concentrations in the Boruva zone and on steamers in harbor in the Gulf of Patras.

Operations still are under way in north Africa. Again yesterday fierce fighting took place west of Sidi Barrani in the Buqbuq zone. Losses in men and equipment inflicted on the enemy are considerable, as are also our own.

In air fighting reported Dec. 10, instead of four enemy planes shot down there were thirteen smashed on the ground. Seven of our planes failed to return.

In East Africa small detachments were active. One of our patrols surprised and wiped out an enemy post on the Sudan border.

In the Tessenei zone of Eritrea an enemy infiltration headed by several tanks and five armored cars was halted and repelled by our troops and anti-tank guns.

One of our scouting planes, attacked by seven enemy fighters, shot one down in flames and returned undamaged.

An English cruiser which appeared at Chisimaio fired several shots on the city without causing damage. It was hit in turn by our coast defense batteries.

Enemy planes bombed the zones of Argheza and El Uak in British Somaliland.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 12 (AP).—Tonight's Greek command communique:

There were local operations a[illegible] various points of the fron[illegible] Reconnaissance patrols capture[illegible] about 150 prisoners, among whom [illegible] were a number of officers.

A communique of the Gree[illegible] Ministry of Home Security:

Enemy aviation today bomb[illegible] Lefka (on Cyprus). There wa[illegible] no casualties and small damage [illegible] buildings.

In the War Zone

Italian Defeat in Egypt Is Not a Disaster, But It May Portend Catastrophe

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The British victory over the Italians at the desert station of Sidi Barrani continued to swell rapidly today and, while in itself it doesn't constitute a disaster for the Fascists, the lack of resistance may portend a major catastrophe for Mussolini's dream of empire [illegible]ntrol of the Mediterranean.

The toll of prisoners early passed a score of thousands and rose toward double that number.

Meanwhile other Italian troops were falling back toward their home grounds in Libya. This withdrawal was made necessary by the loss of their main base at Sidi Barrani, and by the threat that their line of communications may be severed. The retreating forces were harassed by warplanes and by the guns of British warships close to the coastal military highway.

It is too early to estimate the scope of the British offensive. They have made a brilliant start, but much will depend on their ability to capitalize on this achievement and carry the war to the Fascist commander in his own Libyan stronghold.

Marshal Graziani would seem to me to be facing three possible handicaps which, if they exist, are most serious. They are:

1. Shortage of supplies of all sorts, owing to the virtual severance of his communications with Italy by the British blockade.

2. Lowering of the morale of his troops due to inactivity and that same need of essential supplies.

3. Lack of sufficient fighting planes, owing to the urgent calls imposed on Italy now from Albania and other fronts.

Marshal Graziani invaded Egypt from Libya September 14 with a fanfare from Rome. He reached Sidi Barrani after a heroic forced march in which his troops endured the terrific desert heat (the soil temperature often touches 175 degrees Fahrenheit) and choking sandstorms on short rations of water. Having achieved this sensational feat, the Marshal sat himself down and has waited three months.

Why? He had a force far superior numerically (and still has) to that of the British. He is well equipped mechanically. According to report Mussolini was urging the commander to continue his drive for the Suez Canal and imperial glory, but the Marshal refused.

I believe the answer is that Graziani was short of supplies and wouldn't venture farther into the killing desert waste without them.

The Italian Marshal is practical and efficient, and never has been willing to stage any military shows. During the Ethiopian campaign, where Graziani shone, Mussolini was said to have urged that the General start the Italian offensive against the Ethiopians from Dolo on the south, a full two months before the Marshal would move.

The hard-boiled old soldier, who doesn't give a tinker's dam for man or devil, wouldn't budge an inch until he got two more divisions of troops and additional supplies. It's quite possible we have a somewhat similar case now.

Only Remnants Of Strong Force Are Reported Left Still Fighting

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 13—The great shock power of Britain's imperial forces of the Middle East—troops, navy and air force—was declared today to be driving the last lingering Fascists out of Egypt, and to the fleeing and much reduced Italian army the British command applied the flat word "Beaten!"

"Only remnants" of the forces which Marshal Rodolfo Graziani led into Egypt along the coastline last September were still holding out there, general headquarters said, and those remnants were declared to be withdrawing toward Italian Libya in desperate rear-guard fighting "closely followed by our advance troops."

[The Reuters (British) News Agency reported that the British had seized the entire stock of fuel and food which the Italians had assembled for their invasion of Egypt.]

The first phase of the British offensive, a spectacular example of desert warfare, clearly was nearing an end, but there were signs that after a necessary breather, to repair damage to machines and rest the British troops, the operation might be turned into a counter-invasion of Libya.

This word was given to an Associated Press correspondent aboard a British destroyer. He told of a mighty and continuing British attack from the sea, a series of bombardments which British naval authorities said had placed the fleeing Fascists along the Mediterranean coast under one of the most destructive naval shellings in history, supporting the British armored units which fell so suddenly last Monday upon the Italian fortified bases along the coast.

Planes Give Foe No Respite

The town of Tobruk and its harbor were declared hit by many tons of bombs, setting off fires and explosions, some of them near gasoline storages; altogether a dozen Italian airdromes and landing fields were reported damaged. An unstated number of Italian planes were declared destroyed on the ground.

Before this raid, Italian plane losses for the whole campaign had been declared nearly half a hundred.

R. A. F. Casualties Small

R. A. F. casualties were said by a military spokesman to have been "incredibly small" and casualties among British field troops were described as very light.

Reports were current that the Italian frontier base of Salum had fallen and that Fort Capuzzo, over the border in Libya, had been captured, but these were not confirmed by the spokesman.

He said, however, that tonight little fighting could be proceeding on Egyptian soil, and added that British advance mobile forces were "going very well."

British soldiers reaching base headquarters were quoted as saying that neither the Italians nor their Libyan conscripts had "their hearts one hundred per cent. in the war."

Striking throughout last night and yesterday, the High Command said, the R. A. F. attacked Italy's main war base of Tobruk, on the Libyan coast, and "completely gutted" hangars at El Adem airdrome near Tobruk.

Tons Of Bombs Dropped

"Many tons of bombs were dropped on the town of Tobruk and harbor," the report said.

"Fires were observed burning fiercely in many places and violent explosions and fires near petrol dumps were seen from Salum Bay by our aircraft on the return journey. There were also heavy explosions in the vicinity of ammunition stores."

At El Adem airdrome, "aircraft on the ground were heavily machine-gunned by our reconnaissance machines."

Heavy raids were also made on Bardia, about fifteen miles inside the Libyan border, the report said, and bomb hits set off a violent explosion in a "stores dump which resulted in flames rising to a thousand feet."

The high command said Italian aircraft on the ground were machine-gunned and three CR-42's destroyed.

"At El Tmimi one S-79 was shot up and other aircraft badly damaged. In all, over a dozen enemy airdromes or landing grounds were raided and considerable damage done," the account continued.

Fighters Cover Troops

"Fighter aircraft patrolled throughout the day, covering our troops who were pursuing and harassing the retreating enemy. Much mechanical transport was destroyed and troops on the lines of communication were demoralized.

"Aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force added to their previous successes by shooting down three CR-42's. One of our eight-gun fighters attacked two S-78's single-handed, despite the fact the enemy bombers were escorted by a large number of CR-42's. One of the S-79's was shot down and the other is believed to have been destroyed.

British Mop Up Routed Italians, Driving Them Into Coastal Trap; May Continue Attack Into Libya

BRITISH PLANES, SHIPS AND MEN CHASE ITALIANS

Drive Enemy Out Of Egypt And Across Frontier Into Libya

30,000 Reported Captured

Capture of uncounted thousands of Italian soldiers, for a total of perhaps 30,000, was reported. The British made no attempt to give a precise figure officially because of the wide extent of the area of isolated battles, ranging over 500 square miles of sand and rock. Among the captives were five generals.

[At London military sources estimated the number of Italians captured at 40,000.]

The air arm told a story of uninterrupted destruction of the Italian organization. In operations through the night—operations that have not really ended since the beginning of the offensive—British pilots were declared to have struck heavily at Italian bases all over the Egyptian and Libyan area.

Attacked, said the British, were the chief Italian position at Tobruk, on the Libyan coast, where hangars at a near-by airdrome were "completely gutted"; Bardia, Libya, where an ammunition dump went up in a great explosion that spurted flames a thousand feet aloft, and many other objectives.

R. A. F. Blasts Bases

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—British forces in Egypt's western desert were reported tonight by Reuters, British news agency, in a Cairo dispatch to have captured the entire stock of fuel and food which the Italians had for the invasion of Egypt.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 13—British R. A. F. bombers and fighting planes blasted Italian bases, ammunition dumps, troops, communications and grounded aircraft in the 5-day-old battle of Egypt, the British Middle Eastern Command news service reported today. More than twelve Italian airfields were said to have been bombed.

3924-6385

30.24-6385

"Two of our bombers and one fighter have failed to return to their bases, but in view of the intensive operations it is possible that they are safe.

Iavello's Ninth Raid

"In Italian East Africa, Iavello was raided for the ninth time on December 11 by aircraft of the South African air command. One three-engined enemy bomber received a direct hit and exploded, and two others were set on fire. Three more Caproni aircraft received extensive damage.

"Aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron cooperating with R. A. F. bombers carried out raids on the enemy camp at Gubba. Many huts were destroyed by direct hits and large fires were started which were seen forty miles from the target.

Almost All Camp Fired

"One of our aircraft reported that three quarters of the camp was on fire and that the flames were spreading rapidly.

"Motor transport workshops were attacked at Lagarre, near Diredawa, where two large sheds were bombed and set one fire. Enemy aircraft raided Poz Reghed, causing some damage. One enemy aircraft was last seen flying low in flames."

The British victory at Sidi Barrani has broken any immediate threat to the Suez Canal, British military quarters said today, as Britain's forces were reported still rolling forward in the western desert.

There was no indication yet how far the British intend to go or whether they will try to push across the Libyan border into Italian territory, but they were reported still progressing, taking an ever-growing amount of material and captives.

Major Axis Setback

Security, for the present at least, for the Suez was counted as one of the major accomplishments of the British offensive, seen here already as a major setback for the Axis powers.

In three days British forces were said to have smashed what Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani laboriously built up in as many months.

The extent of Marshal Graziani's land casualties are not yet fully known. Some parts of his forces, it was acknowledged, are solidly entrenched in machine-gun nests and have resisted fiercely.

British land casualties, however, were said to be few and only four R. A. F. planes were reported lost against more than forty Italian craft said to have been shot down or destroyed.

Fleet Undamaged

Britain's fleet has reported no casualties or damages to the heavy and medium-weight warships which have bombarded Italian positions throughout the offensive.

An official announcement placing the total of Italian prisoners at 20,000 since Monday, a military spokesman said, is likely to prove an underestimate when a more accurate tally is possible. (London sources estimated that the number might reach 40,000.)

The blow, coupled with Greek victories in the Albanian campaign, was expected to have resounding effects throughout the Near East.

Reinforcement Query

Why, it has been asked here repeatedly in the past three days, did not Graziani rush reinforcements to the front when his first camps were taken on the opening day of the British offensive?

According to the British, the answer was that he simply did not have time.

The British already had reached the sea on the second day, they pointed out, blocking the main channel of communications between Sidi Barrani and Graziani's rear.

Held Air Mastery

The Royal Air Force had gained mastery of the air over Libya from the outset and kept it, they said.

The possibility of sending reinforcements by sea from Bardia or Tobruk to Salum was blocked by Britain's fleet, which kept a constant patrol of the coasts and shelled the Italian ports heavily, harassing troops moving between them.

Troops Mop Up

(Although scattered units of British troops were said in London to be mopping up in an area of about 500 square miles, there were indications there that the pace would slacken because of the strain on men and machines of more than a week at battle pitch over wide areas of desert.)

A communique said:

"Egypt—In the western desert remnants of the beaten Italian Army continue their withdrawal, closely followed up by our advanced troops.

Five Generals Now Held

"In addition to the three senior generals reported as captured yesterday, two further general officers commanding divisions are now in our hands.

"The number of prisoners has also been increased by several thousands, but, owing to the area of the battlefield, it is still impossible to give any precise figures.

"All along the Sudan frontier our patrols continue to harass the enemy and to inflict casualties upon him."

In London, military circles said the capture of a twelfth of Italy's force in Libya also had raised a major problem of how to guard and feed the prisoners.

This problem, plus exhaustion of British troops after a week of marching and fighting and the vast distances covered, would tend to slow down the tempo of the attack, they said.

At the same time "bits" of hot fighting were reported in the Sidi Barrani quadrilateral, the 500 square mile area. Although Italian morale was termed "shaky," some units were said to be fighting fiercely in this area.

Ethiopians Rebel

Military circles said they possessed information that rebel action in Italian East Africa, including Ethiopia, was on the increase. It was known, they said, that five separate rebel forces were harassing Italian outposts and blockhouses throughout Ethiopia as much as a month ago.

Sir Archibald, who was accompanied by Marshal Sir Arthur Murray Longmore, commander of all British air forces in the Mediterranean, had a lengthy conference with Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander in chief of the British army in Egypt, and Air Commodore Raymond Collishaw.

Generals In Cairo

The three Italian generals who were seized when British troops swarmed into Sidi Barrani were brought to Cairo by airplane today.

Amid great enthusiasm there was considerable speculation on the effect which the British successes might have on Italian resistance in Ethiopia.

Hail of Fire From British Fleet Turns Italian Retreat to Rout

Guns Blast Troop Concentrations, Rip Up Roads, Shatter All Attempts to Rally as Fascists, in Panic, Drop Guns and Beg To Be Captured

By Larry Allen

ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER OFF EGYPT AND LIBYA, Dec 13 (AP).—From the sea and on land I have seen glimpses of the panicky rout of the sandstormed, harassed and disillusioned Italian army in Egypt, a rout that now seems comparable only to those of Caporetto and Guadalajara.

Scores of shells of 6 to 15 inch size, poured from British warships into the ranks of the Italians on both sides of the Egyptian-Libyan border, first wrecked any attempt to reinforce the trapped troops in the Italian advance positions.

Sweeping, then, within half a mile of the Libyan port of Bardia, the British warships pumped one-ton high explosive shells ashore. They started huge fires, and their explosions blasted motor transport sky-high and smashed troop concentrations.

This was to destroy as much of the Italian base as possible, prevent any reorganizing of the retreating forces at that point and keep the Italians on the run far into Libya, perhaps as far as Derna, 150 miles from Bardia.

The whole coastline from Sollum, on the Egyptian side of the border, to Bardia, thirty-seven miles away, was subjected to a devastating bombardment, some single attacks lasting more than an hour. Shells falling on the main highway ripped open huge craters, blocking the way for Italian mechanized units.

The bombardment constituted the Mediterranean Fleet's share in the defeat of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's army, touched off last Monday and still pressed by the British land and air forces which had waited fourteen months for just this swoop.

Thousands of green-uniformed Italian soldiers dropped rifles and packs in the desert sands and ran toward Egypt. The prisoners may reach 30,000. They are now pouring behind the British lines so rapidly that there has been no accurate count as yet. Huge quantities of war supplies have been seized.

Indeed, there is a good possibility that the British offensive will not halt at the Libyan frontier but that the troops will continue the push to mop up the Italians completely while they are still on the run.

I boarded this destroyer at an Egyptian port after struggling through a blinding sandstorm for fourteen hours and sleeping one night in a cold concrete dugout of the British Army in the western desert.

Behind barbed-wire entanglements, herded together on the sand near Mersa Matruh, more than 2000 Italian prisoners shivered in British Army blankets, trying to protect themselves from the gusts of sand that whipped into their faces.

Many of these crack Bersaglieri troops were taken prisoner in the British surprise attack on the rear of the Italian divisions stationed at Sidi Barrani. It is known 14,000 prisoners were taken even before Sidi Barrani fell, and one captured Italian general told British officers that when that place was taken at least 15,000 would fall into their hands.

Radio messages from the British tanks operating in the desert, picked up aboard this destroyer, emphasized the Italian willingness to quit the fight. An officer in a tank column which was pushing beyond Sidi Barrani radioed: "I am in the middle of 500 infantrymen, all with their hands up, but I cannot hold them much longer. Send infantry quickly."

Shore Batteries Defied

Meanwhile, with other naval units, this destroyer was negotiating mine fields to within half a mile of the shore batteries which Graziani had prepared hastily to protect his now-disrupted drive into Egypt. These ships threw everything but the gun turrets at the Italians giving the units moving along the seashore a most destructive pounding.

The first warships to go into action turned their big guns upon Maktila, fifteen miles east of Sidi Barrani, Graziani's most advanced point. That armed camp was shattered by the bombardment and the British land attack was facilitated.

Fire For Over Hour

By the first red light of the sun, then in broad daylight, the British warships pumped shells for more than an hour into the Italian positions, wrecking motor transports, blasting troop columns out of existence and tearing big gaps in the hard road that Graziani built.

The guns of this destroyer, too, flung high-explosive projectiles upon the enemy advanced columns, started huge fires at many Italian bases, and then swept westward along the coast to Salum, seven miles from the Egypt-Libyan frontier, to deliver a fresh assault.

The Italian batteries at Sidi Barrani and Salum answered the fire of the British warships with vigor, but the closest miss was twenty yards away, sending heavy spray over the sides of the ship. There was no damage.

Fire From Shore Batteries

At Bardia, too, the naval forces frequently faced heavy fire from shore batteries, but the assault was the same.

Warcraft trains also were helping transport prisoners to Alexandria from other coastal points. They will be taken later to concentration camps in upper Egypt.

This destroyer took aboard 200 and dumped them at Alexandria. They slept through a cold windy night on the top deck, covered with heavy blankets.

NAVY AND AIRMEN HELP TO ROUT FOE

Bases at Salum, Tobruk and Bardia Pounded From Sea and Air as Army Mops Up—Rome Says It Will Defend Its Lines.

By [illegible]

ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER OFF EGYPT, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—With British sea, air and land forces combining in an attempt to blast the Italian expeditionary force off Egyptian soil, British sources declared today that the offensive might be turned to a counter-invasion of Libya.

The British appeared to be turning their victory into a complete route of the Fascists and some said that there was a good chance that the drive would not stop at the Egyptian-Libyan border "while the Fascists are on the run."

[Rome reported that the Italians expected to defend their lines in Libya and Albania all winter, come what may, but thought that the British would stop at the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.]

The order to take the offensive against Marshal Graziani's legions, seventy miles inside Egypt, was a shot in the arm for the whole British Imperial Army of the Nile, it appeared from advices reaching this destroyer participating in the naval offensive.

For weeks, desert-hardened troops—Britons, Australians, New Zealanders, Indians, Poles and Frenchmen—have been chafing at long inactivity. Now, with the initiative in British hands, their hour for a grand offensive may have come.

Swinging into action to help the army's big push, British warships have hurled tons of high explosives into Marshal Graziani's advance bases, forcing thousands of soldiers to flee in disorder toward the Libyan frontier.

Bardia Is Badly Battered.

Meanwhile the navy continued its relentless pounding of the Port of Bardia, Italy's main Libyan base, harassing the Fascists' retreating, sand-whipped legions with one-ton high explosive shells.

Repeating in daylight their daring pre-dawn attacks, Britain's warships swept to within a half-mile of Bardia and opened a terrific barrage with six-inch and fifteen-inch guns. There were shattering explosions and huge fires.

The bombardment, described as extremely successful, was intended both to keep the Italians on the run far into Libya, giving them no respite for reorganization, and to destroy as much of the base as possible.

The whole coastline from Salum, thirty-seven miles west of Bardia, was put under heavy fire, some attacks lasting more than an hour. Shells falling in the main highway and ripping out huge craters hampered movements of Italian motorized units.

Sweep Over Mine Fields.

The units of the British Navy swept over mine fields to within a half mile of the hastily prepared shore batteries and threw heavy fire at the Italians.

The Fascist army moving along the Egyptian seaboard underwent what British naval authorities declared to be one of the most destructive naval shellings in history.

The warships turned their big guns first on Maktila, fifteen miles east of Graziani's advance base established at Sidi Barrani when he moved across the Egyptian border ninety days ago. The British shattered that big armed camp, making it easier for the initial land attack.

The British began their attack at dawn and pumped shells for more than an hour into the Fascist position as the blazing sun climbed above the horizon. Italian motor transports were blown to pieces, troop columns were obliterated and huge pieces of the macadamized road Graziani had just completed were sent hurling into the desert sky.

Shore Batteries Answer Fire.

This destroyer shivered and shook as it flung high explosives at the Italian columns, starting fires here and there. Then the destroyer swept eastward along the coast to Salum, at the Egyptian-Libyan border and started all over again. There it was the same story.

Italian batteries both at Sidi Barrani and Salum answered the British shellfire, but the closest Fascist projectiles fell twenty yards away, sending a heavy spray over the sides of the ship.

While this destroyer shelled Salum, advance units of the British Army smashed through Italian fortifications beyond Sidi Barrani, taking prisoners by the thousands. The rest of Graziani's legions were forced into a headlong dash toward the Libyan frontier.

Simultaneously, R. A. F. bombers loosed cargoes of bombs which fell among the retreating troops, tanks, armored cars and motor transports.

American Reporter Asserts Fascist Forces Made Successful Stand Nowhere In Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 13—A crushing defeat of the Italian army in North Africa "may shorten the war by very many months," General Sir Archibald Wavell, British Middle Eastern commander, told his troops on the eve of the present campaign, it was disclosed tonight.

"In everything but numbers we are superior to the enemy," the order of the day said. "A signal and crushing defeat of the Italian forces will have an incalculable effect not only on the whole position in the Middle East, not only on the military situation everywhere, but on the future of freedom and civilization throughout the world."

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With British Desert Forces in Egypt, Dec. 11 (Delayed)—Here in the desert today, Mussolini's attempted invasion of Egypt was smashed by countless British sledge-hammer blows dealt with lightning rapidity over several hundred square miles of the meanest country.

General Sir Archibald Wavell's army, supported by strong air attacks and heavy sea bombardments, routed the Italian forces in Egypt, took thousands and thousands of prisoners, inflicted heavy casualties, captured tanks and other vehicles and sent remnants of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's army fleeing toward Libya.

The Sahara Desert—even this Egyptian neck of it alone—is an enormous place, and after a long hard day of rushing around behind troops advancing too fast to be caught up with, I have only scattered fragments of the epochal events which took place on these wastes today.

Picture Of Victory's Extent

But these fragments, pieced together under a dim oil lamp in a chilly desert tent within sound of the bombs, give an ample picture of the extent of the British victory.

This dispatch must be carried to civilization by courier and the main part of the story will be known to the world by the time it arrives. Here are some details from the spot.

Nowhere, according to all accounts gathered during the day, did Italian forces make any successful stand against the British.

It was the third and culminating day of the operation, which was described by Sir Archibald merely as a great raid at its start, but which increased hourly in fury and today raged as nothing ever has before on these sands.

Stores Taken By British

Almost all the vast stores the Italians had accumulated in Egypt for invasion of this country fell into British hands.

Prisoners by the thousands are shivering in the desert's night cold, waiting to be taken somewhere. Hundreds of trucks, carrying thirty each, have rolled past here to the railhead, where they will be put on trains.

In a barbed-wire inclosure reserved for generals, colonels and majors, half a dozen officers of this rank paced disconsolately up and down, their hands behind them.

Among them were General Pescatori, commander of the Second Libyan Division, and a Colonel Giusfreda, aide to Gen. Pietro Malletti, commander killed at Nibeiwa, important outpost which was the point of the first British attack at dawn Monday.

Admits Attack Was Brilliant

Giusfreda said the attack "was brilliantly conceived and even more brilliantly executed. We were taken by such surprise we couldn't do anything about it."

He said the Italians heard shots at dawn and returned them, but as the firing died down dismissed it as the work of a small raiding party.

The British, meanwhile, were surrounding the post and charged in as the garrison breakfasted peacefully. It was reduced by 8 A. M.

Nibeiwa had a strong concrete fortification on the east. The British entered from the west.

Enemy Doctors Work Together

British and Italian doctors worked together in caring for the wounded at Nibeiwa, where Malletti's son, a captain on his father's staff, was among the prisoners.

"We also found tents filled with tinned goods and other provisions," a British officer told me. "It looked like a department store," he added.

The rout was not confined to the seventy-mile long Egyptian strip the Italians occupied three months ago, but extended to Libya, where Italian headquarters were moved back from Bardia, near the frontier, to Tobruk.

Five motor transports moving toward Tobruk were destroyed by R. A. F. flyers, who used power-house tactics in keeping enemy planes either on the ground or too high to enable them to machine-gun British land forces.

Scarcely a single Italian bomber showed up, so well was the air filled with British planes shuttling back and forth from targets to bomb supplies.

A captured Italian airman was asked why the Fascists' planes were not more active.

"I don't know," he replied, "we only went out when we got orders and we weren't ordered out very much. Besides, what could our two guns do against eight of yours?" This was apparently a reference to the superior number of guns on British fighter planes.

After taking Nibeiwa, the column shot north and cleaned up the strong forts in the Tumnar region.

Then, amid fierce fighting, the British proceeded toward Sidi Barrani, main Italian stronghold on the coast.

Meanwhile, an armored unit had charged northward to the coast farther west, cutting off Sidi Barrani from the rest of the coastal strip.

Natives Desert Officers

At Maktila, fifteen miles east of Sidi Barrani, Libyan troops, terrified by the bombardment of the fleet's 15-inch guns, deserted their Italian officers.

By noon Wednesday, after desperate resistance by the Black Shirts, Sidi Barrani was completely occupied by British troops under command of an Australian-born brigadier general.

Sidi Barrani was entered from the east, southeast, south and west.

Sofafi, another important post, about ten miles west of Nibeiwa, was abandoned by 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. There the Italians left many vehicles behind.

R. A. F. Raids Troops

A column of marching and motoring Italians in flight was bombed and machine-gunned heavily by the British airmen, and when last seen was heading into a tank unit sent to intercept them.

While the Britons closed in on Sidi Barrani, a British tank unit reached Buq Buq, where the befuddled Italians bombed so indiscriminately that they killed many of their own fleeing troops.

The captain commanding a big Italian motor transport column which ran into the British tanks near Buq Buq said he had heard firing, but paid no attention since he had no idea the British were in the vicinity.

"Thought it must have been the Italians practicing," he said.

The British found one Colonel with his duffle bag all packed, resignedly waiting to be carried off as a prisoner. His unit had given up.

###

Captured Italian Says 'Maybe War'll End Soon'

Tells British 'None of Us Cared Much About Fighting'

ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER, OFF EGYPT, Dec. 13 (AP).—A captured Italian officer, amazed at the fury of the British offensive in western Egypt, said today that "maybe this war will end soon now."

Philosophical in defeat, the officer declared: "None of us cared much about fighting this war."

"We've had little news from home," he went on, "and I'm surprised—I can hardly believe the Greek victories in Albania or that the British are now beyond Sidi Barrani.

"This all happened so suddenly we did not know what to think. The British gave us a big shock, attacking from the rear. Well, what we want right now is to get some place where we can write letters to our families."

30,24-6387

30.24-6387

1000 Hands Are Raised For One British Tank

ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER OFF THE EGYPTIAN COAST, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—A radio message picked up today by this warship from the officer of a British tank taking part in the offensive beyond Sidi Barrani said:

"I am in the middle of 500 infantrymen, all with their hands up, but cannot hold them much longer. Send infantry quickly."

O'Connor in Command.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Scattered units of British troops are mopping up Italian detachments over some 500 square miles of the western Egyptian desert, British military spokesmen asserted today.

Major-Gen. Richard Nugent O'Connor has been in immediate command of the operations, they said. He won the Italian Silver Medal for Valor during the world war.

Holder also of the British D. S. O. and Military Cross, Gen. O'Connor served in France and Belgium until the end of 1917 and then in Italy until the Armistice. He became a major in 1917.

He has held various staff appointments, including command of the company of gentlemen cadets at Sandhurst, Great Britain's West Point, and at the staff college. From 1936 to 1938, he commanded a brigade in India and since then he has commanded a division. He is fifty-one years old.

There were strong indications here that the offensive launched on Monday would now slacken because of the great strain imposed on the troops and the difficulty of maintaining armored fighting vehicles at combat pitch for more than a week without overhauling.

"A pause is to be expected and the public should not be surprised or disappointed," one spokesman said.

Italians Fighting Fiercely.

Military spokesmen said that the capture of a twelfth of Italy's total force in Libya had also raised a major problem of how to guard and feed the prisoners. This problem, plus the exhaustion of the British troops after a week of marching and fighting and the vast distances covered, would tend to slow down the tempo of the attack, they said.

At the same time bits of hot fighting were reported in the Sidi Barrani quadrilateral, which covers about 500 square miles. Although the Italian morale was described as shaky, some units were said to be fighting fiercely in this area.

Military spokesmen said they possessed information that rebel action in Italian East Africa, including Ethiopia, was on the increase. It was known, they said, that five separate rebel forces were harassing Italian outposts and blockhouses throughout Ethiopia as much as a month ago.

DOUBT BRITISH WILL TRY TO INVADE LIBYA

Italians Believe Aim Is To Push Fascists Back Behind Frontier

Defeatists And Hoarders Face Rough Treatment; Shooting Advocated

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 13—Usually well-informed persons predicted tonight that the Italian armies would defend their lines in both Libya and Albania for the rest of the winter.

At home, Italian defeatists and hoarders may face rough handling by Fascism's early-day strong-arm squads. One extremist newspaper declared hoarders and profiteers should be shot.

In the view of today's informants, the aim of the present British offensive in Egypt is believed to be to push the Italians back behind their Libyan frontier, from which they advanced early last autumn to and beyond Sidi Barrani, seventy miles inside Egypt.

Incursion Into Libya Doubted

It is not believed here that the British will attempt a serious incursion into Libya itself.

Today the high command reported a violent battle amid sandstorms "in the zone between Salum (on the Libyan frontier), Sidi Barrani and the desert zone to the southeast." The high command has not specifically conceded the fall of Sidi Barrani, although the Rome radio did so last night, adding: "What of it?"

The Italians were fighting with great gallantry against the British armored columns, the communique said, telling of yesterday's action. Dawn-to-sundown bombing of the British units was reported to have set fires among them. The toll in planes yesterday was placed at eighteen British, twelve Italian.

Any Truce Declared Precluded

On the Albanian front, the high command said merely: "Nothing worthy of special report; small attacks of local character repelled." A rumor supposed to have originated in Athens concerning a possible Greek-Italian armistice was discredited in authoritative circles; Fascists said Mussolini's announced determination to "break the back of Greece," whether it takes two months or twelve, precluded any truce.

A Berlin report that Benito Mussolini might visit Hitler soon was taken in usually informed quarters as possible, but doubt was expressed that the trip would take place within the next few days. (Mention of the Premier's movements is forbidden unless it takes the form of an official announcement.

Would Shoot Hoarders

As for defeatist elements and hoarders, it was disclosed in *Il Regime Fascista*, the newspaper of Roberto Farinacci, Fascist extremist, that the purpose of the recent summoning of leaders of the early-day "action" squads of the Fascist party by Adelchi Serena, secretary general of the party, was to impart orders "to react against all those who are forgetting that Italy is at war and who have a deplorable attitude."

Going beyond *Il Popolo di Roma's* recent suggestion that pessimists and alarmists be beaten up, *Il Regime Fascista* said:

"It is not sufficient to shoot only robbers, it is necessary to stand hoarders and profiteers against the wall."

This outburst was part of a general press campaign against what *Lavoro Fascista* called "enemies" within Italy.

Hitler On Mystery Trip

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop have left Berlin for an unknown destination, a CBS broadcast reported from Berlin today.

Earlier dispatches from Berlin had told of rumors there—denied in authorized quarters—of an imminent meeting between Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

Berlin Denies Rumors Of Duce-Hitler Parley

Berlin, Dec. 13 (AP)—The authoritative commentary service *Dienst aus Deutschland* joined other spokesmen tonight in denying reports of an immediate meeting between Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler.

"Rumors abroad that a new meeting between Hitler and Mussolini is about to take place remain unverified in informed German quarters," said *Dienst*.

"On the contrary, it is said that absolutely nothing is known of such a proposed meeting."

Fascists To Fight On

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 13—The Italians expect to defend their lines in Albania and Libya all winter, come what may, usually well-informed sources said today.

The British aim in their Eyptian offensive, these informants said, is believed to be to push the Italians back behind the Libyan frontier without any intention of attempting a drive into Libya itself.

(There are indications, however, that the British may intend to drive on into Libya once Italians are off Egyptian soil.)

Any possibility of an Italian armistice with Greece was authoritatively discredited. They pointed to Premier Mussolini's November 18 declaration that he would "break Greece's back, whether in two months or twelve," as precluding an armistice.

A battle is raging between British and Italian forces in a desert sandstorm between Sidi Barrani, Egypt, and the Libyan frontier, the Italian high command reported today.

Italian warplanes, joining the battle in support of ground troops, were said to have bombed and set fire to "enemy units," presumed by observers to be British warships engaged in shelling the Fascist forces from positions off the Egyptian coast.

A communique said the Italians had shot down eighteen British planes and lost twelve themselves since the battle began last Monday.

On the Albanian front, action was said to have been limited to small, localized attacks by the Greeks, which the Italians said they had repulsed.

On the East African front, the high command said, Italian patrols, acting in conjunction with the air force, inflicted losses on British mechanized forces along the border of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. One British plan was reported shot down in flames i this action.

ITALIANS WARNED ON WAR ATTITUDE

Defeatists and Hoarders Face Strong-arm Squads.

ROME, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Italian defeatists and hoarders may soon face rough handling by Fascist strongarm squads, it was indicated today.

Il Regime Fascista, edited by the out-spoken Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the party, said that Adelchi Serena, the present secretary, had recently given orders to squadrici leaders to "react against all those who are forgetting that Italy is at war and have a deplorable attitude."

The newspaper declared that hoarders should be shot.

"It is not sufficient to shoot robbers," it declared. "It is necessary to stand hoarders and profiteers against a wall."

This was a part of a general press campaign against what Il Lavoro Fascista called "enemies from within." That newspaper's attack was directed particularly against the "bourgeois mentality."

Earlier this week Il Popolo di Roma said that alarmists and defeatists should be beaten up.

Italy Admonishes British: 'Careful or We'll Get Mad'

Radio Says Nation's Warriors Are Dangerous When Aroused

The Italian radio warned Great Britain in effect last night: "Be careful, or we'll get mad."

In a broadcast heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting System the Italian announcer said:

"There is one thing that British propaganda fails to take into account, and that is the peculiar temper of the Italians. The Italian is a light-hearted and easy-going fellow until he is aroused. Sometimes what he needs is just a little slap, then he stands up and fights to a finish, and the more blows the more dangerous he becomes. The British ought to remember this."

EDGING ENEMY BACK TO SEA, GREEKS CLAIM

Italians' Last Two Ports Of Escape In South Declared Threatened

Desperate Fighting In North—Area Said To Be Strewn With Dead

DEC 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 13—The Greeks were reported edging desperately fighting Italians back against the sea tonight in a two-pronged drive that threatened the last two ports of escape for Fascist forces in southern Albania.

Despite fresh troops thrown into the vital Klisura pass protecting Tepeleni and the heights around coastal Chimara and Palermo, dispatches from the front said, the Greeks pushed steadily on, taking new prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on counter-attacking foes.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch to London said the Italians were evacuating Tepeleni after a fierce fight and British military circles said the capture of that town and Klisura remained "merely a matter of time."]

Viewed As Vital To Italians

Klisura lies about ten miles northeast of Tepeleni, which is an important junction of the road leading to the port of Valona. The Greeks yesterday said Valona, second in importance only to Durazzo, was virtually useless as port as a result of heavy bombing.

Greeks quote Italian captives as saying there is doubt that the Italians can continue the struggle if Klisura falls.

Likewise, the capture of Chimara would be a grave blow, for it would hem in Palermo, just north of captured Porto Edda, between two prongs of the Greek advance and would cut the coastal road of escape toward Valona.

"Insurmountable" For Italians

"The situation has developed creating insurmountable difficulties for the Italians who are trying to find a way out," a Greek spokesman said.

"Bad weather hinders not only their activity but also Italian transport."

In the north, however, the Greeks acknowledged stiffer Italian resistance in the mountain passes near captured Pogradetz, but added that defenders there had begun to give way under steady pressure.

Prisoners And Booty Listed

A Government spokesman declared tonight that the aggregate number of Italian prisoners as listed in Greek communiques—not including the most recently captured—was 250 officers and 7,000 men.

In addition, he said, the Greeks had seized 120 guns, 55 anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, a large number of tanks and howitzers, thousands of automatic weapons, 250 vehicles, more than 1,500 bicycles and motorcycles, a large number of horses and mules and important quantities of munitions.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Italians say that in November on all Greek-Albanian fronts only 731 men were "missing."]

Two Ionian Islands Bombed

Meantime, the Ministry of Home Security issued the following communique:

"Enemy aviation today carried out raids on Greece on a reduced scale. Bombs were dropped on two Ionian islands. There were very few casualties and small damage to buildings. Bombs were dropped on the country area of Salonika. There were no casualties or damage."

Battle Area In North Strewn With Dead, Report

Bitolj, Yugoslavia (near the Albanian Frontier), Dec. 13 — The Greeks lashed out against the Italians with a big push along the entire northern Albania front today, and the worst fighting of the war raged in that sector, advices from the front said tonight.

The battle area was declared strewn with the dead of both sides as opposing infantrymen fought hand to hand, with the Greeks driving the Fascists deeper into the snow-capped mountains.

Rival Artillery In Action

The fighting ranged over a wide arc from west of Muskopole to Uduniste, on Lake Ochrida. Backing up the Greek infantry charges, Greek artillery pounded the Italians with a day-long bombardment. The Italians themselves replied wtih heavy artillery fire, and Mussolini's infantry put up the stiffest resistance yet witnessed in the north.

The Greeks apparently were attempting to make quick work of their drives against Elbasani, twenty miles south of Tirana, Albanian capital, and Berat, some thirty miles farther to the southeast, to fulfill their battle cry of "Tirana by Christmas."

"But even these new Italian forces received serious blows and there already are many prisoners from these new units."

Officers Pessimistic

Captured Italian officers were said by the Greeks to have expressed doubt of Italy's ability to continue the struggle after the likely fall of Klisura Pass, where they had hoped to check the Greek advance toward Tepeleni, road junction twenty miles north of Greek-held Argirocastro. Klisura is ten miles northeast of Tepeleni.

(Italian forces, after a fierce fight, have started withdrawing from Tepeleni, Albania, Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported today. The Italians were said to be suffering heavy losses.)

"This statement coincides with other reports of internal dissensions in Italy," the Greeks said, "and a situation has developed creating insurmountable difficulties for the Italians who are trying to find a way out.

"On the other hand, bad weather hinders not only their activity but also Italian transport."

"Despite this bad weather furious fighting continues, mainly at two points, developing into a new Greek victory.

"The Italians are putting up stiffer resistance also in the mountainous area northwest of Pogradetz, on the northern front, but, according to latest reports, they have begun to give way.

"The Greek advance is more accelerated toward Chimara and Greek troops already have occupied many strong enemy positions along the coastal road. The Italians have started concentrating on the heights in front of Chimara with the apparent intention of making a last effort to resist before abandoning this historic town."

Strategic heights northeast of Tepeleni were in Greek hands as Greek troops thrust a two-pronged drive in the direction of Valona, one of three Albanian ports still held by Italian forces.

Valona Called Useless

A reconnaissance pilot reported yesterday that Valona, second only to Durazzo in importance to the Fascists, had been made virtually useless for large vessels by bombs which smashed piers and jetties.

The spokesman acknowledged "stiff and sometimes desperate" resistance in the Italian retreat toward Tepeleni but said it had been "crushed."

Good News Everywhere.

"Further to the right the Italians offered strong resistance," the spokesman continued. "They employed Alpine troops. Nevertheless, our army was able to occupy one after another of the heights. . . . A considerable number of them."

There was an unconfirmed report, he said, that Col. Sardo of the Alpine Division had been killed.

"Wherever the Italians attempted to counter-attack they have failed," he added. "The news is very good from all sectors of the front."

"News Is Good"

"Everywhere the Italians attempted to counter-attack they have failed," the spokesman said. "The news is very good from all sectors of the front."

The Greek high command reported the capture of about 150 Italian prisoners, including "a number" of officers, by reconnaissance patrols, while the Ministry of Home Security said Italian planes bombed Lefka, on Cyprus, inflicting "no casualties" but doing some damage to buildings.

Bombing Near Dubrovnik

BELGRADE, Dec. 13 (AP).—Heavy explosions were heard in the Adriatic off the Yugoslav port of Dubrovnik today. Dubrovnik is eighty miles above the Yugoslav-Albanian border. Shortly before the blasts a plane of undetermined nationality flew low over the sea then rose to a high altitude and disappeared.

Retreat In Albania

A series of maps and an article describing the Greek advance in Albania will be found on Page 2.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Athens, Dec. 13—Fresh Italian troops thrown into the battle in Albania were reported today to have failed to halt the slashing Greek advance against heights surrounding the coastal town of Chimara, north of captured Porto Edda, despite desperate resistance.

Here and elsewhere the Greeks said that the Italians were replacing large units with new troops, but that the latter were no more successful in checking the Greeks. Especially large Italian concentrations were declared thrown into the fight along the coast in a desperate effort to halt the Greeks.

(British military circles said fourteen Italian divisions—about 175,000 men—were in the lines against the Greeks. Some of these, they added, had been "severely handled." Bad weather was said to be slowing operations in Albania.)

Greeks Hold Initiative

One dispatch from the front said that after the Greeks repulsed Fascist counter-attacks at various points "the initiative along the entire front passed once again to Greek troops and the enemy is continuing to retreat."

"At many places the Italian command replaced entire units with fresh forces because the morale of the older forces was seriously impaired and they were considered unfit for further fighting," this dispatch went on.

NAZIS DELIVER FURIOUS BLOW AT SHEFFIELD

Men Battling Fires in Steel Center of England Are Machine-gunned.

BERLIN CLAIMS NEW COVENTRY

Meanwhile Docks at Brest Are Attacked by R. A. F. and Ship Off Holland Is Reported Hit.

Tonight screaming sirens warned Londoners to shelter after a day in which the Government announced not a single bomb was dropped anywhere in England from dawn to dusk and later German planes were reported over two towns in East Anglia.

Several persons were killed during the day by the explosion of a time bomb in a London district.

From early last night until early today, large formations of Nazi raiders scattered incendiary, high explosive and delayed-action bombs on Sheffield, and the Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, said that the Germans machine-gunned firemen as they fought the blazes. Most of the fires were extinguished quickly, however, though some of the larger ones burned for hours.

Bodies Still in Ruins.

The number of persons killed or injured, the Exchange Telegraph said, while considerable, was amazingly low considering the consistency and weight of the raid."

A number of bodies had still to be taken from widespread wreckage in commercial, shopping and residential areas.

"Large numbers of incendiary bombs were as usual employed," a communique said, "but the fire situation was soon well in hand. Reports are as yet incomplete, but do not suggest heavy casualties and elsewhere in the region casualties were very few."

Other Areas Bombed

Sheffield often is called the birthplace of the modern steel industry, since Sir Henry Bessemer pioneered there three-quarters of a century ago in the steel manufacturing process which bears his name. It is a city of about 500,000 population, 140 miles north of London.

Other parts of the Midlands were hit and London had an alert which lasted most of the night, but there was little air activity in the capital after a mist developed midway in the night.

There were no reports of damage in London, but a church and a furniture factory were destroyed in a Midland town. The southeast coast and other areas also reported raiders overhead.

Italians Retreating in Albania

London Hears They Have Given Up Tepelini —Athens Expects Stand at Chimara.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Italian forces in Albania, after fierce fighting have begun withdrawing from Tepeleni, Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, reported today from Athens. The Italians were said to be suffering heavy losses.

Earlier today British military spokesmen declared that the capture of Tepeleni and Klisura by the Greeks was "merely a matter of time."

They said that fourteen Italian divisions—about 175,000 men—were in the lines against the Greeks. Some of these, they added, have been "severely handled."

Bad weather was said to be slowing down operations in Albania.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Sheffield, the great steel center in the industrial North of England, caught the concentrated blows of last night's air attack on Britain, and today the British Government acknowledged that a number of buildings were destroyed and that roads were damaged or temporarily blocked.

3924-6389

30.24-6389

Yesterday King George VI visited rubble-strewn Birmingham less than twelve hours after that industrial city had suffered its third intense bombing attack. A crowd pressed around the monarch as he looked at flattened buildings and wrecked homes, and a woman who had just dug herself out of the ruins of her home cried: "We're not downhearted, your Majesty; it's nice to be alive."

"It is indeed," the King replied.

A direct hit on an enemy supply ship off the Dutch coast also was claimed for British airmen.

So swiftly did the Germans attack, these sources said, that the British were taken completely by surprise and their anti-aircraft fire was so weak that not a single Nazi plane was lost.

Important Artery

Detonations from explosions caused by bombs could be heard as far as The Wash, sixty miles away, the Germans said.

Authorized Nazis asserted that Sheffield produces fifteen per cent. of England's steel, and, therefore, one of the most important arteries of her heavy industry was hit.

Bristol's Damage

Informed German sources said aerial photographs showed an area of 1,721,344 square yards had been burned out or destroyed by the German air force in three large-scale attacks on the British port of Bristol.

Two British airplanes were shot down in air fights yesterday and two more by German anti-aircraft batteries, the high command said. Four Nazi planes were listed as missing.

Great Britain Goes All Day Without An Air-Raid Alarm

Only Casualties Are Those From Time Bomb In London—Sheffield Fires Still Burning

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Dec. 14—A brief air-raid alert in London ended before midnight and the city was calm early today.

All during the daylight yesterday, it was officially stated, the country was wholly free of raiders, and the only casualties were several persons killed by the explosion of a time bomb here.

The day had brought, however, a melancholy assessment of the damage done to the great British steel center of Sheffield by dusk-to-dawn bombing which ended in the early morning.

"Super-Coventry" Raids

German bombers by the hundreds pounded Sheffield for the first time in raids which Berlin said were "super-Coventry" and which the British acknowledged were destructive.

The Air Ministry reported a number of buildings destroyed and roads blocked by debris, and an Exchange Telegraph report said some of the large fires burned for hours.

The dead and injured were said to be few considering the weight of the raid, but rescue workers still were digging bodies from ruins tonight.

Famed As Steel Center

Sheffield, about 140 miles north and slightly west of London, is famed as the birthplace of the modern steel industry and as a cutlery center. It manufactures ship machinery, rifle steel, sheet steel and a number of other essential war articles.

While Sheffield was being bombed, a small formation of R. A. F. flyers raided the docks at Brest, Atlantic port in German-occupied France, the Air Ministry reported.

R. A. F. Bombs Brest

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—A raid on the docks at Brest, Nazi-held French port on the Atlantic, by "a small formation of aircraft of the coastal command" was reported by the Air Ministry today.

The Ministry also reported an attack by a British plane on "an enemy supply ship" off the Dutch coast last night in which "a direct hit on the ship was obtained."

Other bombing operations of the Royal Air Force were canceled last night owing to unfavorable weather, said another announcement.

Sheffield's Plight: 'A Super Coventry'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 13—German bombers by the hundreds pounded Britain's great steel center of Sheffield last night and early today in a "super Coventry" raid which set at least sixty fires raging, informed Nazis declared today.

When the last planes finished off the raid, returning pilots reported, the flames could be seen twenty miles away. The middle and northeastern sections of Sheffield were said to have suffered heaviest.

Pilots' Description

The bomber crews said the slugging administered to the steel city was heavier than the massive attack on Coventry, in Birmingham's industrial midlands.

Quays, harbor facilities and nearby gas works on the Avonmouth also were shown to have been heavily damaged, they said.

In the war at sea one German submarine was reported to have sunk 27,000 tons of shipping. The period covered was not given.

Harbors Mined

Nazi warplanes continued the mining of British harbors during the night, a communique declared.

Daylight raids yesterday, the high command said, were aimed at various objectives in southern England. A 3,000-ton steamer was reported damaged and probably sunk by bomb hits off Harwich, and another merchant ship was said to have been "badly hit."

Minister Of Supply Mentioned As Lord Lothian's Successor

London Speculation Over New Envoy Centers On Sir Arthur Rae Duncan, Identified With Big Business

By Wilson T. Humphrey

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 13—Speculation centered tonight upon Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, a former corporation lawyer and industrialist and now British Minister of Supply, as a probable successor to the late Lord Lothian as Ambassador to the United States.

In one quarter it was even suggested that he might be named within a few days.

War Minister Anthony Eden had been mentioned prominently earlier, but his name receded from private discussions. It was considered that the Washington post is not now essentially diplomatic—since it is felt by some here that the United States and Britain see more or less eye to eye on the war—but one requiring mainly a man skilled in business and finance.

Identified With Big Business

In this respect Sir Andrew fills the bill. He has spent most of an adult lifetime in big business; has been a director of the Bank of England and chairman of the executive committee of the British Iron and Steel Federation, among other posts.

In the government of the late Prime Minister Andrew Bonar Law his appointment as coal controller caused much criticism from Labor members of Commons. That was in 1919, and the next year he returned to the shipbuilding federation as its vice-president and spokesman.

Many of the biggest concerns in the British Isles have been his clients. He is a former chairman of the British Board of Trade.

Son Killed At Dunkerque

Sir Andrew, who is 56, was born in Scotland. He is married and had two sons, one of whom was killed at Dunkerque.

Sir Andrew, who has headed many Government commissions, entered the Cabinet when Winston Churchill became Prime Minister.

In 1927, as chairman of the Central Electricity Board, he reorganized utilities throughout the British Isles, and he became chairman of the British Iron and Steel Federation upon its reorganization in 1934.

Headed Probe In Nova Scotia

Earlier, he headed a Royal commission which investigated the coal industry in Nova Scotia, and another which considered the grievances of the Eastern Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Among other business posts, he has held a directorship of Imperial Chemical Industries.

Sir Andrew, a brawny and square-faced man, knows Britain's material war needs inside out. He is recognized in Commons for his knowledge of commerce and economics generally, both on the export and home fronts.

Sir Andrew Duncan Considered.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Sir Andrew Duncan, former president of the British Board of Trade who now is Minister of Supply, was being prominently discussed tonight as a likely successor to the late Lord Lothian as Ambassador to Washington. One report went so far as to suggest that he might be named tonight.

The Board of Trade corresponds to the Department of Commerce in the United States Government.

London newspapers asserted today that the selection of a new Ambassador to Washington would be a difficult task.

A great number of names were mentioned, including:

Anthony Eden, Minister of War; David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister; Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information; Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production; Lord Chatfield, former Minister for Co-ordination of Defense; Lord Cranborne, Dominions Secretary; Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser to the Cabinet; Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary; Sir Gerald Campbell, former Consul General in New York; Richard Casey, Australian Minister of Supply.

London Believes Bases Topic

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—Official circles withheld comment today on American predictions that the Duke of Windsor might be named Lord Lothian's successor as British Ambassador to Washington, but one reliable source expressed doubt that he would get the job.

No definite action on a successor was expected for several days.

It was learned reliably that the Duke's reported visit to President Roosevelt was arranged before Lord Lothian died and had no connection with the Ambassadorship. It was believed that the meeting concerns naval-base leases.

Lord Lothian's Ashes To Rest in Arlington

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13 (AP).—The unique honor of a temporary resting place in Arlington National Cemetery with America's Unknown Soldier and other military heroes will be accorded to the late Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States.

Funeral services for Lord Lothian, who died unexpectedly early yesterday, will be held at 2:30 P. M. Sunday in the famous Washington Cathedral, the "house of prayer for all people," where Woodrow Wilson and other distinguished persons are buried.

Afterwards a cremation ceremony will be held, and on Monday the ashes will be borne to Arlington, across the Potomac in Virginia, and placed with full military honors in the vault under the mast of the U. S. S. Maine.

They will remain there "for an indefinite period until arrangements can be made for final disposition," the State Department announced.

Whether the ashes would be taken later to England aboard an American warship, an honor accorded foreign envoys in the past, awaited a decision by President Roosevelt.

Berlin On Lothian

Interesting Information In Official Hands, Radio States

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast today the following comment on the death of Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States:

"While official German quarters decline to comment on the sudden death of Lord Lothian, it is understood that certain very interesting informations have reached Berlin in regards to this event.

"Their contents are not revealed because, as it is said, the information must first be examined.

"It is said only in Berlin that Lord Lothian's death, if it was a natural one, must certainly not have been an easy one because Englishmen who, like him, knew the present situation of his country and who loved his country could not die peacefully."

PETAIN AND LAVAL BACK FROM PARIS

French Colonial Governors in Sweeping Shake-up.

VICHY, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, and the Vice-Premier, Pierre Laval, returned here today from a visit to Paris.

Meanwhile new Governors for Martinique, Guadeloupe, Madagascar, Cochin China, Niger and other French colonies were appointed today in a sweeping degree issued by the Minister of Colonies. Numerous residents-superior were retired.

The decree appointed Armand Annet to be Governor-General of Madagascar, replacing Leon Cayla; Henry Rivoal to replace Gov. Verber in Cochin China, and Brig.-Gen. Falvey to the place of Leon Solomiac as Governor of Niger.

Yves Nicol was promoted to the rank of Governor of Martinique and Constant Sorin was given Governor's rank in Guadeloupe.

Three other Governors were retired on pension.

In French Indo-China two new residents-superior were appointed, two others promoted and still another retired.

The decree affected numerous other high colonial officials.

REPORTS TO PETAIN

Carde Gives Results of His Trip to Caribbean.

VICHY, France, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Governor-General Jules Carde of Algeria conferred today with Chief of State Marshal Petain after his return from a mission to French Guiana, Martinique and Guadalupe.

An official announcement said M. Carde gave Marshal Petain a "comforting" impression of his trip, not only in the French possessions, where he explained France's defeat and discussed the supply problem, but also in the United States and the British Antilles. It said, however, that he was arrested twice by the British.

M. Carde, who left here in August, was arrested at Antigue, capital of the Leeward Islands, and at Bermuda.

At Antigua, it said, he was held three weeks and treated well, but at Bermuda he was put in a concentration camp for a week despite a transit visa issued by the British in Washington and then let free without explanations or excuses.

French Repairing Railways

Normal Traffic on War-Torn Lines Will Be Resumed by Jan. 31

VICHY, Dec. 13 (AP).—Minister of Communications Jean Berthelot announced today that repairs to French railways damaged during the war are nearing completion and normal traffic will be resumed next Jan. 31. Normal traffic on damaged canals will be restored by Feb. 2, he said.

Extensive road construction will begin in the spring and will include a new automobile highway to the west and a circular boulevard around Paris.

Approximately 100,000 unemployed men are beng used on public works in the occupied and unoccupied zones.

VICHY EXEMPTS BLOCH

Jewish General Authorized to Keep Army Post.

VICHY, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Corps Gen. Darius Bloch was exempted from the French anti-Semitic law today by a special decree on the intervention of the War Minister, Gen. Charles Huntziger.

Otherwise Gen. Bloch would have been compelled to leave the army as a Jew.

Besides his good war record, he won distinction as Chief of the Armament and Technical Research Section of the General Staff and developed improvements in anti-tank guns.

Gen. Bloch was the second Frenchman of Jewish ancestry to be offered exemption for his services to the nation. The philosopher and academician, Henri Louis Bergson, refused, however, and resigned his honorary chair in the College de France.

SWISS CURB TRAVEL ACROSS FRONTIER

Decree Believed Intended as Bar to Refugees.

BERNE, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Restrictions on travel across the Swiss frontiers with Germany, Italy and France were tightened today by a decree increasing military control at certain frontier posts.

The decree gave no official reasons for the new measure. It was believed to have been inspired, however, by efforts to keep refugees from crossing secretly into Switzerland.

Among the new regulations to go into force on December 19 is one requiring special cards issued by the military commanders for crossing Rhine River bridges near Liechtenstein and the old Austrian border.

The passage of freight and merchandise across the frontiers is permitted only during the working hours of full border control staffs. Trucks, automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles are limited to specified roads while other roads are reserved for pedestrians and cyclists.

AVALANCHES IN ALPS

Two Killed, Power and Rail Lines Severed by Slides.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (A. P.). — Avalanches sweeping down Alpine slopes, where heavy snows were loosened by a warm sun, killed two persons and spread heavy damage today in several sections of Switzerland.

A dozen chalets were swept away near Diablerets, in French-speaking Switzerland. Another avalanche carried away a chapel and farm buildings and damaged a schoolhouse and cemetery, near Washed, in the German-speaking zone.

Two woodchoppers were buried under snow in the Tiniere valley in the south, while snow slides cut power, telephone and rail lines at several places in mountain districts.

VICHY, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Heavy snows and avalanches were reported today to have cut railway communications between a number of villages in the French Alps.

Gets Information Post

Walter Monckton, Windsor's Lawyer, Heads Ministry in London

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Sir Walter Monckton succeeded Frank Pick as director-general of the Ministry of Information in a "routine" change today.

The Press Association, however, referred to the change as a "surprise."

Sir Walter is attorney for the Duke of Windsor, and reportedly visited him recently in the Bahamas.

Belgians in Exile Called to War

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Belgians who are in Great Britain and territory unoccupied by the Axis powers and who belong in the 1925-'41 military classes were called up for service today by a decree of the Belgian government-in-exile.

Say 'Serious Situation' May Arise At Tangier

British Circles Point Out This Might Develop From Spanish Action

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—Spain's formal assumption of government services in the former international zone of Tangier opposite Gibraltar might lead to a "serious situation," responsible British circles said tonight.

Spain ordered dissolution of the four-power control commission early last month to erase international jurisdiction set up by the Algeciras Treaty of 1911.

The departure of two Italian submarines from Tangier today was regarded by the British was wholly within the scope of international law, but the view was expressed the Spaniards had given the Italians "more than enough time to permit repairs" after the submarines had been chased into the neutral harbor by the British navy.

20,000 Belgian Prisoners Repatriated for Christmas

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Twenty thousand Belgian prisoners of war will be returned to their homes before Christmas, authorized sources said today. They will be moved from Germany as soon as transportation is available.

After Christmas an additional 70,000 will be sent to their homes which, it was pointed out, mostly are in agricultural districts.

POPE PLANS BROADCAST

Pontiff To Deliver Address On Christmas Eve

Vatican City, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Christmas Eve broadcast by Pope Pius XII this year is expected to be as important as that in 1939 in which the Pontiff outlined five points for peace, it was said here tonight.

The Pope in the address replies to the traditional Christmas greetings from the cardinals. Precise broadcasting plans have not been announced.

Moscow Paper Sees Plot To Poison Agriculture

Says Capitalist World Ships Diseased Seeds, Produce

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (AP).—The newspaper "Socialist Agriculture" charged today that diseased seeds, soil, fruit and vegetables were being brought to Russia by foreign travelers or sent in pouches.

"The capitalist world is trying to send to our country not only spies and trerorists; the enemy is trying to wreck with anything possible, trying to find the most subtle ways," the newspaper declared.

"Seeds infected with pink worms, lemons with larva of the Mediterranean fruit fly and infected potatoes were sent as luggage, all accompanied by various certificates with letters of guaranty enclosed.

"But the malicious plots of the enemy will not be realized. A large army of quarantine workers stands vigilantly on guard for the interest of socialist agriculture."

The newspaper cited cotton which, it said, came from America and contained a dangerous disease. Other harmful matter, it asserted, had been sent from England and the Netherlands.

"Socialist Agriculture" said the Leningrad laboratory had tested 1,200,000 samples of seeds and plants from sixty-seven countries in the last nine years and had detected 6,000 insects and diseases.

Way Of Making Rayon From Seaweed Found

Professor At Leeds University Reports On Result Of Research For British Firm

Leeds, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 13 (AP)—A method to make rayon from seaweed is announced by Prof. O. B. Speakman, of Leeds University.

Professor Speakman says the seaweed rayon is cheaper to manufacture than the present rayons. He did the research for a British firm whose name has not been made public. The announcement said that production of the new material is expected to start within a month.

One advantage of the fabric, Professor Speakman said, is resistance to fire. A piece of this rayon, soaked in gasoline and burned, retained its strength and texture. Details of the fire experiment were not made public but Professor Speakman suggested that the fire test indicated possible war uses for the seaweed fabric.

NORWAY'S LARGEST SHIP SUNK BY MINE

Oslofjord Reported Destroyed Off Newcastle Two Days Ago

British Admiralty Also Admits Loss Of Armed Merchant Cruiser

30,24-6391

30.24-6391

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 13—Norway's largest ship, the 18,673-ton Oslofjord—chartered recently by the British—has been sunk, it was learned today.

At the same time the British Admiralty announced the loss of the armed merchant cruiser Forfar, and Mackay radio here picked up a message from the British freighter Orari saying she had been torpedoed.

Although London remained silent on the sinking of the Oslofjord, authoritative shipping circles in New York said that Norway's finest and newest liner struck a mine and sank off Newcastle, England, two days ago.

Loss Confirmed

The Norwegian Shipping and Trade Commission later confirmed her loss, but said no details were available.

Laid up in New York last January because of the war, the Oslofjord sailed secretly for Halifax October 26 under British charter.

Shipping circles said that on her last voyage to England she carried Canadian aviators. She was en route back to Canada when the accident occurred.

Carrying Beef

The Orari, a 10,350-ton refrigerated motor ship carrying beef from Australia to England, radioed that she had been torpedoed about 750 miles west of Brest, France.

The British Admiralty announcement that the Forfar had been torpedoed said there were some casualties. The Admiralty did not give the tonnage of the vessel or further details, but New York shipping circles believed she might have been the liner Scythia, 19,761 tons, or the Cameronia, 16,297 tons.

Both ships sailed between England and New York after the war started and were recently withdrawn from that service by the Admiralty.

Nazi Supply Ship Sunk

Inasmuch as Lloyd's register of shipping does not list a Forfar, it was assumed it was a new name given a ship requisitioned by the Admiralty.

On the brighter side of the British ledger, the Admiralty announced that the submarine Sunfish had sunk a 4,000-ton German supply ship off the Norwegian coast and had damaged a German oil tanker.

English naval sources said Britain's warfare against Nazi U-boats "is taking a very good toll."

Germany announced that one of her pocket U-boats had sunk three armed British merchant ships totaling 15,800 tons.

BRITISH MERCHANT CRUISER IS SUNK

Nazi Supply Ship Torpedoed by English Submarine.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The British armed merchant cruiser Forfar, commanded by Capt. N. A. C. Hardy, R. N., has been torpedoed and sunk, an Admiralty communique said tonight.

Lloyd register of shipping lists no merchant ship of that name.

The British submarine Sunfish has sunk a heavily laden German supply ship off the Norwegian coast, the Admiralty announced today.

The communique stated:

"H. M. submarine Sunfish (Lieut. G. R. Colvin, R. N.) while operating close to the Norwegian coast has torpedoed and sunk a German supply ship of about 4,000 tons. The enemy ship was deeply laden and it is probable that she was carrying a large cargo of ore to Germany. . . . The enemy ship broke up and sank immediately.

"H. M. S. Sunfish also attacked a German oil tanker of about 4,000 tons. This ship was hit and damaged."

Swedish Vessel Torpedoed

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said tonight the Swedish steamship Daphne, 1,514 tons, was torpedoed off the Spanish Atlantic coast and eighteen of the crew of nineteen were lost. (Lloyd's Register lists two Daphnes, one Finnish and one French, but no Swedish vessel by that name.)

Drifter Downs Axis Plane

English Fishing Boat, Undamaged, Hears Attacker Crash

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—An Admiralty communique said today that the British drifter Evening Primrose destroyed an Axis warplane which attacked her yesterday in the North Sea.

"The enemy was seen to be hit and set on fire," the Admiralty said. "Visibility was so low that the enemy aircraft was not seen to crash into the water, but almost immediately after the burning aircraft had disappeared in the mist, a crash and explosion were heard."

The Evening Primrose escaped damage or casualties.

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—One of Germany's pocket U-boats was reported today to have sunk three armed British merchant ships totaling 15,800 tons.

British Drive on U-Boats 'Is Taking a Good Toll'

Naval Source Sees Success in Attacks on Bases

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—A high naval source expressed the conviction today that Great Britain's warfare against German submarines "is taking a very good toll." In addition to the relentless search at sea, he said, there was evidence that almost daily bomber attacks on U-boat bases in France had destroyed or damaged undersea craft.

He emphasized, however, that unless such factual evidence as prisoners can be obtained it is difficult to assess fully the damage being inflicted. The Admiralty—"the silent service"—is not issuing detailed reports on submarine sinkings on the ground that such information would be of value to the Germans.

This informant made it plain that Britain is sparing no pains in applying various methods and devices against the U-boat menace.

U.S. Liner Leaves Lisbon Filled To Overflowing

47 Child Refugees Included In Passenger List Of 186 Taxing Facilities Of Excambion

Lisbon, Dec. 13 (AP)—The United States liner Excambion sailed today with an overflow passenger list of 186, including 47 child refugees.

Mattresses again had to be placed in the salons to provide sleeping facilities. Of the youngsters aboard, thirty-seven are being sent by the Unitarian Service Committee to join relatives in the New World and ten are being evacuated from warring countries by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

200 Dead Or Missing In Wreck Of Refugee Ship

Many Women And Children Among Passengers On Motor Ship In Storm Near Instanbul

Istanbul, Turkey, Dec. 13 (AP)—More than 200 Jewish refugees were dead or missing in the storm-lashed Sea of Marmora today following the foundering of a motor ship crowded with 300 passengers bound from Bulgaria to Palestine.

Seventy-one bodies were recovered today and 137 persons were listed as missing. Many were women and children. A total of 122 passengers were saved.

The ship went to pieces near the Turkish shore. The captain swam ashore and was held pending an investigation.

Information reaching here said the ship went down so quickly the passengers had no time to take to boats.

EXILES' SHIP SINKS IN SEA OF MARMORA

Bodies of 69 Are Found--- 169 Persons Missing.

ISTANBUL, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The stormy sea of Marmora gave up the bodies of sixty-nine Jewish refugees today and 169 more were missing feared drowned following upon the break-up of a ship carrying more than 400 passengers from Bulgaria to Palestine.

Unofficial reports said that 114 of the refugees were known to be safe. The recovered bodies included those of 38 women, 15 children and 16 men.

The little steamship broke up in high seas near Istanbul.

The name of the foundered vessel had not been learned here late tonight. One report said that it was flying the Uruguayan flag and that it bore the name Uruguay, but the Uruguayan Consulate said it did not know of such a ship.

Little hope was held for the 169 missing. The captain of the little motor vessel, which sailed recently from Varna, Bulgaria, swam ashore and was being detained pending an inquest.

The Turkish government was aiding the survivors, many of whom were taken to hospitals. Food, clothing and beds were provided for others.

Only meager details of the disaster reached Istanbul because the village where the survivors were landed has no telephone. Reports relayed from the scene said the passengers were thrown into the sea when the ship broke up near the shore, and that the storm-tossed waves swept them out to sea.

AFLAME FOR HOURS, RHEIN SUNK BY BRITISH

U.S. Naval Officer Says Warship Shelled Hulk of Nazi Vessel

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 13 (AP)—A United States naval officer said today that shots fired broadside into the German tanker Rhein by the British cruiser Caradoc sank the tanker after she had been burning for more than fifteen hours.

He was aboard the destroyer MacLeish of the Key West neutrality patrol. Officers and crew of the destroyer saw the capture of the tanker and the attempted scuttling by her German crew. The officer's account was the first eyewitness description of the incident.

[This was the first report of the sinking of the Rhein, whose capture, first disclosed in Washington, has been confirmed by the British Admiralty. However, the Admiralty report said the crew of the Netherland warship Van Kinsbergen had extinguished the fire on the Rhein and averted her sinking.]

"The Rhein was fired by her crew about 1:30 A. M. Wednesday, well within the American neutrality zone," the naval officer said. "When the MacLeish arrived at the scene the Dutch training ship Van Kinsbergen, which is slightly larger than a destroyer, was in close pursuit of the tanker.

"Suddenly flames shot from forward and stern and the German ship was a blazing inferno. Lifeboats were lowered and the crew abandoned ship. The Dutch crew did not board the Rhein until after she had been fired. They did not remain aboard long, as they realized that it was impossible to extinguish the fire.

"The crewmen of the Rhein were removed from their lifeboats by Dutch sailors and taken aboard the Van Kinsbergen. Later they were transferred to the British cruiser Caradoc as prisoners. The Caradoc did not arrive until the tanker was aflame."

The officer added that "United States destroyers followed the Rhein and the German ship Idarwald from the time they left Tampico, Mexico, in an unsuccessful attempt to run the British blockade."

U.S. Seamen Describes Burning Of Nazi Tanker Off Florida

Mate Asserts Crafts Was Ablaze On Both Ends, With Fire Heating Sea All Around

(Editor's Note—The following eyewitness account of the attempted scuttling of the German freighter Rhein off the Florida coast was written exclusively for the Associated Press by Daniel F. Hagerty, mate of the steamship Comol Rico.)

By DANIEL F. HAGERTY
[By the Associated Press]

New Orleans, Dec. 13 — We were bound from Cuba to New Orleans last Wednesday when, about 10.30 A. M., we sighted a burning vessel in front of us which I judged to be about ten miles away.

As we drew closer we could see that the ship ha da heavy port list—about 40 degrees—and was burning furiously.

The position of the vessel was latitude 24-55 north longitude 83-33 west, which is a point thirty-seven nautical miles west-northwest of Tortugas light, the last light on the end of the reefs off Key West, Fla.

Air Filled With Sparks

As we came close to the burning ship, we were forced to go on the weather side, that is, on the windward side of the ship, because we would be in great danger if we got close to th eburning ship on the lee side. The air on the lee side was filled with sparks and smoke, and the heat must have been great.

Even on the windward side, the water was heated by the burning ship, and vapor was rising along the path the crippled ship had made. We noted the ship had a heavy fire in the after holds and the poop deck. The forward hold, bridge and forecastle head looked as if the fire was just starting there. It was blazing lightly. In the after holds, however, the blaze had gained tremendous headway.

We noted that all the booms had been swung over the side, and there were no life boats on the boat, indicating that the ship had been abandoned. Jacob's ladders hung over the poop deck. There could have been no life on the boat, the heat was so terrific.

No Effort At Comouflage

We established that the vessel was the Rhein, out of Hamburg, Germany, by observing its name on the stern. The name was easy to read, and there had been no effort to camouflage the boat. She was in a regular shipping lone.

All of the plates on the starboard side of the blazing boat were buckled from the intense heat. Some of the plates were red hot.

A Dutch destroyer lay about a half mile off the Rhein. Another destroyer—we could not tell whether she was a British destroyer or an American—lay a mile away. Neither craft attempted to communicate with us, and we passed unmolested by either.

DEC 14 1940

British Celebrating Graf Spee Anniversary

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The British colony here held victory parties today on the first anniversary of the battle between the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee and British cruisers.

Germans held memorial services for the Graf Spee's dead, who are buried here. The battleship was scuttled by her own crew after the battle.

DEC 14 1940

Fishermen's Relief Ship

Boston, Dec. 13 (AP)—Prospects of a drab Christmas for some 1,500 war-stranded French fishermen on two tiny islands off Newfoundland were alleviated today as the British schooner Robert Esdale plowed toward them with supplies from Boston.

The sturdy two-master left yesterday for the French possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon with food, warm clothing, fifty-five tons of coal and such gifts as cigarettes, pipes and tobacco. Francois Briere, French consul in Boston, planned the expedition.

Reports received here said the fishermen, working at the Grand Banks when they received word of their homeland's defeat, took their fleet to the islands rather than attempt to return through blockaded waters.

British Report Fruitless Hunt For Atlantic Raider

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 13 (AP). An extensive British search for the unidentified German raider which fought and damaged the British armed merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle off the Brazilian coast last week has been futile, Commodore Frank Pegram, commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, confirmed today as his flagship, the cruiser Enterprise, docked.

"Had we located the raider, there would not be a raider any more," Pegram said.

He declined to comment further on the general search for German raiders in the South Atlantic. Some naval men believe that at least four are operating there.

The Enterprise will be here about forty-eight hours, taking on fuel and provisions.

objections to continued Uruguayan-United States defense conversations but reserved the right to raise objections on any proposals threatening domination of the vital River Plate between the two countries.

The statement also revealed that Argentina and Uruguay hoped to reach a new treaty calling for increased trade.

Roca had planned to return to Buenos Aires tonight, but postponed his departure until Sunday to allow for another day of conversations with Guani.

Uruguayan Base Dispute

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 13—Three Cabinet members who resigned in protest against a projected policy of collaborating with the United States in the construction of bases for hemisphere defense were summoned to a conference by President Alfredo Baldomir today in an effort to heal quickly the breach in the Government.

Baldomir said he hoped such a conference would cause them to reconsider their resignations, probably with assurances that Uruguay's participation in any continental defense plan would not create a threat of United States control over the River Plate's approaches.

Six South American Nations To Discuss Continental Defense

DEC 14 1940

But Argentina Reserves Right To Object To Any Proposals Threatening Domination Of Vital River Plate

[By the Associated Press]

Colonia, Uruguay, Dec. 13—Foreign Ministers Alberto Guani of Uruguay and Julio Roca of Argentina, conferring here on mutual defense problems, announced tonight that they were considering inviting Brazil, Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay to participate in the decisions.

The first official announcement of the two-day conversations between the foreign ministers said "the question of continental defense" as well as "problems related to security of the River Plate" were reviewed.

It was understood Argentina had no objections to continued Uruguayan-United States defense conversations but reserved the right to raise objections on any proposals threatening domination of the vital River Plate between the two countries.

The three Ministers—all members of the Herrerista (minority) party—were Minister of Public Works Juan José Arteaga, Minister of Industries Gervasio Posadas Belgrano and Minister of Public Education Abalcazar Garcia.

Their resignations yesterday brought to six the number of Cabinet members to quit within the last two weeks, four in all over the bases issue and two over agricultural policy.

Siam Says French Drives On Her Frontier Failed

Reports Repulsing Series of Land and Air Attacks

BANGKOK, Thailand (Siam), Dec. 13 (AP).—A series of French attempts to penetrate the Thai frontier by land and air from Indo-China was repulsed yesterday, according to the latest communique of Thailand's high command.

A French plane was reported to have dropped fourteen bombs on the town of Mukdaharn, on the Mekong River, but only a horse was said to have been killed.

French guerrilla parties were said to be harassing civilians along the river, and one party, which had two elephants and three horses for mounts, was said to have attempted to cross into Thailand to gather supplies. One French soldier was shot and killed, it was said, and the others fled.

DEC 14 1940

Churches Given Over in Japan

DEC 14 1940

American-owned University and Hospital Also Change Hands Under New Law.

TOKIO, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Major American, British and Canadian church properties, valued at millions of dollars, are in the process of being turned over to the Japanese, foreign church officials announced today, as a result of Japan's recently enacted religious law.

Bishop Charles S. Reifsnider, president of St. Paul's Episcopal University, said that this institution along with St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, one of the finest in the Orient, and Holy Trinity Church—all American-owned—are among the properties affected. He placed the value of the hospital alone at more than $1,500,000.

Bishop Reifsnider has been replaced as president of the sixty-seven-year-old institution by Prof. Ikuzo Takyama, dean of the faculty.

Because of complicated legalities, the actual transfer of the church properties may not be completed for several months, it was explained, although the Japanese were said to be in complete control of many institutions already.

Several American-owned properties have not yet been affected, among them the Tokio American School, which is secular; the Y. M. C. A. and the Catholic Boys' School of Yokohama.

The Japan Times, mouthpiece of the Tokio Foreign Office, said that the transfer may have been hastened by the recent movement to eliminate foreign control of church activities, but that "the taking over process has been proceeding apace for years." It added:

"From the beginning of all missionary work in Japan, it was hoped and expected that Japanese would take over their own work, and it is a great sign of trust that so much confidence can be reposed today in the Japanese clergy and Japanese hospital men. It is a case of free charitable giving (of the original American funds for establishment of the institutions) and a responsible acceptance of these duties."

Japan's new religious law stipulates the stoppage of foreign financial assistance and places control of mission schools, hospitals and social enterprises entirely in Japanese hands.

DEC 14 1940

Tokio to Study 5 Decrees To Rule Press and Prices

Measures Up Today Before Government Board

TOKIO, Dec 13 (AP).—Five decrees to tighten government control of Japan's economy and newspapers will be considered by the government's general mobilization committee tomorrow, it was announced today. If approved, they will be promulgated as imperial ordinances.

The newspaper "Asahi" said one decree, providing for "control of press reports, would enable the government to prohibit or restrict if considered necessary, publication of news items dealing with foreign and economic policy.

The other decrees would enable the government to control the prices of farm lands, forest lands and untilled fields and of daily necessities and essential materials.

DEC 14 1940

NIGHT LEAD DECREES

TOKYO, DEC 14 (SATURDAY) (AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S GENERAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE CONSIDERED TODAY ADOPTION OF A SERIES OF DECREES DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF AGRICULTURE AND STAPLE COMMODITIES.

THE DECREES, WHICH WOULD BE PROMULGATED AS IMPERIAL ORDINANCES IF APPROVED, WOULD:

1-- FORBID THE HOARDING OF RICE, CHARCOAL AND OTHER STAPLES.

2-- MAKE IT ILLEGAL TO HOLD AGRICULTURAL LANDS FALLOW.

3-- STRICTLY REGULATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO INSURE MAXIMUM OUTPUT OF STAPLE FOODS.

30,24-6393

30.24-6393

ANOTHER PROPOSED DECREE WOULD RESTRICT PUBLICATION OF DIPLOMATIC NEWS AND PROVIDE STIFF PENALTIES FOR INFRACTIONS.

Canada Military Forces Put Under One Name

Dominion Has 'Army' Officially for the First Time

OTTAWA, Dec. 13 (AP).—An order-in-council has been passed declaring all the military porces of Canada are to be called "The Canadian Army." It is the first time in Canadian history that the dominion officially has had an "army."

The new designation puts an end to the term "Canadian Active Service Force," used since the start of the present war to designate the forces fully employed on military duties or on active service, and the term "Non-permanent Active Militia," used for years to designate the troops who spend part of their time on military duties while carrying on with civilan occupatons.

In the World War the active army was called "The Canadian Expeditionary Force."

DEC 14 1940

TO SEND MORE CHILDREN

England To Resume Evacuations To Canada

Edmonton, Alberta, Dec. 13 (AP)—More than 2,500,000 applications have been received by the British Government for removal of children to Canada, and the Government has every intention of resuming the movement in the spring, R. Keith Jopson, of London, representative in Canada for the children's overseas reception board, said today.

So far, 1,532 British children have been placed in Canadian homes.

R. C. A. F. Loses 3 Planes, Appeals for Public's Aid

Two of 27 Craft Missing in Search for Another

TORONTO, Dec. 13 (CP).—Royal Canadian Air Force officials at Camp Borden, Ont., tonight asked the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to broadcast an appeal for information on the whereabouts of three R. C. A. F. low-wing monoplanes, reported lost in Ontario. Persons having knowledge of the planes were asked to communicate with the duty officer, R. C. A. F., at Camp Borden.

DEC 14 1940

Yesterday one of the planes, piloted by C.fl P. Hopton, leading aircraftsman, of Cabri, Sask., became lost on a routine formation flight. Today twenty-seven planes, fifteen from Camp Borden and twelve from Malton Airport, took part in a widespread search for it.

The two planes missing today were engaged in the search.

DEC 14 1940

Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 13 (AP).—A British communique:

Egypt: In the Western desert remnants of the beaten Italian army continue their withdrawal, closely followed up by our advance troops.

In addition to the three senior generals reported as captured yesterday, two further general officers commanding divisions are now in our hands.

The number of prisoners has also been increased by several thousands, but owing to the area of the battlefield it is still impossible to give any precise figures.

All along the Sudan frontier our patrols continue to harass the enemy and to inflict casualties upon him.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday evening a small formation of aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed the docks at Brest.

While on patrol off the Dutch coast last night a Coastal Command aircraft attacked an enemy supply ship. A direct hit on the ship was obtained.

An Admiralty communique:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that the armed merchant cruiser H. M. S. Forfar (Capt. N. A. C. Hardy, R. N.) has been torpedoed and subsequently sunk. The next of kin of the casualties have been informed.

An Admiralty communique:

H. M. submarine Sunfish (Lieut. G. R. Colvin, R. N.), while operating close to the Norwegian coast, has torpedoed and sunk a German supply ship of about 4,000 tons. The enemy ship was deeply laden, and it is probable that she was carrying a large cargo of ore to Germany. Two torpedoes from H. M. S. Sunfish were seen to hit, and the enemy ship broke up and sank immediately.

H. M. S. Sunfish also attacked a German oil tanker of about 4,000 tons. This ship was hit and damaged.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Cirenaica (Libyan) frontier in the zone between Sollum and Sidi Barrani and the desert zone to the southeast the battle continued violently yesterday between our troops, who are fighting with great gallantry, and enemy armored columns.

Our squadrons of fighters and bombing planes, despite sand storms, flew without interruption from dawn to sundown, bombing and setting fire to enemy units.

The total of enemy planes shot down in the fighting since Dec. 9 reached eighteen. Since the same day twelve of our planes have failed to return.

In East Africa activity of our patrols on the Sudan border with the aid of our air force inflicted losses on enemy mechanized forces. An enemy plane was shot down in flames.

On the Greek front there was nothing worthy of special report. Small attacks of a local character were repelled.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (AP).—The German high command communique:

On the night of Dec. 11-12 another monster attack of strong German air force units was directed against Birmingham, as previously reported. Strong explosions in the southern sections, hits on rail and industrial facilities, the explosion of gas works with spreading conflagrations as well as numerous large, medium and smaller fires were observed.

The day's raids in the course of Dec. 12 were directed against London and several other objectives in southern England.

Near Harwich on the English east coast we succeeded in bombing a 3,000-ton steamer in convoy. Square hits on the bow and stern so incapacitated the ship that loss is probable. Another merchantman was badly hit.

Last night very strong German combat units made rolling attacks with the greatest success on heavy industry in Sheffield.

Mining of British harbors continued.

One submarine, of whose operations a partial result already has been announced, reports as her total success the sinking of 27,000 tons.

Last night only one British plane flew over Reich's territory, without dropping bombs.

Our opponent's total losses Dec. 10 were four planes, of which two were downed by anti-aircraft fire and two in an air fight by a reconnaissance plane. Four of our own planes failed to return.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Greek Army headquarters communique:

Lively action by our troops at various points on the front, with favorable results.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation today carried out raids on Greece on a reduced scale. Bombs were dropped on two Ionian islands. There were very few casualties and small damage to buildings. Bombs were dropped on the country area of Salonica. There were no casualties or damage.

BASES TOPIC OF ROOSEVELT AND WINDSOR

DEC 14 1940

Duke Flies To Parley In Caribbean—Pledges Defense Cooperation

President Reviews Tour Of Sites In British Waters, Heads Home

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL
Associated Press Correspondent

Aboard the U. S. S. Tuscaloosa, Eleuthera Island, the Bahamas, Dec. 13 (By Radio)—President Roosevelt and the Duke of Windsor conferred for nearly three hours today aboard the Presidential flagship concerning United States defense outposts protecting the Panama Canal and the mainland of the three Americas.

The Duke told newsmen that the people of the Bahamas looked with great favor on establishment of the bases and that "we are ready to do what the President wants when he gives the word."

None Entirely Satisfactory

The President disclosed at an informal press conference that plans for the establishment of a Bahamas base were being held in abeyance because of unfavorable anchorage and other conditions at Mayaguana Island, which he inspected yesterday.

He also has seen little San Salvador, Long and Eleuthera islands, but said none was entirely satisfactory for a base site, and the problem required further study.

During the conference, the Tuscaloosa was anchored off this British island, about seventy miles from Nassau, the headquarters of the Duke, who is Governor General of the Bahamas.

CCC Idea For The Bahamas

The Duke arrived at 11.15 A. M. from Miami in a four-engined naval patrol bomber. He was welcomed aboard the Tuscaloosa with full honors, and immediately went into conference.

The President and the Duke discussed economic and defense conditions of the islands. Windsor said he expected to come to the United States early next year to study the CCC and probably would establish something similar for unskilled Bahamas Negroes. He said he expected to lay the matter before his executive council.

Roosevelt Discusses Tour

Discussing his eleven-day inspection tour of Caribbean defense sites, including those at Jamaica, St. Lucia Antigua and the Bahamas, the President told reporters that obviously the further you kept from the American continent a potential attack against it, the safer it would be for the continent.

That means, he said, that we wanted to be as far out as we could be. Newfoundland, he said, was as far as we could go in the North, and Bermuda as far off the coast as we could go.

With no island between Bermuda and Puerto Rico, he said, the Bahamas was the next best thing and would serve also as a stepping stone for the maintenance of the southern end of the outer defense line in the Windward and Leeward islands in case of attack.

No American Gibraltar

The President said there would be no such thing as a Gibraltar and the United States must have many bases because naval war in these waters would be more mobile than in such a strait as Gibraltar.

If Puerto Rico were fortified all around and had 1,000,000 men defending it, the attacking force could go around it, the President said. He added that he knew Newfoundland and Trinidad waters well but wanted to see St. Lucia and Antigua because he had never been close inshore there.

Summing up his inspections, the President likened the sites to stepping stones good for three things, namely, sea planes, land planes and ships, with the ships providing supplies and maintenance.

Jamaica As Stepping Stone

Jamaica, inside the outer defense line, he called a stepping stone to the Panama Canal, Central America and Colombia. He said the harbor was excellent but needed some dredging and could be made submarine proof by nets.

St. Lucia had good anchorage and a lee for smaller ships and was apparently satisfactory in every way, he said, for sea and land planes.

Antigua was very good for both types of planes but not so good for ships, but Mayaguana was by no means satisfactory, he said, because ships must anchor on the beach or in a thousand fathoms.

Economic Angles Discussed

Concerning his discussion of the Bahamas with the Duke, the President said the economics of the islands fitted into the economics of the American islands.

Mr. Roosevelt said he discussed economics also with the Governor of Jamaica and Antigua, telling the Jamaican Governor that Puerto Ricans could eat their rice, and the Antiguan

Governor that a dairy industry could be established to serve the United States officers and men based there.

The plane which brought the Duke was set down on a smooth sea after a 240-mile flight from Miami. Windsor, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. Vyvyan Drury, retired British army officer, transferred to a whale boat and then the Tuscaloosa captain's gig.

Headed Back Toward U. S.

With a yachtsman's cap in his hand, Windsor stood bareheaded in a rain squall while he was piped aboard the Tuscaloosa. The band played "God Save the King." The ceremonies were repeated when the Duke left the ship and boarded the plane for Miami.

The President and his party and the Duke lunched on the Tuscaloosa's communication deck under awnings.

The Tuscaloosa and her escorts, the destroyers Mayrant and Trippe, headed tonight toward the United States.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—At Charleston, S. C., it was reported the President's ship would dock there Saturday.]

DEC 14 1940

West Indies' Economic Future Also Discussed

Miami, Fla., Dec. 13 (AP)—Returning by plane today from his conference in the Caribbean with President Roosevelt, the Duke of Windsor said:

"I visited the President in my capacity as Governor of the Bahamas," and revealed that the meeting was planned before he brought the Duchess here for a major dental operation.

"We discussed naval bases in the whole of the West Indies," he continued. "We also talked about the economic future of the West Indies and how America might cooperate with Great Britain in their development."

Not until the former King returned to Miami was it learned definitely he had met the President, for the first time in twenty-one years. During his seven-hour and thirty-five-minute absence there was no public information about the flight, unexpectedly announced early this morning.

No Comment On Envoy Post

The Duke said all talk about the international situation was "very general." He declared he could make no comment on a rumor that he is to become British Ambassador to the United States.

Reliable sources in London expressed doubt the rendezvous involved any chance that the Duke might succeed Lord Lothian as Ambassador to the United States. They indicated the meeting was arranged before Lord Lothian's death Wednesday.

Windsor said he asked the President "if after New Year's he could make arrangements for me to visit CCC camps." He indicated the reply was a cordial invitation and he "wouldn't be surprised" if he makes the inspection.

He remarked that Mr. Roosevel "looked well."

"He is enjoying his cruise," th slender Governor added. "He is having a great rest, and I think he has been fishing quite a good deal."

Mr. Roosevelt, the Duke continued, is "greatly interested" in the West Indies and has considerable knowledge of the problems.

"He has been there a number of times, you know," the Duke added.

Duchess Much 'Improved'

After a launch brought him ashore from the four-motored navy patrol plane, he talked a few minutes with reporters, then hurried off to Miami Beach to join his wife at St. Francis Hospital.

Much improved, the Duchess took an automobile ride today and visited a landscape gardener.

Charleston Awaits Roosevelt

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13 (AP).—The cruiser Tuscaloosa, with President Roosevelt aboard, is now headed toward Charleston and is expected to arrive here tomorrow. Unless a last-minute change in plans is made by the President, he will end his 3,000-mile defense base inspection cruise at this port tomorrow afternoon, it was learned here today. He will leave by special train for Washington.

Planes For January 30% Below Estimate, Defense Commission Head Reveals — Calls For Harder Work To Save U. S. From Barbarism

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 13—William S. Knudsen, production chief of the National Defense Advisory Commission, tonight bluntly warned both industry and labor that any failure on their part to cooperate for the utmost speed in defense production might have grave consequences for the nation.

"Frankly," he said, "we are not doing anything compared to the forecast by the manufacturers and the commission in July, and our hoped-for production figures for January 1, 1941, of 1,000 planes per month, have to be scaled down by thirty per cent. to be correct."

DEC 14 1940

Makes Plea For Speed

The former General Motors head made a strong plea for "speed and more speed" in defense effort in a speech at the annual dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers, which was attended by a large number of leading industrialists.

"Talk to your men," he told them. "Make them feel that it is their responsibility as well as yours. Ask them what they think of a civilization that drives women and children to live in cold, wet holes in the ground.

Turned Back 1,000 Years

"We have gone back a thousand years in the last year. Why? Because a few individuals decide the actions of totalitarian nations, and democracy is fighting for its life.

"Let us work and work harder so that the possibility of such barbarism spreading to our shores will be an impossibility forever."

Knudsen asserted the public generally is "sold on defense," but he wondered whether it had been sufficiently sold to industry and labor.

Says 20 Per Cent. Is Lost

Contending that week-end factory shutdowns tended to defeat defense production aims, Knudsen said:

"Friday night has become the big night in most of our industrial picture. It used to be Saturday night—we have cut twenty per cent. off our machine time. Can we afford to do this?

"Can't we stop this blackout, this lack of production, from Friday to Monday, and get more use out of the equipment? We can train the men to operate it. Isn't it possible to put the defense job on a war basis even if we are at peace?

"When I think of the seriousness of the whole world situation, where the Americas are the only spot where freedom and law still have a foothold, I wonder if we are not justified in doing just that."

OUTPUT LAGS; SPEED IT ON WAR BASIS OR FACE CONSEQUENCES--KNUDSEN

Production Now "Blacked Out" 3 Days Weekly, He Warns Nation, And Pleads For Cooperation Of Labor And Manufacturers

U. S. 'Slave Nation' If Britain Falls

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 13—Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the budget and now president of Mutual Insurance Company of New York, told the nation's industrialists today that if the British were defeated "we will then be the most vulnerable of nations."

Speaking before the National Association of Manufacturers, Douglas said that if the "forces of organized violence" were able to "sweep the British fleet from the seas and dismember the British empire . . . we would be encircled in the Pacific, restricted in the Atlantic, circumscribed to the south of us, either by the establishment by the puppet governments taking their orders from Central Europe or by governments openly swearing allegiance to Berlin."

"Alone In The World"

Douglas continued:

"We would then be alone in the world, confronted by power aimed at recasting the civilization of the world, controlling all of two continents, a part of a third, holding under their dictation all of the raw materials necessary, not only to subsistence but to the successful enforcement of their will, operating industrial facilities with a capacity greater than ours, ship building facilities many times in excess of ours, production possibilities and by what one might almost call conscript labor.

"And all of it—raw materials, industries, ship yards airplane factories—all of it controlled by a State whose purposes are world power, willed revolution. . . .

The Real Issue

"The issue for America to decide is not peace or war. Others will make this decision to suit their pleasure and to serve their purpose. . . . The issue for us to decide is whether this nation, conceived in liberty, should be left alone to face a brutal, revolutionary world; whether we can afford to let the Axis powers win; whether it should not be our policy to do whatever may be necessary to insure the defeat of those powers."

"Defense Insurance"

The association believes proper national defense "insurance" can be obtained without a reduction of living standards "only if labor, capital and management work together with a united purpose for production, more production and still more production."

The organization, representing 7,600 firms, adopted a "platform of American industry" yesterday pledging fullest cooperation with the Government in the perparedness program.

For Free Enterprise

"It is to the free enterprise system," the platform said, "that the people must look if the nation's defenses are to be provided in a manner which will preserve, and not destroy, the way of life they are designed to defend."

The nation should begin now to map a program to avoid a possible depression after the defense emergency is over and millions of defense workers and soldiers are released, the platform emphasized.

Walter D.

30,24-6395

30.24-6395

HILLMAN PROTESTS CONTRACT TO FORD

Objects On Grounds Order Carries No Stipulation On Labor Laws

$2,000,000 Award Is For Number Of Autos—Papers Yet Unsigned

DEC 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—The long controversy as to whether firms accused of violating the Wagner Act should be denied defense contracts came to a head today with the disclosure that Sidney Hillman, labor member of the Defense Commission, had protested against a $2,000,000 award to the Ford Motor Company.

The order calls for some 1,500 midget cars, designed for high speed scout work, and a number of other automobiles.

Tell Of Protest

Aides of Hillman said the protest had been made about two weeks ago on the ground that the award carried no stipulation for compliance with the labor laws, particularly the Wagner Act concerning the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively without employer interference.

War Department officials commented that William S. Knudsen, production chief of the Defense Commission, had cleared the project in question. They said the Ford Company had been ordered to proceed with the work pending completion of the actual contract, but that the contract had not yet been signed either by Ford or the department.

Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War in charge of industrial procurement, said merely that he knew some protest had been lodged. He declined further comment.

Stipulation Of Clause

Other officials of the department declared that the contemplated contract with Ford included the same labor clause as in other normal contracts. This clause stipulated, they said, that the manufacturer must comply with the Walsh-Healey Act regulating the wages and hours of employes working on Government contracts.

M. Brandwen, of New York, executive assistant to Hillman, said that the labor division of the National Defense Commission did not want the War Department to go through with the contract.

"The protest was made," he said, "because the ward of the contract to this firm would not be in accordance with the statement of policy enunciated by the commission last September, which provides among other things for compliance with and observance of all applicable labor laws on defense work."

Knudsen, former president of General Motors, has opposed the idea of withholding contracts from alleged labor law violators until the courts have passed finally upon the allegations.

Action Of Court

A Labor Board decision against the Ford Motor Company was upheld in part and overturned in part by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals last October 8. The Appellate Court refused to enforce the board's order that the company cease distributing pamphlets among its workers outlining the firm's views concerning unions.

At the same time, the appellate judges granted the board an order requiring that the company cease its alleged interference with the right of collective bargaining. The case has not yet been settled by the Supreme Court.

Associates of Hillman said the War Department had justified a previous award of $122,000,000 to Ford for airplane engines on the ground that no alternative facilities were available and that speed was essential.

Hillman had protested, they continued, but had more or less agreed in this case to await a Supreme Court decision as to the Labor Board's charges against the Ford company.

But, Hillman aides declared, the automobiles involved in the current $2,000,000 award could have been obtained from anyone of several manufacturers.

SAYS U. S. DANGER IS COMPLAISANCE

DEC 14 1940

R. P. Patterson Avers America Could Win Any War Without Fighting

Holds This Would Be Possible If There Were Time For Training

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Dec. 13—Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, said today if the United States were given sufficient time to train its conscription army it could win any war without fighting, "for only an insane despot would think of attacking us."

"Complaisance," said Patterson in an address at the Wharton School of Finance ,of the University of Pennsylvania, "is the only foe the people of the United States have to fear.

Describes Crisis'

"We have got to look at this crisis for what it is: The greatest peace-time emergency that has ever confronted America."

Declaring the army of 1,500,000 men which the United States is raising "is the last great reserve of civilization," Patterson said the one hope left to the enemies of democracy was that "America may yet fail to evaluate the gravity of her situation."

Predicts Changes In Law

In discussing what may happen after July 1, 1941—the dead line for deferment under the Conscription Act for college students, Patterson said:

"If the student can best serve the nation by continuing his studies, he will certainly be allowed to do so. But the nation's interests, not his own, must come first. And that is true not alone of college students but of every man and woman in the country."

In an interview after his lecture, Patterson predicted far-reaching changes would be made in the draft law. He did not elaborate.

U. S. TO DELAY FOOD DECISION UNTIL SPRING

DEC 14 1940

State Department Learns Supply Abroad Will Last Six Months.

CARGOES FOR SPAIN LIKELY

Administration Believes That Developments May Make Relief Unnecessary.

By LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—State Department intervention in behalf of food relief for Europe is unlikely for at least three months, a high official said today, because the department has information that there is enough supplies abroad to last until late next spring.

A survey of food conditions, compiled for the department by authoritative Americans, shows that Europe faces no starvation for a minimum of five or six months, the official reported.

This information, he said, coupled with Great Britain's recent refusal to pass food shipments through her blockade, has virtually decided the State Department to defer any general action on the subject until the end of the winter.

Spain May Get Food.

An exception may be made, informed sources said, in behalf of Red Cross efforts to send supplies to Spain, where the food situation is believed critical, and for shipments of condensed milk and concentrated vitamin foods for infants and children in unoccupied France.

"Since our most authoritative reports indicate that the food situation in those countries which have been overrun by German invaders will not reach the critical stage for approximately six months," one official said, "it is felt that, unless the situation changes suddenly, we can study the problem another two or three months before making a final decision."

By spring there may be developments in Europe, the official added, which would change the whole picture and either obviate the necessity of food ships, or cause them to be rushed. Even in the latter event, it was said, the relief cargoes would arrive in ample time to ward off extreme privation or actual starvation.

Seeking German Stand.

Herbert Hoover, the former President, and the national committee on food for the five small democracies (Finland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and central Poland) have not emphasized the need for immediate shipments in their campaign for food to feed an estimated 37,000,000 facing eventual hunger in those countries.

One of the questions officials here would like to see clarified in the meantime is what, if any, action Germany will take in insuring food for the peoples in the nations German troops have occupied. Many officials here feel—as intimated by Secretary of State Hull—that Germany is primarily responsible for the plight of these people, and should be the first to make sure they do not starve.

"The British are now living like wild animals," one ranking official said today, "spending many hours in damp cellars, eating short rations and suffering severely rather than give up their liberty to Hitler. It's hardly the time for the United States Government to bring pressure to bear on Great Britain to permit foodstuffs to reach German-occupied areas, especially since the foodstuffs there will last several months longer."

DEC 14 1940

Still Favor Food Ships.

HARTFORD, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—A representative of the American Friends Service Committee has suggested that it would be embarrassing to the British if a relief ship, manned by American Quakers, was destroyed while attempting to sail through the blockade with food for starving France.

Prof. Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard told Connecticut Quakers last night that an attempt to buy a ship for such a venture had not been made yet, but added that the recent British refusal to permit food for war victims to pass the blockade must not be permitted "to put the quietus on what we know we ought to do."

Sir Frederick Phillips Sees Morgenthau Again

Discussion on Aid to Britain Resumed in Brief Parley

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Treasury, renewed today discussions with Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, on British resources to buy supplies in the United States.

Sir Frederick saw Mr. Morgenthau in a brief interview, but neither would comment afterward.

The meeting was the first between the pair since Mr. Morgenthau on Tuesday spread before ranking officials of the defense and diplomatic departments information which Sir Frederick already had given him.

ANOTHER U. S. WOMAN IS HELD BY PARIS NAZIS

Widow Of Former N. Y. City Editor Is Reported In Custody

American Embassy Unable To Learn Nature Of Charges

DEC 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—Word that a second American woman had been taken into custody by German authorities in occupied France has been received by the State Department.

Department officials said tonight they had been advised through diplomatic channels that Mrs. Etta Kahn Shiber, an American citizen, was being held by the German authorities.

The Embassy in Paris reported it was making every effort in behalf of Mrs. Shiber, but that it had been unable to learn the nature of the charges against her or secure her release. Where in France Mrs. Shiber was detained was not disclosed, nor was her home address known here.

U. S. Told Week Ago

The Embassy advised the State Department December 6 of Mrs. Shiber's detention, it was learned, although the exact date of the incident was not given.

On December 1, German authorities in Paris detained Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, clerk of the Embassy. A week later Maynard Barnes, charge d'affaires at the Embassy, succeeded in locating Mrs. Deegan in a small hotel where she was being held in the custody of German police.

State Department officials said tonight that they still had no word of Mrs. Deegan's release. It was understood she had been accused of helping British officers escape from occupied France.

Brother In Syracuse Is Notified Of Arrest

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 13 (AP)—Chester A. Kahn said tonight he was informed by the State Department at Washington that his sister, Mrs. Etta Kahn Shiber, was in custody of German authorities in occupied France.

The communication, he said, gave the first information he had received in four months of the whereabouts of Mrs. Shiber, widow of a former New York city newspaper editor and resident of Paris for three years.

The notification, Kahn added, said the "charges against her had not been ascertained" and that the State Department is "making every effort to be of assistance to her."

PROPOSE OUTRIGHT HELP TO BRITAIN

Landon and Pepper Join Plea for Arms and Cash.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Alf M. Landon and Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, agreed today that the United States should give Great Britain outright help in supplies, equipment and finances rather than see her defeated.

The two men stated their positions in independent statements. Mr. Landon, however, implied the gifts should not be long delayed. Senator Pepper advocated that Britain exhaust her liquid assets and turn over key naval bases to this country before any gratis help was considered.

Mr. Landon, Republican presidential nominee in 1936, took this stand yesterday on credits for Britain:

"No matter how the war turns out Great Britain will never be able to pay us. If it's to the interest of America, and I believe it is, to help the British, let's subsidize them and charge it up to the cost of national defense."

Senator Pepper said that his naval base reference included the British stronghold at Singapore.

Somervell Takes Over Army's $1,147,000,000 Construction Program

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The $1,147,000,000 construction program of the War Department, which has fallen behind schedule in a number of respects, today was placed in the charge of Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, who has built up a reputation as a forceful administrator.

He took over the work from Brig. Gen. Charles D. Hartman, who, the department said, entered Walter Reed Hospital Wednesday "for observation and treatment following a long period of overwork."

Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of the army's general staff, said that delays which had occurred in certain construction projects "had no bearing on the assignment of Colonel Somervell." He said the causes of the delays were beyond the control of the construction division.

Colonel Somervell has been assigned in recent years to the post of WPA director at New York city.

Will Seek To Mobilize Indians Of Americas

U. S. Commissioner Lauds 30,000,000 As "Dynamic Factors" In Fight For Democracy

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 13 (AP). John Collier, Federal Commissioner of Indian Affairs, disclosed tonight a "determined and sustained effort" would be made to mobilize the 30,000,000 Indians of the Americas "into one of the decisive units of defense of the hemisphere and the defense of freedom within the hemisphere."

Collier told the Sociology Club of Yale's graduate school the general impression that the Indians were a vanishing race was false. He lauded the red men as dynamic factors in the "battle of democracy versus dictators."

The Indian, he said, "now seems destined to play an even larger part in shaping the course of representative government."

In the War Zone

Aspect of Mediterranean Situation Reversed by British Successes

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The heavy defeat administered to the Italians at Sidi Barrani by British and allied forces, coupled with the Fascist debacle in Greece, has vastly altered the complexion of the battle of the Mediterranean and consequently of the war.

We can say that the advantage in this all-important Mediterranean area has, for the moment at least, swung to the British.

Moreover, whether they are able to capitalize their victory at Sidi Barrani and invade Italian Libya, the fact remains that already they have struck a telling blow at the Fascist power of attack in Egypt and all northern Africa.

It is important to keep in mind that Mussolini's purpose in invading Egypt was to drive through to the key position of the Suez Canal, thereby smashing Britain's grip on Egypt. Success of this operation might have spelled the end for England.

And defeat of the British was becoming increasingly necessary for another reason: the British blockade has cut communications between Italy and its forces in Africa, thereby creating a serious situation for the armies which had no way of replenishing supplies or getting re-enforcements.

Peril to Italy in East Africa.

Not only was Graziani's life-line severed, but so were those of the forces in Italy's East African possessions.

Mussolini looked to Graziani to remove this menace. That hope vanished for the time being with the defeat at Sidi Barrani, and the Fascist African armies face a precarious existence.

Already the moral effect of the victory is apparent in many countries. The people of Britain, hard pressed by the German bombing and submarine campaign, have been tremendously cheered. The reverse is true in Italy, where the facts of the recent Italian reverses in Greece and Africa are beginning to become known.

Newspapers in Rome are warning the public against "false news of imaginary catastrophes" for Italian arms. They charge that British agents are spreading propaganda in Italy in an effort to destroy Italian morale. All this indicates concern as to the attitude of the people.

Of equally grave concern to Italy and Germany must be the question of whether the morale of the Fascist troops in Africa will stand this smashing defeat, on top of the severance of the total communications with home. The great number of prisoners captured by the British, and the rapid retreat of the other Fascist forces, emphasize this point.

Three Knots Still Hold.

One of the most striking aspects of this whole situation is the astonishing power of resistance and recovery exhibited by the British. Six months ago, when Italy entered the war, John Bull was rocking on his heels, as close to being knocked out as possible and still keep his feet.

At that time great posters displayed to the Italian people a picture of three knots which were making Italy a prisoner in the Mediterranean—Mare Nostrum. Those knots were the British control of Gibraltar, the Suez and the Dardanelles. Jubilant Italy was about to cut those knots.

Now the Italian defeat in Greece has given Britain the great island of Crete and other bases which protect the Dardanelles. Graziani's drive for Suez has been knocked into a cocked hat. Spain, casting a weather eye over the growing British strength, is withholding co-operation with the Axis in the projected assault on Gibraltar.

The three knots still hold. Just so long as they hold, Britain will remain undefeated by the Axis, and the threat to Italy will multiply rapidly.

Mexican Defense Aid Seen

Chavez Predicts Avila Camacho Will Co-operate With U. S. Policy.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 13 (AP).—Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat of New Mexico, predicted today that Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, new President of Mexico, would co-operate with the United States in its foreign policy, and would aid this nation also in its program of hemisphere defense.

Senator Chavez's observations were made in an interview following his return from Mexico City, where he was one of the United States delegation, headed by Vice-President-elect Henry A. Wallace, which attended Camacho's inauguration.

"I am convinced that Mexico not only will participate in the program of American national defense and hemisphere defense, but will do its share to provide the raw materials needed for this program," he said.

511 WASHINGTON, DEC 13-(AP)-MEXICAN AMBASSADOR FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA RETURNED TO WASHINGTON BY TRAIN EARLY TODAY BUT A SLIGHT COLD CONTRACTED DURING THE TRIP FROM MEXICO CITY THREATENED TO POSTPONE IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF PENDING UNITED STATES-MEXICAN PROBLEMS.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE AMBASSADOR'S RETURN FROM THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO WOULD SIGNAL INTENSIFICATION OF DISCUSSIONS LOOKING TOWARD DETERMINATION OF DEFENSE COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE TWO REPUBLICS, SETTLEMENT OF PENDING OIL EXPROPRIATION DISPUTE AND THE AGRARIAN LAND QUESTION.

30,24 - 6397

30.24-6397

DR.CASTILLO NAJERA FORECAST QUICK SETTLEMENT OF THE OIL DISPUTE ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO CITY, BUT DETAILS ON ANY NEGOTIATIONS THAT HAVE TRANSPIRED HAVE BEEN MEAGRE HERE.

DEC 14 1940

FD505PES

A93

LONDON, DEC. 13-(AP)-SOVIET FRONTIER GUARDS FIRED UPON AND WOUNDED A FEW PERSONS TODAY WHEN SEVERAL THOUSAND INHABITANTS OF TWO VILLAGES IN NORTH BUCOVINA CROSSED THE FRONTIER INTO RUMANIA, AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORT FROM BUCHAREST SAID.

DEC 14 1940

WE1016PES

FOLLOW BUCHAREST

SOFIA, DEC. 13-(AP)-BULGARIAN OFFICIALS DENIED TONIGHT RUMANIAN CHARGES THAT THOUSANDS OF RUMANIANS WERE BEING DRIVEN FROM SOUTHERN DOBRUJA, RECENTLY CEDED TO THIS COUNTRY.

DEC 14 1940

THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 1,000 RUMANIANS WHO MUST EMIGRATE BEFORE TOMORROW NIGHT UNDER THE CESSION AGREEMENT, OFFICIALS SAID, BUT RUMANIA REFUSED ITS NATIONALS PERMISSION TO CROSS THE FRONTIER.

THEIR STATUS IS EXPECTED TO BE SETTLED SOON, AUTHORITIES ADDED.

WE1026PES

A96

BUCHAREST, DEC. 13-(AP)-OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THAT THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD PROTESTED TO SOFIA AGAINST THREATENED EXPULSION BY BULGARIA OF THOUSANDS OF RUMANIAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM SOUTHERN DOBRUJA.

DEC 14 1940

RUMANIA RECENTLY CEDED THE AREA TO BULGARIA.

OFFICIALS HERE SAID RUMANIANS HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE CEDED TERRITORY AND HERDED ALONG THE DOBRUJA BORDER IN VIOLATION OF AN ACCORD REACHED WHEN THE TRANSFER WAS MADE.

THE BULGARIANS HAVE PROMISED "SATISFACTION" BUT IT HAS NOT BEEN FORTHCOMING, THE RUMANIANS ASSERTED.

THEY ASSERTED BULGARIAN POLICE RAIDED 75 HOMES IN ONE DOBRUJA VILLAGE, FORCED 200 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT BAYONET POINT INTO BOATS AND LANDED THEM IN RUMANIAN TERRITORY. AFTER THE PROTEST THEY SAID THE BULGARIANS TOOK THEM BACK.

WE1024PES

A120

LONDON, DEC. 14-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY STRUCK A BLOW TODAY AT THE SENIORITY SYSTEM IN EFFECT SINCE 1718, ANNOUNCING THAT HEREAFTE PROMOTIONS TO REAR ADMIRAL WILL BE MADE FROM AMONG CAPTAINS IN THE UPPER FIVE YEARS OF THE PROMOTION LISTS WITHOUT FURTHER REGARD TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.

DEC 14 1940

MQ1148PES

B84 (AGYS OUT)

ST (ASKED) KX

DEC 14 1940

ROME, DEC 13-(AP)-ITALY IS EXPANDING HER TRADE WITH THE SMALLER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN AN EFFORT TO HELP COMPENSATE FOR THE WARTIME LOSS OF OTHER MARKETS.

A NEW AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED; NEGOTIATIONS WITH A SLOVAK DELEGATION HAVE BEGUN, AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH SWEDEN ARE EXPECTED TO END WITHIN A FEW DAYS. OTHERS WITH BULGARIA ARE IN PROSPECT.

THE AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK, TYPICAL OF THE NEW BARTER ARRANGEMENT, PROVIDES FOR ITALY TO EXCHANGE 100,000,000 LIRE (NOMINALLY $5,000,000) WORTH OF ITS GOODS FOR AN EQUAL VALUE OF DANISH PRODUCTS. RICE, FRUITS, NUTS AND COTTON ARE AMONG THE ITALIAN GOODS TO BE EXCHANGED FOR DANISH BUTTER, FIUH, MOTORS, MACHINERY AND HIDES.

DEC 14 1940

WY232PES

AGENCIES OUT

MOSCOW, [redacted] DEC. 13-(AP)- PREMIER -FOREIGN COMMISSAR VVACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF WAS A GUEST TONIGHT AT A DIPLOMATIC DINNER IN THE ITALIAN EMBASSY.

DEC 14 1940

VICE COMMISSARS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ANDREI V.VISHINSKY AND S.A.LOZOVSKY ACCOMPANIED THE PREMIER, AND GERMAN AND JAPANESE DIPLOMATS ALSO WERE PRESENT.

CASSIDY:S 0:930--GVW-950 PES

AGYS OUT

MOSCOW, DEC. 13-(AP)-[redacted] CROSS-COUNTRY SKI RACES TO BE HELD THROUGHOUT THE U. S. S. R., IN JANUARY WERE DECLARED BY DEFENSE COMMISSAR SEMEON TIMOSHENK TODAY TO BE "OF GREAT DEFENSIVE SIGNIFICANDE."

"WE WANT AND ARE OBLIGED TO STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSE POWER OF OUR COUNTRY BY ALL POSSIBLE MEANS," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT SUPPORTING THE RACES. EXTENSIVE SKI TRAINING OF OUR YOUTH IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANDE.

"THE WAR WITH THE WHITE FINNS WAS AN EXAMPLE OF THE SIGNIFICANDE ATTRIBUTED TO THE SKI SPORT."

NPW 01425 -[redacted]1210P

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC. 13 (AP)--- THE HOLDERS OF BANK SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED ZONE WERE NOTIFIED TODAY THEY MUST ARRANGE TO OPEN THEM FOR EXAMINATION OF THE CONTENTS BY JAN. 10 AS A PART OF GERMAN "CURRENCY PROTECTION."

OTHERWISE THE BOXES WILL BE OPENED BY FORCE.

DEC 14 1940

VPW CAF 910P

30,24-6399

30.24-6399

AGVS OUT

LONDON, DEC. 14-(SATURDAV)-(AP)-A $50,000 GIFT FROM LEVER BROTHERS CO., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE BRITISH SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

DEC 14 1940

THE GIFT WAS ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR THE PURCHASE OF A PLANE, IT WAS SAID, BUT THE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ACT MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO PUT THE MONEY TO THIS PURPOSE. FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF ITS SISTER COMPANY IN ENGLAND, SUBSCRIBED $145,000 FOR A BOMBER AND FIGHTER ESCORT, THE AMERICANS SAID THEY WANTED TO DO THEIR "SPITFIRE BEST," BUT THE NEUTRALITY ACT PREVENTED SENDING A PLANE.

AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE NEW ENGLAND COMMITTEE OF THE ALLIED RELIEF FUND, THE COMPANY DECIDED TO MAKE AN ALLOCATION OF MONEV INSTEAD.

EBS 120A APLS 00656A

BERLIN, DEC. 13 -- (AP) -- EVERY CHILD OF SCHOOL AGE IN GERMANY HAS BECOME A PATRIOTIC RAG-PICKER, HANS HERR, REICH COMMISSIONER FOR REPROCESSING SCRAPPED MATERIALS, TOLD HAUSFRAUS TODAY IN A HANDBILL DISTRIBUTED TO EVERY HOME.

"EVERY GERMAN CHILD IS N O T ONLY OBLIGATED BUT ALSO GLAD TO COLLECT DISCARDED MATERIALS AND DELIVER THEM TO SCHOOL," IT SAID.

DEC 14 1940

B65

BA

TORONTO, DEC 13-(AP)-TORONTO OYSTER IMPORTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT CURRENT STOCKS HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED AND WITH THE BANNING OF THE IMPORTATION OF UNITED STATES OYSTERS UNDER RECENT WARTIME IMPORT RESTRICTIONS THERE LIKELY WILL BE A SCARCITY DURING THE CURRENT SEASON.

ONE IMPORTER SAID THAT ALL THE OYSTERS HARVESTED IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA WOULD NOT BE ENOUGH TO SATISFY TORONTO DEMANDS. HE ADDED THAT THE TORONTO IMPORTERS HAVE ASKED PRODUCERS ON BOTH THE EAST AND WEST COASTS TO DEVELOP NEW OYSTER BEDS.

WITH THE SCARCITY OF OYSTERS, MANY DEALERS HERE ARE OFFERING CANADIAN SCALLOPS AS A SUBSTITUTE.

JJ933PES

L8

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, DEC 13-(AP)-UNDER THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT OF 1940, WHICH PROVIDES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES NAVAL BASES HERE, ALL GOODS USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF THE BASES WILL BE ADMITTED DUTY FREE.

THE ACT WAS READ FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE ASSEMBLY TODAY, AFTER THE HOUSE HAD CHEERED A MESSAGE FROM BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL COMMENDING THE PEOPLE FOR THEIR ATTITUDE CONCERNING THE BASES.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF BERMUDA HAS FALLEN THE HONOR OF MAKING A NOTABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND FREEDOM," CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE SAID. "THEIR ACT WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN."

SN925PES

A142

HAVANA, CUBA, DEC 13-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVE ALFREDO NOGUEIRA, HEAD OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES IN CUBA, SAID TONIGHT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT DOCUMENTS "WHICH MAY HAVE GREAT MILITARY VALUE" HAD BEEN STOLEN FROM THE FILES OF THE NAVAL ATTACHE AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY.

NOGUEIRA DID NOT DISCLOSE THE SOURCE OF HIS INFORMATION.

SN112AES

HAVANA--FIRST ADD NOGUEIRA X X X INFORMATION.

HE PRESENTED A MOTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ASKING THAT PRESIDENT BATISTA BE REQUESTED TO ADVISE THE HOUSE IF HE HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE THAT SUCH A THEFT HAD OCCURRED AND WHAT STEPS THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT IS TAKING IF THE REPORT IS TRUE.

NO DATE WAS SET FOR DISCUSSIONOF THE MOTION IN THE HQUSE, WHICH RECESSED TONIGHT UNTIL MONDAY AFTERNOON.

EN141AES

A84WX

WASHINGTON,DEC 13-(AP)-MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE H.BRETT, ACTING CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS, SAID TODAY THAT WHILE MANY OF THE AMERICAN WARPLANES SENT TO BRITAIN ADMITTEDLY WERE OBSOLETE AT THE TIME OF SALE, THE AIRCRAFT NOW BEING PROCURED FOR THE ARMY IS "EQUAL OR SUPERIOR" TO ANY EUROPEAN PLANES.

IN A FORMAL COMMENT ON PUBLISHED STATEMENTS THAT THIS COUNTRY'S FIGHTING PLANES WERE INFERIOR TO THOSE EMPLOYED ABROAD, BRETT RECITED IN DETAIL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME OF THE PLANES PURCHASED BY THE ALLIES IN WHAT HE SAID WAS "THE FULL KNOWLEDGE THAT THEY WERE NOT THE LATEST TYPES."

FOR EXAMPLE, HE ASSERTED THAT AT THE URGENT REQUEST OF FOREIGN PURCHASING COMMISSIONS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT RELEASED THE SO-CALLED A-17 PLANES WHICH HE SAID WERE OBSOLETE AND USED ONLY FOR PILOT TRAINING.

HY948PES

D73

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, DEC. 14)

WAR CLIMAXES CAREER
OF PEACE-LOVING
MACKENZIE KING

CANADIAN LEADER BOOSTS
COOPERATION WITH U.S. (820)

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--IRONICALLY, THE CLIMAX OF PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING'S LONG CAREER AS AN ADVOCATE OF SOCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE THROUGH BETTER UNDERSTANDING FINDS HIM LEADING HIS COUNTRY IN WAR.

THE PRIME MINISTER WILL BE 66 YEARS OLD NEXT TUESDAY.

30,24-6401

30.24 — 6401

NO DOUBT FEW OF THE STATESMEN THRUST INTO NEW PROMINENCE BY THE CONFLICT WHICH BEGAN LAST YEAR EVER HANKERED TO MAKE HISTORY AT THE COST OF WAR, BUT IT WOULD BE HARD TO NAME ONE WHO HATED THE PROSPECT MORE THAN MACKENZIE KING. IN FACT, SOME CANADIANS PREDICTED THAT IF WAR CAME IN EUROPE, MACKENZIE KING WOULD RESIGN RATHER THAN TAKE HIS COUNTRY INTO IT.

ONLY A FEW MONTHS BEFORE THE CONFLICT HE HAD SAID IN PARLIAMENT THAT "THE IDEA THAT EVERY 20 YEARS THIS COUNTRY SHOULD AUTOMATICALLY AND AS A MATTER OF COURSE TAKE PART IN A WAR OVERSEAS FOR DEMOCRACY AND THE SELF-DETERMINATION OF OTHER SMALL NATIONS, THAT A COUNTRY WHICH HAS ALL IT CAN DO TO RUN ITSELF SHOULD FEEL CALLED UPON TO SAVE, PERIODICALLY, A CONTINENT THAT CANNOT RUN ITSELF, AND TO THESE ENDS RISK THE LIVES OF ITS PEOPLE, RISK BANKRUPTCY AND POLITICAL DISUNION, SEEMS TO MANY A NIGHTMARE AND SHEER MADNESS."

WHEN THE SHOWDOWN CAME, HOWEVER, AND CANADA HAD TO CHOOSE, HER CHOICE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRIME MINISTER KING WAS FOR WAR AT THE SIDE OF BRITAIN.

DEC 14 1940

D74

BUT WHILE HE SHOULDERED THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF WAR LEADERSHIP, HE DID NOT SEEK THEN, AND HAS NOT SOUGHT SINCE THEN, TO PICTURE THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT AS ANYTHING BUT A GRIM AND DANGEROUS DUTY TO BE DONE.

HE HAS SHOWN NONE OF THE IMPETUOUSNESS OF THE CRUSADER. HE WOULD HAVE BEEN GLARINGLY OUT OF CHARACTER IF HE HAD; FOR HIS WHOLE CAREER HAS BEEN ONE LONG EFFORT TO UNDERSTAND PROBLEMS AND THEN TO WORK TOWARD THEIR SOLUTION WITH THE MIND, NOT THE EMOTIONS.

CONSEQUENTLY THE PROBLEM OF MAKING CANADA'S SUPPORT OF GREAT BRITAIN AS EFFECTIVE AS POSSIBLE HAS BEEN APPROACHED BY MR.KING AS A TECHNICAL TASK TO BE TACKLED WITH UTMOST INDUSTRY, SKILL, COOL CALCULATION AND COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT, AND AS LITTLE ORATORY AS POSSIBLE.

IN PARLIAMENT, DURING THE RECENT DEBATE ON CANADA'S WAR EFFORT, THE PRIME MINISTER CONSISTENTLY MAINTAINED THIS PRACTICAL, HERE-IS-A-JOB-TO-BE-DONE ATTITUDE TOWARD QUESTIONS, COMPLAINTS AND PROPOSALS BEARING ON THE WAR EFFORT. EVEN QUESTIONS OBVIOUSLY INTENDED PRIMARILY TO HECKLE THE GOVERNMENT AND ONLY INCIDENTALLY TO EXTRACT INFORMATION WERE CONSCIENTIOUSLY ANSWERED POINT BY POINT.

MR.KING'S MANNER ON SUCH OCCASIONS IS SOMETHING LIKE THAT OF THE PATIENT PROFESSOR CONSCIENTIOUSLY TRYING TO CLARIFY SOME POINT WHICH A STUDENT HAS RAISED, WITHOUT TRYING TO PASS JUDGMENT ON THE MOTIVE OR MENTALITY OF THE QUESTIONER.

BUT HE CAN PRESS HOME HIS POINTS WITH GREAT FORCE AND EARNESTNESS WHEN AROUSED.

HE HAS BEEN FORCEFUL SEVERAL TIMES LATELY IN HIS APPEALS TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT NOT TO "MAKE A BAD SITUATION WORSE" WITH IMPULSIVE MARKS ABOUT THIS OR THAT COUNTRY AND ITS POLICIES.

"I DO NOT THINK THAT WE CAN BE TOO CAREFUL IN THIS HOUSE OF COMMONS," HE SAID ON ONE OCCASION, "ABOUT WHAT ANY OF US SAY WITH REGARD TO OTHER COUNTRIES AND THEIR PART AT THIS TIME IN THE MATTER OF WAR. WE CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL WHAT WE SAY ABOUT JAPAN."

URGING MEMBERS TO USE RESTRAINT IN DISCUSSING THE STATUS OF DEFEATED FRANCE, HE APPEALED TO THEM TO LET "NO WORD FROM CANADIAN LIPS ADD TO THE AGONY OF HER OPEN WOUNDS. LET US INFLICT NO NEW PAIN."

D75

CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES HAVE BECOME MUCH CLOSER UNDER THE PRESSURE OF WAR DEVELOPMENTS AND THE TENDENCY OF BOTH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER KING TO SEEK NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN-AMERICAN COLLABORATION.

EVEN DURING THE LAST WAR MR.KING WAS LAYING FOUNDATIONS FOR CANADIAN-AMERICAN COLLABORATION, ALTHOUGH AT THAT TIME HE WAS NOT IN OFFICE. ALREADY AN AUTHORITY ON LABOR PROBLEMS BEFORE HIS ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT IN 1908, HE BECAME MINISTER OF LABOR IN THE LAURIER CABINET IN 1909 BUT WENT OUT OF OFFICE WITH THE DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS IN 1911.

WHEN WAR CAME IN 1914 HE WAS HARD AT WORK IN THE SPECIALIZED FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, INVESTIGATING LABOR PROBLEMS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

AS THE CONFLICT WIDENED, HE PLAYED AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE ASSISTING KEY INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES TO MAINTAIN A CONTINUOUS MAXIMUM OUTPUT OF ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS.

SO WHEN HE RETURNED TO POLITICAL LIFE AFTER THE WAR (HE BECAME LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN 1919 AND PRIME MINISTER IN 1921) IT WAS WITH A NEW BACKGROUND OF EXPERIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES. HE HAD BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO VIEWING NORTH AMERICAN PROBLEMS AS A WHOLE, INSTEAD OF FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ONE COUNTRY. WHEN THE TIME CAME TO HIM TO COLLABORATE AS PRIME MINISTER WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN PROBLEMS OF NORTH AMERICAN DEFENSE HE WAS PECULIARLY FITTED TO FUNCTION AS CANADA'S CHIEF ADVOCATE OF COLLABORATION.

PRIME MINISTER KING HAS NOT ESCAPED VIGOROUS CRITICISM OF HIS ADMINISTRATION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT, BUT WHERE CANADIAN-UNITED STATES RELATIONS ARE CONCERNED HIS LEADERSHIP IS RECOGNIZED EVEN IN POLITICAL QUARTERS FIGHTING HIM TOOTH AND NAIL ON OTHER ISSUES.

THIS WAS VIVIDLY DEMONSTRATED IN PARLIAMENT ON ONE OCCASION WHEN THE SUBJECT OF CANADIAN-UNITED STATES COLLABORATION CAME UP. WHEN AN OPPOSITION SPEAKER STARTED AN OBLIQUE ATTACK BY SUGGESTING THAT MR. KING WAS "TAKING TO HIMSELF THE CREDIT" FOR CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, HIS REMARK SET OFF A STORM OF APPLAUSE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER WHICH CAME FROM OPPOSITION AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT BENCHES.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, DEC.14--SENT DEC.13.)

JL155PES

Report Laval In Custody After Quitting

EXTRA!

By the Associated Press.

BERNE, Dec. 14.—Authoritative diplomatic sources reported today that Vice Premier Pierre Laval of the French government at Vichy had tendered his resignation to Premier Petain.

It was not at once learned whether the resignation had been accepted.

The same reports said that M. Laval had been placed in custody and that the Petain government had been meeting all day, discussing choice of a successor who would be acceptable to the Germans on one hand and Premier Petain and Gen. Maxime Weygand on the other.

By the Associated Press.

BERNE, Dec. 14.—All telephone communication between Switzerland and Vichy, capital of unoccupied France, was cut today without explanation.

The Associated Press was momentarily in contact with Vichy before the interruption and heard only the words "something big is coming up" before the connection was broken.

The break in communications also applied to official calls, including thoses of the French embassy here.

OUSTING OF LAVAL LAID TO ADVOCACY OF FRENCH HELP FOR NAZIS IN WAR

Use Of Fleet Against England As Part Of Peace Terms Rejected By Petain, Swiss Hear—Deposed Vice-Premier Reported In Vichy Jail

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Dec. 14—Max Jordan, NBC correspondent, in a broadcast from Basel, Switzerland, said tonight that Pierre Laval was lodged in a jail at Vichy, France, and that his resignation as Vice-Premier resulted from an unsuccessful attempt to persuade Marshal Petain to give Germany the aid of the French fleet against Britain in return for liberal Nazi peace terms.

Two plain-clothes men entered the Hotel du Parc in Vichy and led Laval to jail about midnight, he said.

Petain was quoted as saying Germany's latest peace proposal as advocated by Laval came at too high a price, Jordan said.

Flandin Denounced By British

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Dec. 14—The British radio said tonight that Pierre-Etienne Flandin, new Foreign Minister of the Vichy Government, "has been most consistent in his intrigues for the German oppressors," CBS reported.

"M. Flandin is no more likely to represent the spirit of France than the man he has replaced," the broadcast said, adding:

"As long ago as October, 1938, he had shown his Nazi sympathies by sending a telegram of congratulations to Hitler after the Munich agreement. . . ."

Plot To Head New Regime And Join In War Laid To Laval

BY CHAS. S. FOLTZ, JR

[*By the Associated Press*]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 14—Charges that Pierre Laval plotted to set up a separate government with himself as head and even lead France into war against Britain were behind his dismissal from the Vichy Government, authoritative sources declared tonight.

Marcel Peyrouton, Interior Minister, and other ministers, these sources said, accused Laval of scheming to set himself up as leader of an independent regime at Paris and of using his ministerial rank to build up his prestige for war on Britain.

The one-man purge which washed Laval out of the Vichy Cabinet left Peyrouton, chief of police as well as Interior Minister, as the strong man under Marshal Petain.

Laval Reported A Prisoner

Laval, yesterday's "crown prince," is said to be a prisoner in his estate, guarded by soldiers and "GP" men—agents of the *Groupe de Protection*, strong-arm squads built up by Peyrouton and other French leaders who distrusted Laval.

Diplomatic sources said the straw which broke the camel's back of Petain's toleration of his Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister was the simple question of who should go to Paris to represent the Vichy Government when the remains of Napoleon's son are returned from Germany to the Invalides at Adolf Hitler's order.

According to these reports, Laval said Petain himself should go. Petain refused, they said, and was backed up by other ministers, but that was only an incident following the graver charges against Laval.

The stage was set for his ouster Friday afternoon.

Angered, Laval Stalks Out

Here is the sequence of events, according to authoritative diplomatic reports:

The other ministers' insistence that Petain should not go to Paris for the ceremonies Sunday surrounding the return of "L'Aiglon's" remains angered Laval, who made an issue of it.

He stalked from the Cabinet meeting accompanied by several friends, including Education Minister Georges Ripert—(now also ousted)—and went to his suite in the Hotel du Paro where he conferred with his chief aide, Fernand de Brinon.

Peyrouton, Gen. Charles Huntziger, War Minister, and other members of the anti-Laval group continued to talk with Petain.

Then Action Begins

Suddenly, during the evening, they emerged and action began.

As though by magic, hard-boiled former mobile guardsmen and members of Jacques Doriot's extreme Rightist French Popular party appeared on the streets. They bore armbands with the letters "GP" on them and wore leather jackets and leather motorcyclists' helmets.

They were the mysterious "groupe de protection" which had appeared only once before—to guard Petain when he visited Marseille.

At the same time, about one hundred picked soldiers in regular army uniforms surrounded the Hotel du Parc. Three high officials of the Surete Nationale walked in.

Laval Whisked Away

When they came out a few minutes later they had Laval and de Brinon with them. The two were placed in an automobile and whisked out of Vichy accompanied by a motorcycle escort.

Even before the "GP" appeared, Vichy was cut off from the outside world—even from official Government calls—by Peyrouton's police.

No telephone calls and no telegrams could be sent out of Vichy Friday night and through most of today. Roads were guarded by troops and the "GP." No one was allowed to leave the city.

Cabinet Fills In Gaps

Today the Cabinet met, with Petain presiding, and filled the gaps left by the elimination of Laval and Ripert.

Pierre-Etienne Flandin, who talked with Petain last week end but found Laval unwilling to give him an independent position in the Cabinet, was called in as Foreign Minister with Berlin's approval.

Germany, according to informed sources, apparently realized that Laval was not strong enough to stay and had no intention of raising a helping hand for him. They said Berlin regards Flandin as equally suitable for the post, he having been the man who publicly sought French-German collaboration before the war began.

Laval Far From Popular

Laval apparently has vanished without bloodshed. As far as could be learned tonight, he is under guard at his home while Ripert, de Brinon and other Laval associates also are guarded but not officially under arrest.

It is no secret in France or outside that Laval, who was a man not only without a party but also without a public following, was far from popular.

30.24 - 6403

30.24-6403

LAVAL OUSTED AS VICHY AIDE

Out 'In Interest Of Country'; Reported Under Arrest

DEC 15 1940

BY ROBERT OKIN
[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Dec. 14—Old Marshal Philippe Petain ousted swarthy Pierre Laval, prime "collaborator" with Adolf Hitler, from all connection with the Government of France today, but insisted it made no difference to his avowed desire to get along with Germany.

(Bern diplomats heard that Petain had also ordered Laval's arrest.)

Sudden decrees and a speech by Petain following a blackout of all communication between France and the outside world, disclosed that former Premier Pierre Etienne-Flandin had replaced Laval as Foreign Minister and that Hitler already had been told about the change.

Laval's rights of succession as Chief of State were annulled.

Petain, in a remarkably short message to the people over the radio, declared the decision was made purely for "high reasons of interior policy." Subsequently it was explained officially that Laval's resignation was intended to further unify France.

The following is the text of Petain's message:

"I have taken a decision which I consider conforms to the interest of the country.

"Pierre Laval is no longer part of the Government.

"The Revolution Continues"

"Pierre Etienne Flandin receives the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

"Constitutional Act No. 4, which designated my successor, is annulled.

"It is for high reasons of interior policy that I resolved to take this action. It has no effect upon our relations with Germany.

"I remain at the helm. The national revolution continues."

Flandin, Rightist politician who long has favored French-German collaboration, presumably will continue the negotiations with Hitler. Petain, it was stated, told Hitler that Flandin would be even a better collaborator than Laval.

(The Bern reports connected the shakeup with persistent rumors of a meeting somewhere in Europe between Hitler and Mussolini, which have been emphatically denied in Berlin. Petain and Laval returned to Vichy only yesterday from a trip to German-occupied Paris.

Weygand Reported Hostile

(French foreign policy has been almost entirely in the hands of Laval, with only Petain to check him [illegible] had to have Petain's [illegible] former had no par[illegible] approval behind [illegible]

(There have been persistent indications that Petain has not entirely ousted Laval and that Gen. Maxime Weygand, in Africa, liked Laval still less. However, the specific incident which led to Laval's removal remains a mystery.)

Laval Initiated Collaboration

It was Laval, the constant appeaser, who initiated post-armistice collaboration with Hitler by defeated France.

An official commentary reiterated that Laval left the Government only for "interior political motives" and that Petain would now give a more unified character to his Government.

The commentary also said that Petain had notified Hitler of Flandin's nomination and that he appeared "more apt" than his predecessor to follow a policy of collaboration between France and Germany.

Other Cabinet Changes

Under a constitutional act, Laval would have succeeded Petain if anything happened to the old marshal. This provision now has been annulled. Petain's successor will be chosen by the Council of Ministers when that becomes necessary.

(Diplomatic sources in Bern, Switzerland, reported that Laval had been forced to resign.)

Paul Baudouin was named Secretary of State for the Presidency of the Council and given the information services—press, radio and cinema—which formerly were Laval's charge.

Minister of Education Ripert replaced by Jacques Chevalier.

Plot to Rule France, Fight Britain, Seen

DEC 15 1940

Flandin Successor; Petain Declares Tie With Nazis 'Unchanged'

CALL GUARDS

BY ROBERT OKIN

VICHY, Dec. 14 (AP).—The world was permitted to learn tonight that Pierre Laval, No. 2 man of the Vichy government, had been forcibly shown the door, but that his policy of collaboration with Germany will be continued under Pierre-Etienne Flandin.

Laval was ousted as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister last night. Flandin took over the foreign ministry. The Vice-Premiership was left empty.

As the hectic events of the last 24 hours unfolded—their full story still may not be told—informed persons said the action was directed mainly against Laval's activity at home and not against the principle of German collaboration, which Chief of State Marshal Petain has endorsed.

[In Berne, Switzerland, authoritative diplomatic sources said Laval was accused by his colleagues of scheming to set himself up as head of an independent government at Paris and even of plotting to lead France into war against Britain. He was reported under guard at his estate.]

[A broadcast from the NBC correspondent at Basle, Switzerland, said that shortly after midnight Saturday Laval was lodged in a Vichy jail.]

HITLER INFORMED FIRST.

Significant was the official announcement that the change had been communicated to Chancellor Hitler before the public was told, informing him that pro-German, Rightist, Flandin was "more apt" than his predecessor at "collaboration."

The old Marshal himself told the people that the change would not affect French relations with Germany, although Laval was the man who had done more than any one to bring France close to the Axis.

Yet Petain, in words weighty with significance, explained to France that the "resignation" of Laval was essential for reasons of interior policy, for the country's unity, and went on:

"I remain at the helm! The national revolution continues!"

LAVAL DISTRUSTED.

The best available diplomatic opinion saw behind the ouster a growing distrust by both Petain and General Maxime Weygand, the powerful supreme commander in Africa, of Laval's negotiations with Germany. Weygand, it is known, has been afraid France might lose sovereignty over some of her African

LAVAL OUSTED, REPORTED HELD

possessions, and has spoken out against any cession. Behind him is the undefeated French army in Africa.

[Laval, on the other hand, is known to despise the British and has indicated his desire to see them crushed, perhaps even with the active help of the French, their former ally.

[Petain, naturally, can make no open break with the Germans at this time nor even withdraw from the more or less vague "collaboration" which he has pledged Hitler. However, it is obvious that he feels Flandin, despite his known pro-Axis views, will not go beyond Petain's own decisions in pursuing this "collaboration."]

REVEALED BY PETAIN.

"Pierre Laval," said the old Marshal over the radio, "is no longer a part of the government."

Then he announced that the constitutional act under which Laval would have succeeded Petain as Chief of State if anything happened to the aged man "is annulled."

Petain's successor now will be selected by the Council of Ministers, if the necessity arises.

Official announcements of the changes were read to the press after a day in which France had been cut off from all communication with the outside world.

They were read by Marcel Peyrouton, the Interior Minister who now is a strong man in the government. It was he who cut off the communications yesterday, even those of embassies and ministries.

Laval's powers over press, radio and motion pictures were given, by decree, to Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State for the president of the council. Jacques Chevalier was named Minister of Education, succeeding Georges Ripert.

Thus the swarthy, white-tied Laval, who made the first personal contact with Hitler after the defeat of France, depa[rted] completely from the political pi[cture].

HITLER INFORMED.

Hitler was told about this some hours before communications from France were restored. Petain sent him a personal message. With Laval, Petain returned only yesterday from Paris, scene of most of the French-German negotiations.

The Petain message to Hitler followed one from the Fuehrer which, "with the highest courtesy," said the ashes of Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt, or "King of Rome," would be returned from Vienna to France to rest beside the remains of his father in the Invalides in Paris.

[Berlin, semi-officially, indicated its approval of Flandin's

[e]lection. Only yesterday the [G]erman radio in the Netherlands broadcast an interview [w]hich Flandin gave to the Paris [n]ewspaper Le Matin, inveighing [a]gainst Edouard Daladier, the [f]ormer Premier, for "war responsibility" and contending he [h]ad told Daladier Aug. 27, 1939, [t]hat it would be "a crime" to go [to] war against Germany.]

Tonight, immediately afer the announcement of the one-man purge, new "protection groups," a French version of the German Schutz Staffel, were on guard at strategic points in Vichy.

They wore leather helmets and arm-bands marked "GP" (Groupe de Protection.)

SUPERSEDE POLICE.

Peyrouton organized this official group of vigilantes to take precedence over police in the unoccupied zone whenever they are called in. There are perhaps 1,000 "GP" men at Marseille and 500 at Lyon, many of them members of the former Mobile Guard.

Laval Staked All On Tieup With Nazis

Laval has been a sort of agent between the Vichy government and Germany. On Oct. 24, before a long interview with Hitler, he said that he believed democracy was dead in all the modern world and that he was prepared to stake France's future upon collaboration with Germany. He gave a strong impression at that time that in connection with that "collaboration" he earnestly hoped for the defeat of England.

WEYGAND KEY.

The question of French collaboration with Germany is believed to pivot largely on the attitude of Weygand, who was called from the Near East in the dying days of France's defense to be her generalissimo.

After the armistice of Compiegne, at his own insistence, it is said, Weygand was sent to take charge of French North Africa, to keep that important part of the French Empire together against the inroads of the "Free French" leader, General Charles De Gaulle, who is a British ally.

Weygand's friends often have [s]aid that he is neither pro-German [n]or pro-British, but strictly "pro-[F]rench" and ready to defend North [A]frica against all enemies of [F]rance.

Nothing he has said or done publicly has indicated he is not wholly loyal to the Vichy regime of Marshal Petain.

Flandin Well Versed In Ministerial Duties

In six-footer, English-speaking Pierre-Etienne Flandin, a pre-war exponent of understanding with Germany, Laval turns over the Vichy government's foreign affairs portfolio to an old colleague, an ex-Premier of France and a veteran of many ministerial posts in the vanquished republic.

Flandin had advocated French refusal to honor the pledge of the French-Czecho-Slovak mutual assistance threaty and became a storm center in the Chamber of Deputies when a telegram to him from Adolf Hitler, expressing thanks for his efforts to avert war over the Sudeten issue, was read Oct. 6, 1938.

'REGULAR'—HITLER.

"I thank you sincerely for the amiable felicitations which you transmitted to me in your telegram," the Fuehrer messaged Oct. 2, 1938, three days after the fateful big four Munich meeting.

"I hereby assure you of my thanks for your energetic efforts in favor of an entente and complete collaboration between France and Germany. I have followed them with sincere interest. I hope they have wider effects.

"With my best regards,

"Hitler."

SPLIT PARTY.

Flandin was a Rightist influence at that time and one immediate repercussion of the telegram, whose authority he acknowledged, was a wave of resignations from his party. Paul Reynaud, then Justice Minister and co-founder with Flandin of the Democratic Alliance Party, was one of those who quit it.

Months earlier, in February, 1938, when the Spanish civil war still was an issue, Flandin urged reconciliation with Germany and Italy and on one occasion, when he rose to speak in the Chamber, he was greeted with Leftists' shouts of "Heil Hitler!"

Since the fall of the republic he has been either in Paris or in the provinces most of the time, having shunned Vichy until just a week ago.

Flandin, a native Parisian, became French Premier in 1934 when the Doumergue government was overthrown. Born April 12, 1889, he was then 45 years old and had been a minister six times before.

Flandin was one of the first French youths to take up aviation seriously and when the World War started he enlisted in the air corps. One of his first big posts after the war was as Under-Secretary of State for Air and later, even after he became a cabinet member, he often piloted his own plane.

Reasons Behind Ouster Of Laval Suggested

[By the Associated Press]

The best available diplomatic opinion saw behind the ouster of Laval a growing distrust by both Petain and Gen. Maxime Weygand, the powerful supreme commander in Africa, for Laval's negotiations with Germany.

Weygand, it is known, has been afraid France might lose sovereignty over some of her African possessions, and has spoken out against any cession. Behind him is the undefeated French army in Africa.

Laval, on the other hand, is known to despise the British and has indicated his desire to see them crushed, perhaps even with the active help of the French, their former ally.

Petain, naturally, can make no open break with the Germans at this time nor even withdraw them from the more or less vague "collaboration" which he has pledged to Hitler. However, it is obvious that he feels Flandin, despite his known pro-Axis views, will not go beyond Petain's own decisions in pursuing this "collaboration."

DEC 15 1940

Berlin Press Stresses Flandin's Views on War

Indicate Approval by Quoting His Attack on Daladier

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (AP).—Official comment here on the selection of Pierre-Etienne Flandin as Foreign Minister in the Vichy government was withheld tonight, but it was indicated the appointment was widely approved.

German newspapers published extensive quotations from an interview Flandin gave to the Paris newspaper "Le Matin" yesterday in which he was quoted as placing much of the blame for the war on former Premier Edouard Daladier.

The "Lokalanzeiger" asserted Flandin opposed Daladier's course which led to the break with Germany.

Other Berlin newspapers attributed to Flandin the assertion that the former British and French envoys to Germany, Sir Nevile Henderson and Robert Coulondre, had failed to let Poland know, before the outbreak of the war, about proposals by Germany for peace.

DEC 15 1940

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TONIGH[T]
THAT PIERRE-ETIENNE FLANDIN, NEW FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE VICHY
GOVERNMENT, "HAS BEEN MOST CONSISTENT IN HIS INTRIGUES FOR THE
GERMAN OPPRESSORS," CBS REPORTED.
THE BROADCAST SAID:
"PIERRE LAVAL, ANTI-BRITISH INTRIGUER, DESIGNATED AS MARSHAL
PETAIN'S SUCCESSOR AS HEAD OF THE NAZI-DOMINATED FRENCH STATE, HAS
APPARENTLY CEASED TO BE USEFUL TO HITLER, WHOM HE SO ASSIDUOUSLY
SERVED.
"SO FAR HAD FRENCH PUBLIC OPINION EXPRESSED ITS HATRED FOR THE
FOREIGN MINISTER THAT EVEN BERLIN REALIZED THAT HE WOULD NOT FULFILL
THE NAZI ROLE PLANNED FOR HIM.
"HE IS TO BE SUCCEEDED BY A MAN WHO IS HATED ALMOST AS FIERCELY

30.24-6405

BY PATRIOTIC FRENCHMEN, AND WHO HAS BEEN MOST CONSISTENT IN HIS INTRIGUES FOR THE GERMAN OPPRESSORS. X X X

"M.FLANDIN IS NO MORE LIKELY TO REPRESENT THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE THAN THE MAN HE HAS REPLACED. X X X LAST MONTH M.FLANDIN ALLIED HIMSELF WITH HITLER'S NEW ORDER IN EUROPE BY STATING THAT FRANCE WOULD COLLABORATE WHOLE-HEARTEDLY AND LOYALLY IN IT. X X X AS LONG AGO AS OCTOBER, 1938, HE HAD SHOWN HIS NAZI SYMPATHIES BY SENDING A TELEGRAM OF CONGRATULATIONS TO HITLER AFTER THE MUNICH AGREEMENT. X X X"

DEC 15 1940

FOLO VICHY

BERLIN, DEC. 14--(AP)--SELECTION OF PIERRE-ETTAINE FLANDIN AS FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TODAY EVIDENTALLY WAS NO SURPRISE TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT HERE REGARDING THE STEP.

GERMANS IN PARIS FREE MRS. DEEGAN

U. S. Embassy Employee Was Held a Week

VICHY, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, a receptionist at the United States embassy in Paris, was freed today by the Germans after having been held in custody for more than a week on the charge of helping British officers escape from Nazi-occupied France.

Mrs. Deegan, a former resident of Asheville, N. C., had been held for questioning by the German military authorities. Her detention became known, apparently, only after she had been held several days, and the Paris embassy was reported on December 6 to have protested vainly for her release.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The United States embassy in Paris, the State Department said today, is making a determined effort to secure the release of Mrs. Etta Kahn Shiber, the second American woman to be taken into German custody in occupied France within two weeks.

Beyond the fact that Mrs. Shiber was detained by German authorities, little was known here. The Paris embassy was not able to determine the nature of the charges against her, or where she was held.

Mrs. Shiber's brother, Chester A. Kahn of Syracuse, N. Y., said that the notification he received from the State Department yesterday, informing him that his sister was held, was the first word of her he had received in four months.

He said that she was 62 years old, and was the widow of William Shiber, an editor of the New York Journal. She had been living in Paris with an Englishwoman, who was married to a Frenchman. Mr. Kahn said that the State Department told him it was "making every effort to be of assistance to her."

Bremen, Kiel Bombed; Huge Fires Reported

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 14—British bombers blasted the German naval base at Kiel and attacked Bremen in intensive raids during the night, the Air Ministry announced today.

Heavy assaults also were made, a communique said, on German airdromes and docks in the Netherlands and on the Nazi submarine base at Bordeaux, in the occupied region of France.

Raiders Over Liverpool

All the British aircraft returned safely from the raids, which were carried out in adverse weather, the Ministry said.

Nazi planes were reported over Liverpool and northeast England today after many hours of quiet.

German long-range guns mounted on the French coast shelled the Dover Strait for nearly an hour this afternoon. The shells came at five-minute intervals. No casualties were reported.

"Strong Fires Lit Clouds"

An Air Ministry news service account said incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped on Bremen, despite heavy clouds. Bombers were detailed to attack the railway, factories and warehouses.

After the bombs were dropped, the "glow of strong fires penetrated and lit up the clouds," the news service added.

At Kiel, docks and shipyards were reported to have been raided, and the news service said "our pilots made certain that heavy bombs fell in the target area."

The attack on the Bordeaux U-boat base was described as "a short, destructive raid with heavy bombs" which started two fires and caused explosions.

"The first pilot to go in got a hit on the big quayside building," the Ministry said. "His observer saw a succession of brilliant blue flashes along the dock wall lasting for fifteen seconds.

"Dozen Explosions"

"The later stages of the raid were even more spectacular. A great explosion near the gates of the dock was followed by a dozen others along the edge of the basin.

"When the Coastal Command pilot turned for home the submarine base was lit up by two fires and overhung by swirling clouds of smoke."

London had a brief night alert, which ended before midnight. During the early morning hours a single Nazi raider glided in from the sea to drop a bomb on a northeast coast town. The bomb split a house in half but caused no casualties and gunfire drove the plane away.

SECOND LEAD BRITISH DEFENSIVE

LONDON, DEC. 14-(AP)-AIR RAIDERS BOMBED A TOWN IN THE WESTERN MIDLANDS TODAY AND KILLED A "SMALL" NUMBER OF PEOPLE, THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE USUAL NIGHTLY ALERT SOUNDED EARLY IN LONDON BUT THE SIGNAL PASSED WITHOUT REPORT OF BOMBING OR GUNFIRE.

NAZI WARPLANES X X X ETC START OF PREV.

DEC 15 1940

FIRST LEAD BRITISH (DEFENSIVE)

DEC 15 1940

LONDON, DEC. 14-(AP)-NAZI WARPLANES WERE REPORTED OVER LIVERPOOL AND NORTHEAST ENGLAND TODAY AFTER MANY HOURS OF QUIET.

LONDON HAD A BRIEF NIGHT ALERT, WHICH ENDED BEFORE MIDNIGHT, DURING ARLY MORNING HOURS A SINGLE NAZI RAIDER GLIDED IN FROM THE SEA TO DROP A BOMB ON A NORTHEAST COAST TOWN. THE BOMB SPLIT A HOUSE IN HALF BUT CAUSED NO CASUALTIES AND GUNFIRE DROVE THE PLANE AWAY.

THE CALM NIGHT FOLLOWED A DAY IN WHICH, AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID, NOT A SINGLE BOMB EXPLODED IN ENGLAND, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A DELAYED ACTION BOMB WHICH BURST IN LONDON AND KILLED SEVERAL PERSONS.

Nazi Bomb Kills Former American

WEST BROOKFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Paul C. Chamberlain, son of the late Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain of South Carolina, and his wife were killed by a bomb in London last Sunday, according to word received by friends here today.

Mr. Chamberlain, an artillery officer in the world war, became a British citizen subsequently and was a member of the Home Guard of London at the time of his death.

Liner Torpedoed

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 14—Mackay Radio reported today it had intercepted a message from the Portpatrick (Scotland) radio station that the 10,926-ton British liner Western Prince had been torpedoed about 400 miles northwest of the Irish coast.

The 496-foot Western Prince, with London as her home port, was built in 1929 at Glasgow and is owned by the Prince Line, Ltd., and managed by Furness, Withy & Co.

Carried Refugees

A passenger vessel, she was recently in the New York-South American run and was last reported in Rio de Janeiro on September 19. She made several trips from Liverpool to New York, carrying war refugees, including many children.

When Capt. John Reed, master of the Western Prince, docked the vessel here November 22, he disclosed that another ship had been bombed fifty miles from his, and remarked, "The danger these days is from overhead. In the last war, I was torpedoed and survived."

Canadian Lost

C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, was aboard the Western Prince when the vessel sailed from New York December 6, an official of the liner's management said.

The torpedoing of the Western Prince followed a triple blow against British shipping yesterday.

The destruction of the 18,673-ton Norwegian liner Oslofjord—chartered to the British for troop service—by

mine on the coast of England was learned by New York maritime sources.

Armed Cruiser Loss

The British Admiralty at the same time announced the loss of the armed merchant cruiser Forfar—believed by shipping men to be either the 19,671-ton Scythia or the Cameronia, 16,297 tons.

Mackay Radio also picked up a message yesterday from the British Orari, a 10,350-ton refrigerated motor ship carrying Australian beef, saying she had been torpedoed about 750 miles west of Brest, France.

RAF Claims Ruinous Raid on Submarine Base

DEC 15 1940

LATEST BLOW HITS BORDEAUX U-BOAT HAVEN

Series of Bombings Has Nazis Worried, British Assert; Kiel and Bremen Yards Blasted

BY J. NORMAN LODGE

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP) — A swift and destructive raid on the submarine base of the great southwest French port of Bordeaux was credited officially today to the bombers of the RAF coastal command.

It was the newest British counter-stroke at the U-boat menace, which is the outstanding peril in the siege of this island kingdom—one of a series of raids which authoritative sources declare are causing "grave concern" to German military leaders.

FIRST-HAND PICTURE.

Pilots' reports told of these results of the raid:

"A succession of brilliant blue flashes along the dock wall. A hit on the big quayside building. A great explosion near the gates of the dock, followed by a dozen others along the edge of the basin. The submarine base lit up by two fires and overhung by swirling smoke."

On the German North Sea coast, the shipyards and docks of Kiel and the factories of Bremen were bombed by other British raiders, and docks and airdromes in the Netherlands were attacked.

The glow of strong fires from incendiary bombs penetrated the heavy clouds over Bremem, the Air Ministry said. At Kiel, the weather was bad, but "our pilots made certain that heavy bombs fell in the target area," it was related.

BERLIN BOMBED.

Authoritative sources said today the RAF has made 35 raids on Berlin alone and that the Hamm railway has been bombed no fewer that 85 times "in the operations against Berlin."

The railway network across Germany has been severely disorganized, these sources declared.

Since October, it also was said, the Nazi submarine base at Lorient, France, has been "plastered" by bombs 30 times.

They listed these additional results of RAF forays:

More than 60 raids have been made on Hamburg, greatest shipping port of the European Continent, and the port is now "almost unrecognizable" and "practically useless."

CANALS ATTACKED.

The Dortmund-Ems Canal, vital junction of the German canal system, has been attacked more than 30 times and industrial works, munitions factories and oil plants have been "destroyed" in nearly 60 raids on Cologne in the Rhineland.

RAF flights have dropped bombs on Essen, site of the Krupp munitions plant, 36 times. The Bremen wireless base, where "Lord Haw Haw" nightly jibes at Britain, has been under attack more than 50 times.

In the Middle East, the sources said, Tobruk, Libya, has been bombed 43 times, and Turin, Italy, housing the great Fiat works, has been raided 14 times.

"In addition," these sources said, "no effort has been spared to help the Greeks drive the Italians into the Adriatic."

Several Killed In Midlands Town

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Sunday) (AP).—Several persons in a west Midlands town were killed by high explosive bombs and others were taken to a hospital after a raid by a single German plane early last night, it was reported today.

Rescue workers still toiled this morning to free others trapped in wreckage in the town. Censorship concealed the name of the town.

The raid was one of the few German attacks on the British Isles yesterday and last night.

A southwesterly gale lashing Dover Strait was believed responsible for the lack of German activity.

A number of houses were destroyed by a solitary raider in a working class area in a Thames estuary town, but it was believed no fatalities resulted.

London had its usual night air raid alarm in the early evening but the "all clear" was sounded an hour later.

During the day, Nazi planes were reported over Liverpool and northeast England.

BULLETIN

Ottawa, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Prime Minister's office tonight reported receipt of a message that "most of the persons aboard the Western Prince were saved." No further details were available.

TORPEDOED SHIP CARRIED PLANES

Four Bombers On Deck Of Heavily Loaded Western Prince

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The 4,798-ton Greek steamer Orion sent out urgent distress signals tonight, intercepted by Mackay Radio, which said she had a broken steering gear in a North Atlantic storm. The Orion reported at 7.28 P. M. that she needed help immediately, Mackay said. The ship's position was about 700 miles northeast of St. John's, N. F.

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Dec. 14—The British liner Western Prince, loaded with a heavy cargo, including airplanes, and carrying British officials home for the Christmas holidays, was torpedoed today about 550 miles northwest of Londonderry, Ireland.

Mackay radio here picked up an SSS call that the 10,926-ton ship had been "torpedoed" at 2.02 A. M. (EST). Nothing further was heard after the first call, relayed by the Portpatrick, Scotland, station.

Furness, Withy & Co., managers of the Western Prince, identified one of the sixty passengers as C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply. Also aboard was Capt. W. A. Charlton, one-time master of the Queen of Bermuda. The ship had a crew of eighty when she left here December 6.

[Editor's Note—James Bone, London editor of the Manchester *Guardian*, who was returning home after an extended visit to the United States, was on the passenger list.]

Had No Information

John Gammie, associate director of Cunard White Star Lines, passenger agents, said he had "no information" on the liner.

The vessel carried a 10,000-ton general cargo and a large quantity of mail. Four twin-motored bombers were lashed to her deck. She was due at an English port tomorrow.

The 496-foot Western Prince was built in 1929 at Port Glasgow for trade between New York and South America. After the war began, she was armed with two defensive guns aft and placed in transatlantic service, bringing hundreds of refugees here from Liverpool. Crew members reported she sailed alone, counting on her speed for safety.

Termed Danger Overhead

When she arrived last November 21, Capt. John Reed, noting that another ship had been bombed fifty miles from his, said:

"There's a lot of difference in navigating a ship now than there was in the last war. Then I was torpedoed and survived, but the danger these days is from overhead."

The Western Prince was the fourth blow to British shipping in two days. The British Admiralty announced yesterday the torpedoing of the armed merchant cruiser Forfar, believed by shipping men to be 19,671-ton Scythia, or the 16,297-ton Cameronia. The destruction by a mine of the British-chartered Norwegian liner Oslofjord, 18,673 tons, was learned by New York maritime sources. The 10,250-ton British freigter Osari radioed she had been torpedoed about 750 miles west of Brest, France.

MEAT RATION CUT AGAIN IN BRITAIN

Food Ministry Withdraws Temporary Increase.

LONDON, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The Food Ministry announced today a reduction in the British meat ration.

Effective Monday, the quantity allowable per week per person will revert to what can be bought for 1 shilling 10 pence (36 cents), instead of 2 shillings 2 pence (43 cents) permitted under a temporary increase.

The situation, arising in part from the decline in volume of home-killed meat supplied by British farmers, may make it necessary for England to tap supplies in cold storage.

Irish Internees Riot Over Butter

DUBLIN, Dec. 14 (AP)—A reduction in the army butter ration today caused some 200 interned persons at Camp Curragh to riot today. Several officers and two interned men were injured and six internment huts were burned. The interned men are Irish Republican Army men suspected of German sympathies.

30.24 6407.

30.24-6407

LONDON, DEC. 14--(AP)--REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THAT TWO FORMATIONS OF "ENEMY" AIRCRAFT CAUSED "SLIGHT CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AND LITTLE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY" IN ATTACKS TODAY ON THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND OF MALTA.

A MALTA COMMUNIQUE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING R.A.F. FLIERS "CHALLENGED BOTH FORMATIONS, BUT NO ENGAGEMENT TOOK PLACE."

DEC 15 1940

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, DEC. 14--(AP)--MINISTER OF LABOR ERNEST BEVIN SAID TODAY THE "HARD CORE" OF BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT, PLACED AT 280,000 AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR, NOW WAS DOWN TO ABOUT 75,000.

THE "HARD CORE" TERM FIRST WAS USED BY ERNEST BROWN, FORMER LABOR MINISTER, TO SIGNIFY THOSE WHO WILL ALWAYS BE UNEMPLOYED.

BEVIN SAID THE TOTAL NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED NOW WAS ABOUT 300,000 OF WHICH "MANY" ARE IN PART-TIME JOBS.

BRITISH INVASION OF REICH FORECAST

Possibility Of Continental Offensive Discussed By War Correspondent

Netherlands Regarded Most Logical Bridgehead For Thrust At Germany

Fred Vanderschmidt, who has served in England, the Netherlands and France during the war as an Associated Press correspondent, in the following article discusses the possibilities of Britain's invasion of Germany.

By FRED VANDERSCHMIDT
Associated Press Corespondent

New York, Dec. 14—"If she (England) wants to gain a foothold somewhere on the Continent, then we shall meet again . . . and I hope we haven't forgotten anything, and the British will remember everything."

That is Adolf Hitler speaking this week. It is further evidence that not only the British are thinking about the day when Britain will strike back in the west, not probably in 1941, but in 1942 or 1943.

Barring the miracle of utter German collapse, the British can't win this war without a fairly successful continental offensive.

France And Belgium Unlikely

But where?

France is not likely, for there the British would find a hostile Government in the unoccupied zone, a heartbroken, disillusioned people, a tremendous army of occupation operating from well-prepared bases and wide open flanks from which their expeditionary force might be squeezed mercilessly.

Belgium?

Again no protection on the flanks, a doubtful reception from the people and an unfriendly King to deal with: A King who, undoubtedly, still commands the respect and confidence of millions of his people, despite his capitulation in the thick of the Flanders defeat.

The British tried to find a battlefield in Norway. The result was disastrous. Even with air superiority, the result might not be different, for Norway is deep in the German sphere of defense and its coasts are naturally hostile to an invader by sea.

Thrust From South Suggested

If the combination of British offensive successes in the Mediterranean—hand in hand with the Greeks in Albania, and in the western desert of Egypt—should knock Italy out of the war, the British might go back to the Continent from the south, through the Balkans or even through Italy.

The Turks probably could be counted on to help. But such an offensive would entail tremendous movements of men, material and supplies over great stretches of land and water. 'Twould be "far from 'ome," as the British Tommy puts it, and, moreover, the World War lesson of Gallipoli still is a mighty deterrent to Winston Churchill in that corner of the globe.

Netherlands Most Logical

Even by the process of elimination, and for other reasons as well—that leaves the Netherlands as the most logical bridgehead for the "campaigns of 1942 and 1943," which are constantly in the back of Winston Churchill's brilliant, unpredictable brain.

Is this fantastic, with Germany holding tightly to every inch of continental coastline from the North Cape to the Bay of Biscay?

Holland forms the curving, northwest corner of the continent proper. Given air superiority in an offensive sense, operating from British bases scarcely one hundred miles away, given continued protection on all sides by the Home Fleet, a British expeditionary force might strike at two or more points on the west coast of the province of North Holland, above Amsterdam, and gain a foothold.

Islands Might Be Occupied

The North Sea islands of Texel, Vlieland, Ameland and Schiermonikoog might be occupied by the fleet alone, they lie in a protective curve above the Waddenzee and the strange blue Ijsselmeer (Zuider Zee), which makes a broad, deep pocket into the northern Netherlands.

These islands and waters would protect the British left flank. One great dike bridges the top of the Ijsselmeer, or did if it isn't already blown up. It would be a setup for British dive bombers to demolish it and impede any German counterthrust from Friesland to the east, across the inland lake.

Once the foothold were consolidated, it probably would be the British strategy to cut east and south in a wide arc, in the reverse direction of the German scythe which descended through the Lowlands at the beginning of last spring's invasion.

Question Of Many Factors

That would be a question of planes, of many men, of much equipment, of engineering skill and of cooperation from the people on the ground.

Britain is training the men and amassing the equipment. She cannot expect to raise troops in numbers to equal those of the Germans; hence their equipment must be superior. With American help, the British are confident of eventually having air superiority in any offensive punch.

Britain has lost few bombers in this war, and they are coming off the assembly lines for her on both sides of the Atlantic.

Dutch Water Control System

It must not be forgotten, also, that the Netherlands is a country which rises out of the sea largely by grace of superb feats of engineering. The dikes, canals and poulders of Holland control waters which can help or hinder a military force.

It seems logical to suppose that many of the secrets of this complicated control over the inland waterways of the Netherlands still are in the hands of the Dutch *emigre* Government and Queen in London.

The Dutch water line, a series of flood defenses extending from the lower shores of the Ijsselmeer down through the middle of the country, failed to stop the German invaders last May because these defenses were sabotaged by treachery.

Vital Bridges And Dams Stand

Fifth columnists and the parachute troops prevented the demolition of vital bridges and dams.

But Holland is such a maze of integrated canals that even a layman can see how the waters that course through any part of it might, with enough skill and luck, be turned to the advantage of an expeditionary force.

On the other hand the Germans might, of course, turn these waters effectively against the invaders. But the Germans do not know them as do the Dutch.

The strict and understandable neutrality of the Netherlands prevented any sort of defensive cooperation with the British, the French or even the Belgians prior to the German invasion of May 10.

Governments Now In Alliance

Thus this neutrality was a powerful weapon in the hands of the German invaders, for the British scarcely knew how to help; the Belgians and the French were unable to do so.

Now the British and the Dutch Government are in alliance to the finish; their resources, skill and knowledge are in a common pool.

It may be that the Dutch people themselves upon whom the British are counting the most.

It is clear that the Dutch are not cooperating with the invader.

The Germans have had to adopt the most stringent measures, up to the death penalty, to prevent Dutchmen from aiding the British, even though the British have dropped many bombs on occupied military centers of Holland.

Dutch Very Logical People

British pilots actually have landed in the Netherlands at night to obtain information—the Germans acknowledge this fact.

The Dutch are a very logical people. They had peace and plenty for a century, the highest standard of living in Europe. They believed in neutrality and fair, aloof dealings with both belligerents—until May 10.

Now there is scarcely any meat to eat in Holland; only a week ago dog-meat sausages had to be confiscated in The Hague because they were tainted. Holland's immensely rich dairy business is in ruins. Much of the live stock had to be slaughtered because there was nothing to feed it. Most of Holland's fodder came from England.

Holland is a country of young men—unique in western Europe. Peace throughout the World War took no tragic toll of fathers. Now these young men, or those of them who are free, are disarmed, stripped of the fine equipment of their new sketchily trained army.

Most of them never saw a battle before their country fell. Unquestionably they are restless, largely unemployed and profoundly yearning for the real freedom that was theirs.

This may be Britain's "f[illegible]lumn" when the day comes to strike.

British Cross Into Libya at Italians' Heels

Chase Becomes Counter-Invasion, Italians Trying to Make Border Stand

BY ERIC [illegible]
By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Dec. 14.—The Italian African army, broken into bits, harassed by unending air attack and declared here to have been effectively driven from Egypt, fought "on and about" its own colonial frontier of Libya tonight in an action that had become a defense of Fascist soil instead of an Italian invasion.

The term "on and about" was used by the British command itself in an official communique which did not add the obvious implication that something very near to a British counter-invasion was developing with the apparent purpose of destroying the entire Fascist force, whose defeat was called a "rout" by the high command.

While no military authority would discuss British plans, it was indicated that at some points fighting already was going on within Libya, but a military spokesman would not confirm rumors that Sollum, just within Egypt, and Fort Capuzzo, just within Libya, had fallen to the British.

DEC 15 1940

Supplies Paramount Question

One informant pointed out that the question of supplies, particularly water, was a dominant one, and said that a continuation of the British offensive probably would involve an effort to restrict the fighting to the hill regions beyond the Libyan borders.

He said the Italians would be seriously hampered by the loss of huge amounts of equipment, which British control of the Mediterranean would make exceedingly difficult of replacement.

The action in Egypt itself, as summarized by general headquarters, was simply one of "clearance"—a process of rounding up the stray Fascist units still in the country. The land forces were said to be

...topping up Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's army as "a Christmas present for the folks back home."

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, it was declared, had sent his troops to the attack with the statement "In everything but numbers we are superior to the enemy. A signal and crushing defeat of the Italian forces . . . may shorten the war by very many months."

Planes Take Heavy Toll

British fighting planes, mounting eight machine guns in their wings were said to have swooped down on the Tobruk-Bardia road, in Libya, spraying fire into the retreating troops. The communique said the planes "took a heavy toll of the enemy."

As usual, there was no definite figure as to the number of prisoners captured. An incomplete official estimate put it at 26,000, together with vast quantities of guns, tanks, arms and equipment of all sorts.

This estimate, which the British said was conservative, would mean that they held in custody more than one-fourth of the Fascist army which invaded Egypt in the early autumn—an army which at its peak strength had been estimated by the British at 80,000. The troops which had escaped capture in the flight into Libya were pictured as so disorganized as to be of little account.

British air activity continued to set a high tempo for the whole operation. Continuous assaults with bomb and machine-gun fire on Italian positions far within Libya—at Derna, for example, 150 miles beyond the frontier — were reported by the Royal Air Force. Hard hit, said the British, were the Derna barracks, wireless station and other military buildings, and spreading fires were left in the area.

Among the announced results elsewhere in this furious aerial campaign were these:

Bardai, the important Libyan coastal base, hit again; military stores bombed at half a dozen points and airdromes, landing fields, gasoline storages and the like pounded over a wide area; retreating Italians heavily machine-gunned.

During the day, a communique put at fifteen the number of Italian aircraft shot down in action in a twenty-four hour period. This was in addition to whatever destruction was caused among grounded planes. The total British plane losses were said to have been four.

No recapitulation was made, but the cumulative total as derived from successive R. A. F. announcements placed the aggregate Fascist plane losses since the beginning of the British offensive at least at sixty-five to seventy.

Despite their job on the Egyptian front, the British flyers also raided several points in Italian East Africa, including the Eritrean port of Asmara. Direct hits were reported on Caproni workshops at Mai Adaga.

R. A. F. Bombs Foe From Egypt; Attacks Italians Deep in Libya

Missiles Rained on Derna, 150 Miles Across Border—Many Other Bases Attacked From Air—Fall of Salum Reported.

CAIRO, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—An unceasing R. A. F. bombardment and machine-gun strafing of Italian landing fields, supply depots, transport and troops was reported today by the British in their grand assault to clear the Egyptian sands of the Fascist invaders.

A military spokesman said that he could not confirm reports that the pursuit of the Italians already had resulted in the recapture of Salum, seven miles inside the Egyptian border, or that Fort Capuzzo, in Libya itself, had fallen.

Whether the British intend to keep on chasing the Italians within Libya was a question which no officers would discuss. Were such a course pursued, the only objective, it was learned, would be destruction of the Italian main army.

Derna Heavily Attacked.

Derna, Italian base more than 150 miles within adjacent Libya, was pounded by several tons of bombs last night, the R. A. F. communique reported. The missiles fell on barracks, wireless stations and other military buildings, it was said.

Bardia, also in Libya, was attacked again; direct hits were scored on supply depots at Gubbi, Gambut, Tmimi and Bomba, and Gazala also was raided.

British fighting planes, mounting eight machine-guns in their wings, were said to have swooped down on the Tobruk-Bardia road in Libya, spraying fire into retreating troops. The communique said that the planes took a heavy toll of the enemy.

Italians Lose Fifteen Planes.

Land forces, aided by this aerial assault since the British surprise offensive started five days ago, were reported today to be mopping up Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's expeditionary force as "a Christmas present for the folks back home." The advanced British units already may have driven a wedge into Libya.

Yesterday, the British said, they shot down fifteen Italian planes and lost four of their own Gladiator fighters. The pilots of three of the latter were saved.

Despite their job on the Egyptian front, the British flyers also raided several points in Italian East Africa, including the Eritrean port of Asmara. Direct hits were claimed on Caproni workshops at Mai Adaga.

Reports from the sand-swept battle zone said that the fast-moving British advance units were still on the heels of the retreating Italian forces, while the main British force relayed truck caravans of prisoners to the rear and consolidated its position against any possible counter-attack.

Official Estimate 26,000.

A British communique said that clearance of the vast battlefield continued and that the number of prisoners was steadily mounting as desert forces still pressed the Italians back.

The communique estimated that 26,000 Italians were prisoners, though unofficial estimates ran higher, since the British have had difficulty counting the new ones.

Along with its continuous job of smashing at the Italians fleeing along the coastal road past Bardia and pounding Fascist reserve and supply bases important to any counter thrust, the British Navy helped in the transport of the prisoners.

British bombers kept at their work behind the Italian lines, and a correspondent for Reuters, the British news agency, quoted returning pilots as saying that large fires were burning in Salum and long columns of trucks were hurrying back through Libya on the road from Bardia to Tobruk. The correspondent reported that the Italian Tenth Army headquarters also was being moved hastily back from Bardia, only a few miles from the Egyptian frontier.

The British were on the alert for any counter-attack Marshal Graziani may attempt to catch the British too far extended.

Felicitations Sent By King To Wavell

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—King George tonight sent this message of felicitation to General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of the British Egyptian forces:

"Please convey to all ranks of the force under your command my heartiest congratulations on the victory in the western desert.

"The skill in planning this complicated operation—for which the greatest credit is due to yourself and to the commanders and staff of all three services—was equaled by the efficiency and dash of the troops carrying it out.

"The whole Empire will, I am sure, be proud that contingents from the Dominions and India, as well as those of our Free French allies, played a distinguished part in the supremely successful encounter with an enemy vastly superior in number."

Today was the King's forty-fifth birthday.

Rome Denies Defeat

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Dec. 14—Italian authorities refused today to concede a British victory in Egypt, the high command contending that Fascist counter-attacks along the Egyptian-Libyan frontier had lightened the pressure of the westward British drive.

Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor of *Il Giornale d'Italia*, reflecting the Government view, said the desert battle which began last Monday was not yet over and the results could be measured only weeks or months from now.

"Mere Episodes"

Fascist commentators emphasized that the fighting still was in full swing over an immense front.

Gayda said "Greece and Egypt are mere episodes in a war which has not exhausted Italy's power of attacks."

"No peace offer ever will be forthcoming from Italy," the Rome radio said.

In Albania, the high command said, vigorous Italian counter attacks smashed Greek drives, especially in the Usum River (central) sector, where Greek losses were reported especially heavy.

Italian planes, including dive bombers, were said to have attacked Greek troop concentrations and columns on the march.

The communique reported the sinking of a 12,000-ton steamer in a British convoy in the Atlantic by an Italian submarine December 5.

It said also that British bombers raided the southern Italian city of Crotoni last night, damaging one house, setting fire to two sheds and injuring two persons.

Italian planes, the high command declared, again bombed Micabba air field on the British island of Malta.

Rome Claims Air Victory

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Dec. 14—Six Gloster (British) fighter planes were shot down in air fights in which the Italians lost no planes although some returned to their bases with some of the crew members killed and wounded, a communique said.

The communique told of a "daring rescue" of the commander of an Italian air formation whose damaged plane was forced down in enemy territory during a raid on Goz Regeb air field in East Africa.

It said another plane in the formation landed alongside the damaged plane, took the flight commander aboard and got away safely.

Rome Refuses To Concede Defeat, Says She Will Never Sue For Peace

ARMY REPORTS PRESSURE BY FOE SLOWED UP

Setbacks In Desert Far From Decisive, Commentators Contend

Both Egypt And Greece Mere Episodes To Italy, Gayda Declares

Bruno Mussolini Declared Safe

Rome, Dec. 14 (AP)—An authoritative source, replying to foreign reports that Bruno Mussolini, son of il Duce, had been shot down in an air fight over Greece or Albania, said tonight that he was safe and on duty at an air base in Southern Italy.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Dec. 14—The Italians announced to the world today through the Rome radio that "no peace offer will ever be forthcoming from Italy," and refused to acknowledge defeat in Africa.

The high command's daily communique asserted Fascist counter-attacks had "slowed up enemy pressure" in Egypt, but laid no further claim to success in the field, and authoritative commentators took the line that what was happening in the desert was a long way from any decision.

British Force "Enormous"

They spoke of it as an action still raging over a vast area and described the British force as enormous.

It was observed that the outcome of the struggle appeared to depend on the ability of the two armies to maneuver and to keep supplied with the essentials of war.

"So long as the forces are intact or efficient, so long as water, gasoline, munitions and men last, the war continues," said the newspaper Il *Popolo di Roma*. If the maneuver fails, however, and the enemy keeps his force then the tactical result and a little local triumph lose importance."

Mere Episodes, Says Gayda

Writing in *Il Giornale d'Italia*, and speaking the Government's views, Virginio Gayda asserted the results of the bottle could be measured only weeks and months from now.

Both Egypt and Greece, he declared, were mere episodes to Italy, and her attacking power has not been exhausted.

There would come a time, perhaps months hence, he went on, when the British attack in Egypt would threaten to "impoverish" the empire of its best troops—and at that time the British Isles still would be "threatened with enemy invasion."

30.24 -6409

30.24-6409

As To Albanian Campaign

The high command's report on the situation in Albania was little more detailed than that on the Egyptian campaign.

It spoke of "vigorous" counter-attacks by the Fascists in Albania, without stating just what had been the result, and declared that the Greeks had suffered "considerable losses."

British See Time At Hand For Hitler To Help Duce

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation said today that it is "widely thought that the time has come when Herr Hitler must attempt to rescue his partner—Premier Mussolini.

"There has been no news today," the B. B. C. said in a broadcast heard by C. B. S., "on the movements of Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop, who were reported yesterday to have left Berlin and who are rumored to be on their way to see Signor Mussolini.

"It will cause no surprise if such a meeting takes places, since it is widely thought that the time has come when Herr Hitler must, at whatever cost, attempt to rescue his partner."

DEC 15 1940

Italians Getting Mad

Rome Radio Warns Britain Against Terrors Of Latin Temper

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Italian radio warned Britain, in effect, last night: "Be careful or we'll get mad."

In a broadcast heard here by CBS the Italian announcer said:

"There is one thing that British propaganda fails to take into account, and that is the peculiar temper of the Italians. The Italian is a lighthearted and easy-going fellow until he is aroused. Sometimes what he needs is just a little slap; then he stands up and fights to a finish. And the more blows, the more dangerous he becomes. The British ought to remember this."

Needs of Italy Seen as Drain Upon Germany

U.S. Commerce Information Official Cites Economic Plight of Reich's Partner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Indications that Italy is proving a heavy economic drain on her German Axis partner were reported today by the Commerce Department.

Writing in "The Foreign Commerce Weekly," Louis Domeratzky, chief of the department's regional information division, said hat an analysis showed "not only the great economic disparity between the two countries but also the high degree of dependence of Italy on German resources."

The full measure of German assistance to her partner cannot be ascertained because of lack of current trade statistics, he said, but the "fundamental charact and scope" is disclosed in a review of their economic relations appearing in a German publication which is regarded as representing Nazi economic theories and policies.

Mr. Domeratzky said that while the article was intended to show Italy's growing economic strength, that purpose was "definitely overshadowed by the revelation of the degree of dependence of Italy on the senior totalitarian partner as a source of supply and a market."

Coal occupies first rank among commodities which Italy must import from Germany, he said, and is being supplied at a rate of 1,000,000 tons a month, which "involves considerable strain" on railway facilities.

Germany is also Italy's chief supplier of metals and metal manufactures, lumber, petroleum and chemicals, he added.

At the same time, Germany is the chief market for Italy's agricultural exports, taking one-third of her total shipments.

"It should be pointed out," he said, "that while the supplies that Germany obtains from Italy are of some importance, and include such essential products as mercury and sulphur, on the whole they are of much less importance than those for which Italy is absolutely dependent on Germany."

Mr. Domeratzky said Germany also had become Italy's chief source of lumber and was "sharing with her petroleum resources of certain countries, particularly Rumania."

Pointing out that Italy, before entering the war, got from other sources part of the vital supplies which now must come from Germany, he observed:

"In addition to the extension of German control over countries in which Italy has an important interest as a supplier or consumer, consideration must be given to the elimination of alternative sources of supply by the blockade and the intensification of the Italian demand for war munitions and supplies and the consequent increase in the importance of the superior productive facilities of Germany."

5424 Italian Jews Reported in Exile

ROME, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The police announced today that 5,424 Italian Jews had voluntarily left Italy between the beginning of the anti-Semitic campaign in 1938 and June 30, 1940, and that departures are still continuing.

The Government in 1938 estimated that there were 57,425 Italian Jews. Early in 1939 approximately 6,000 foreign Jewish refugees, mostly Germans, were seeking to leave Italy under a blanket expulsion order and most of them are believed to have gone, although definite figures are not available.

A submarine commanded by Commander Lehmann-Willenbrock was credited with sinking a total of 40,900 tons of "enemy merchant shipping" in a recent cruise. Another small submarine was reported to have sunk three armed enemy merchant vessels.

NAZIS CLAIM FOOD SUPPLY IS FAR UP

Agriculture Minister Calls Increase Extraordinary

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The German Minister of Agriculture, the Argentine-born Walther Darre, declared today that Germany, in the second year of war, has the highest food standard in all Europe, thanks to the efforts of her farmers.

He exhorted the farmers, in a nationwide radio broadcast, to cling to Nazi farming principles, to boost production and contribute their share to the German war effort. Despite hardships, he said, the German farmers had scored extraordinary increases in certain vital products.

He made public no complete figures but claimed that Germany's butter production was 30 per cent higher than before the war.

Germany's "milk production battle has frustrated England's hope of decisively hitting us in the field of fat supplies through the blockade," he asserted.

He emphasized that the per capita weekly fat rations throughout the present war have been approximately ten ounces (butter, margarine and other edible oils and fats) as compared with 4½ ounces in the world war. He said the increased milk production balanced the lacking fat imports.

Nazis List Sinkings, Admit British Raids

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 14—DNB, the official German news agency, said today that the 18,000-ton Norwegian liner Oslofjord, reported sunk while en route to Canada under the British flag, "probably" had struck a mine.

(Loss of the Oslofjord was reported in New York shipping circles yesterday without confirmation.)

DNB said another 10,000-ton merchant vessel had been torpedoed and sunk 450 miles off France.

British Raids Admitted

A few British flights over Germany and occupied territory were reported. A high command communique said the British planes were over northern and western Germany, but did only "insignificant" damage in two places, wrecking homes and slightly injuring eight persons.

Report On U-Boats

The communique said German airforce activities yesterday were limited to reconnaissance flights because of unfavorable weather.

Danish Pupils to Get Carrots

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (AP).—N. N. B., the German official news agency, reported today that Danish school children would be fed 4,000 tons of carrots to replace vitamins unobtainable because of a shortage of butter, margarine and cod liver oil.

War Refugee, 5, Coming From Oslo Well Labeled

Red Cross in Charge of Boy Who Missed Boat in August

OSLO, Dec. 14 (AP).—Five-and-one-half-year-old Axel Gorm Andersen left for New York today with the following Red Cross label tied around his neck:

"Oslo - Malmoe - Trelleborg - Sassnitz-Berlin, air passenger Berlin-Lisbon, by steamer Siborny Lisbon-New York, to Mr. Axel Andersen, 4137-70 Street, Woodside, Long Island, New York."

Axel, American-born, caught by the war while visiting his grandparents in the Trondheim district of Norway, tried to go home last August, when he traveled alone to Petsamo, Finland, but he missed by twenty-four hours the American transport American Legion, which repatriated refugees from Scandinavia and Finland.

Under an arrangement made by the Norwegian Red Cross, he will arrive at Lisbon Dec. 19, where the American Red Cross will out him aboard the American Export liner Siboney.

DEC 15 1940

Quisling As Educator

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Scandinavian wireless tonight attributed to the newspaper *Social Democraten* reports that the Norwegian Government of the Nazi Vidkun Quisling had acknowledged officially the establishment of concentration camps to "educate" masses of arrested Norwegians.

This, it was stated, was "regarded as Quisling's final attempt to show his Nazi master that he is able to force the Norwegians to accept the Nazi yoke.

"Nevertheless, the distribution and posting of anti-Quisling posters is assuming such proportions that special squads of poster removers are unable to keep pace with the posterers," said the radio.

"It is generally believed," the broadcast continued, "that if Quisling is ousted the Nazis will abandon the fiction of a national Government and declare a protectorate."

Greeks Advance

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Greece, Dec. 14—Italian resistance to Greek attacks in strategic mountain passes on the northern Albanian battlefront was reported crumbling today while Greek forces on the southern front were said to be edging steadily forward in a drive aimed at the important port of Valona.

(A dispatch from Bitolj, Yugoslavia, on the Albanian frontier, said the Greeks had launched a big push along the entire northern front and that the bloodiest fighting of the war was raging there.

Resistance Stiff

(Fierce hand-to-hand fighting left the battle area—ranging over a wide arc from west of Moskopolis to Uduniste, on Lake Ochrida—strewn with dead of both sides, this report said, as the Fascist forces put up the sturdiest resistance yet seen in the north.

(The Greeks apparently were striving to make quick work of drives on Elbasani and Berat in fulfillment of their battle cry: "Tirana by Christmas," the Bitolj dispatch said.)

Italian planes attempted to bomb Salonika again today after a lull of several weeks but were driven off by Greek pursuit planes. There were brief alarms both yesterday and today but the raiders were unable to approach the city.

The Greeks acknowledged stiffened resistance around Pogradetz, which is about seventy miles southeast of the Albanian capital, but said the Italian defenders were beginning to give way under steady pressure.

Fighting In South

In the south the stiffest fighting was reported around Telepeni and Klisura Pass and on the coastal road toward Chimara, as the Greeks pressed toward the vital port of Valona.

(British military circles said yesterday it was "merely a matter of time" before both Klisura and Tepeleni were taken.)

A Government spokesman said the total number of Italian prisoners taken thus far—not including the most recent captures—was 250 officers and 7,000 men. Also taken, he said, were 120 guns, 55 anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, a large number of tanks, thousands of automatic weapons, 250 vehicles, more than 1,500 bicycles and motorcycles, a large number of horses and mules, and quantities of munitions.

(From Belgrade, Yugoslavia, came a report last night that heavy explosions had been heard in the Adriatic off Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, possibly indicating a British-Italian naval engagement.)

Greeks Push On In North, Aim at Valona in South

Advance Through Snow to Take Mountain Defenses All Along Albanian Front

By The Associated Press

ATHENS, Dec. 15 (Sunday).—Greek troops, slogging through heavy snowfalls, have crushed Italian mountain-top defenses all along the Albanian front, capturing more prisoners and armament, the Greeks declared officially early today.

Italian resistance was said to be especially stiff in the northern Pogradetz area on the route leading to Elbasani, but a government spokesman said it was not holding up the Greek advance.

Other Greek units were battling their way northward along the Adriatic coastline toward Khimara, en route to Valona, and also cutting toward those ports from inland trails in the Tepeleni region, reports here said.

The Greeks already have said they captured a total of 7,250 troops, and the high command said additional prisoners were taken in Saturday's fighting, along with sixty automatic weapons.

"The news from the front is highly satisfactory," the spokesman said. "In some places we are making the usual advances, whereas in others the Italians are putting up stiff resistance, but everywhere it has been crushed, despite the fact that snow is very heavy in the fighting regions."

[A dispatch from Monastir (Bitolj), Yugoslavia, on the Albanian frontier, said the Greeks had launched a big push along the entire northern front and that the most sanguinary fighting of the war was raging there.

[Fierce hand-to-hand fighting left the battle area—ranging over a wide arc from west of Moskopolis to Udiniste, on Lake Ochrida—strewn with dead of both sides, this report said, as the Fascist forces put up the sturdiest resistance yet seen in the north. The Greeks apparently were striving to make quick work of drives on Elbasani and Berat to fulfill their battle cry: "Tirana by Christmas," the dispatch said.]

In the south the stiffest fighting was reported around Tepeleni and Klisoura Pass and on the coastal road toward Khimara.

OFFICIAL SOURCES IN ATHENS SAID SMALL GREEK FORCES MET AND PUT TO FLIGHT EARLY IN THE WAR LARGE ITALIAN FORCES DEPLOYED ALONG THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER WHEN ITALY ISSUED HER ULTIMATUM TO GREECE IN OCTOBER.

THESE SOURCES SAID THEY SPOKE IN ORDER TO "PUT A STOP TO ITALIAN ALLEGATIONS THAN WHEN GREECE RECEIVED THE ULTIMATUM GREECE WAS ENTIRELY PREPARED FOR WAR AND MOBILIZED."

THEY ADDED THAT THE ITALIAN ATTACK WAS MADE AFTER "MANY MONTHS OF PREPARATION" AND THAT ITALIAN ARMAMENT WAS "UNPRECEDENTEDLY HEAVY."

JJ1027PES

DEC 15 1940

Greek Lines Bombed

OCHRIDA, Yugoslavia, Dec. 14 (AP).—Italian planes heavily bombed Greek positions in Pogradetz and on the northern sector of the Greek advance line in Albania today, causing heavy explosions which border reports said might have been exploding ammunition dumps.

Reports heard in this frontier said damage was heavy in Pogradetz, which was captured by the Greeks Nov. 29.

The Greeks were said to be gaining some local successes in the northern front despite the bombings, and British and Greek planes bombed the Italian supply line on the Pogradetz-Elbasani road.

[Italian planes again attempted to bomb Salonica, Greek port on the Aegean Sea, after giving the city a rest of several weeks. They were driven off by Greek pursuit planes without getting near the city.]

Some observers along the Yugoslav border said Italian planes harmlessly jettisoned a great number of bombs in three lakes along the border — Prepa, Malik and Ochrida.

GREEKS SEND NEW MILITARY ATTACHE

Former General Staff Man on Way to Washington.

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Col. E. Papvassiliou, formerly of the Greek General Staff, who recently arrived here from Athens, has been appointed Greek military attache at Washington and will leave shortly by trans-Atlantic clipper on what he termed a special important mission.

War Powers' Communiques

British

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—The Air Ministry communique this evening:

Enemy activity over this country during daylight today has again been on a very small scale. A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs late this afternoon at a place in the west Midlands. Shops and houses were damaged and a small number of people was killed and some others were injured. The only other bombs which have been reported fell near a farm in the Home Counties, but they did little damage and no one was hurt.

An earlier Air Ministry communique:

Last night aircraft of the bomber command, operating in difficult weather conditions, made attacks on shipbuilding yards at Kiel and on factories and other targets at Bremen.

Throughout the last twenty-four hours fighters and bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. continued without respite to support the army in its successful operation in the western desert. Airdromes, landing grounds, fuel dumps and stores of all kinds, including motors transport and troops, were bombed and machine-gunned.

Derna was very heavily raided last (Friday) night and several tons of the bombs fell on barracks, wireless stations and other military buildings.

Fierce fires were caused, which spread rapidly. Bardia was again attacked, and direct hits were made on stores at Gubbi, Gambut, Derna, Tmimi and Bomba. Gazala was also raided and one CR42 and three S79's (Italian planes) were destroyed on the ground and other enemy aircraft made unserviceable.

Docks and airdromes in Holland also were bombed. Aircraft of the coastal command attacked submarine bases at Bordeaux. None of our aircraft was lost in these operations.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 14 (AP).—The British general headquarters communique today:

In the western desert our advance forces continued to press back the enemy who are endeavoring to stem the tide of their rout on and about the Libyan frontier.

Clearance of the vast battlefield continues and the number of prisoners is steadily mounting.

It is estimated that some 26,000 are now in our hands, together with guns, tanks and large quantities of equipment of all types. Our harassing activities on the Sudan frontier continued unabated.

The Royal Air Force communique today:

On the Tobruk-Bardin road our eight-gun fighters took heavy toll of the enemy.

While continuing to give fighter protection to our advancing troops, our aircraft shot down five CR42's, making a total for the day of fifteen. Four of our Gladiators were lost, but three of the pilots escaped safely by parachute.

One of the two bombers announced in yesterday's communique as having failed to return to their base is now reported safe. In Italian East Africa, Gura was attacked, many bombs falling on the airport. One incendiary started a fire which was followed by loud explosions.

At Diredawa the pumping station was attacked, all the bombs falling well within the target area.

Asmara was also attacked heavily, but weather conditions here prevented an accurate estimate of damage caused.

The Caproni workshops at Mai Adaga suffered direct hits, while the landing grounds were heavily bombed. No bombing operations were possible in Albania by our aircraft, owing to very bad weather conditions.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (AP).—The German high command communique today:

The night of Dec. 12-13 strong attacks carried out by our troops in the afternoon slowed up enemy pressure.

Our air formations flew continuously over the battlefield. Our fighter planes shot down six Glosters in combat. All our planes returned.

In East Africa, patrol and artillery activity was reported on the Sudan border. Our planes dropped shrapnel bombs on an armored car, immobilizing it, and machine-gunned and bombed supply columns.

A formation of fighters and bombers carried out low-flying action on the Goz Rageb flying field, setting fire to five planes on the field and scattered in the woods.

During this action a commander of the formation was forced to land in enemy territory because of damage to his plane. One of his flyers with daring succeeded in landing near by, took him aboard and carried him uninjured to his base.

On the Greek front, enemy attacks launched in various sectors were broken by our troops, who vigorously counter-attacked. The enemy suffered considerable losses, particularly in the Usum sector.

The Tridentina Alpine division particularly distinguished itself in fighting in the last two days.

Our air force, using successive waves of bombers and dive-bombers, effectively hit troop concentrations and marching columns.

During the night our bombing planes, despite unfavorable weather conditions, hit the Micabra airfield at Malta with visible effects.

Enemy planes made a raid on Crotoni on the evening of Dec. 13, dropping several bombs which caused some damage to a house and set fire to two sheds. Two persons were slightly injured.

The submarine Argo, commanded by Lieut. Alberto Crepas, which torpedoed the Canadian destroyer Saguenay in the Atlantic on Dec. 1, as reported on Dec. 4, attacked an escorted enemy convoy on Dec. 5, torpedoing a 12,000-ton steamer, which overturned and sank.

A submarine commanded by Comdr. Lehmann-Willenbrock, during a cruise against enemy shipping, sank a total of 40,900 tons. Partial results of his operations were announced earlier.

A small U-boat sank three armed enemy merchant vessels.

Scattered British planes last night bombed northern and western Germany, causing insignificant damage to houses at only two places. Eight persons were wounded slightly

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 15 (Sunday) (AP).—The Greek high command communique today:

Our offensive activity (on Saturday) contineus successfully. Important heights were occupied, numerous prisoners were taken and more than sixty automatic weapons, mortars and so forth fell into our hands.

A communique of the Ministry of Home Security:

Enemy aviation bombed some villages but no casualties or damages were reported. In one of these villages, enemy aircraft flew low and machine-gunned a fishing boat and grazing herds.

According to a supplementary telegram from appropriate police authorities, among those abducted as hostages by Italians when they retreated from Greek territory were four more Greek notables from the Igoumenitsa district.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 14 (AP).—The Italian high command communique today:

Fighting continued all day yesterday in the Cirenaica (Libya) frontier zone, and several counter-combat formations attacked heavy industry at Sheffied with great success, as previously announced. The raid was carried out during favorable weather, with ground visibility so that the ordered targets were spotted and perfect hits in the target area could be observed clearly.

Numerous fires and explosions in factories of the steel industry and other armament plants as well as war-vital works in the northeastern part and in the center of the city were observed.

British armaments were especially effectively hit through the destructions in the Sheffield industrial region.

The air force's activity Dec. 13 was limited to armed reconnaissance due to unfavorable weather.

Col. Donovan Arrives At Lisbon; Says He Hopes To Go To London

Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 14 (AP)—Col. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, en route to Europe on a mission that has not been publicly explained, arrived here by airplane late today.

He declined to discuss his trip in any way save to remark:

"I am hoping to go to London."

Among the other passengers was a British diplomatic courier.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 14 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, who left for Lisbon by clipper yesterday, arrived in Bermuda a week ago from Baltimore, traveling under the name of Donald Williams.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—At that time the Baltimore Sun said he was traveling with three Englishmen, one of whom, The Sun said, was "supposed to be attached to the British Embassy."]

SPANISH TREASURES RETURNED BY VICHY

Napoleon's Loot Exchanged for Francois's Gold Tent

MADRID, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Fifty thousand art treasures and historical documents taken from Spanish museums by Napoleon are being returned by the Vichy Government at the order of French Chief of State Philippe Petain, it was disclosed here today.

The treasures include several of Murillo's works, among them the "Imaculada"; jeweled crowns and tapestries.

In return for the archives the Spanish Government will send back to France part of the golden tent which King Francois I of France used at the battle of Pavia in 1525. That relic is made of golden cloth studded with gems.

NOBEL SUM TO RED CROSS

Swedish Setup To Get Amount Usually Spent On Festivities

Stockholm, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Government announced today that 10,000 kronor (about $2,386) of Nobel funds would be given to the Swedish Red Cross because of the cancellation of prize awards and ceremonies this year.

That amount represents the usual sum spent on annual festivities attending the prize awards.

30.24 6411

30.24 6411

DEAD ON CAPSIZED REFUGEE SHIP 223

Surviving Jews Encamped on Turkish Shore.

ISTANBUL, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The death list from the capsizing of a Jewish refugee ship on a reef in the Sea of Marmora mounted to 223 today and officials said about one-half of the bodies had been recovered.

Survivors of the wreck of the 100-ton wooden vessel huddled in temporary camps near the shore.

The White Russian captain of the ship, who was detained pending an investigation, said he had been sailing in Turkish waters since 1917.

Nearly 400 passengers boarded the boat at Varna, Bulgaria, including Rumanian, Polish, Czech and German Jews. Survivors said each paid $750 for the passage, with the guaranty that they would be landed in Palestine.

A physician who headed the expedition was among the victims.

RUMANIA SEIZES REDS

Charges the Circulation of Subversive Leaflets.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The arrest of numerous communists, most of them Jews, in Bucharest and other cities throughout Rumania on charges of circulating leaflets against the public order was announced today by Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu.

OIL FIRE DISRUPTS RUMANIAN TRAFFIC

Railroad Tracks Destroyed, Says Communique.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—A communique issued by the Rumanian Railroad said today that all traffic in the oil district between Ploesti and Buzau had either been suspended or rerouted because of the destruction of the railroad tracks over a bridge as a result of an oil pipe line fire.

The communique said the traffic would be interrupted five or six days.

MOSCOW, DEC. 14--(AP)--MILITARY TRAINING FOR ACTIVE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS IN THE MOSCOW DISTRICT WILL START DEC. 20, IT WAS DISCLOSE TODAY.

THE MOSCOW COMMITTEE DECIDED THAT PARTY OFFICIAL SHOULD PRACTICE FOUR HOUR WEEKLY FOR A YEAR ON MARKSMANSHIP, MAP-READING AND ARMY REGULATIONS. A NURSING COURSE WAS OPENED FOR WOMEN.

THE DECISION TO ORDER THE TRAINING HAS "GREAT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE," THE NEWSPAPER, BOLSHEVIK, DECLARED.

MOSCOW, DEC 14-(AP)-IZVESTIA, GOVERNMENT NEWS ORGAN, SAID TODAY THE "LAST REMAINS OF BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY" ARE BEING EXTERMINATED IN FINLAND.

THE IZVESTIA ARTICLE, BY OTTO KUUSINEN, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE KARELIAN FINNISH REPUBLIC, COMMENTED ON THE ELECTION OF LOCAL SOVIETS TOMORROW THERE AND IN WESTERN UKRAINE, SAYING:

"THE KARELIAN FINNISH PEOPLE KNOW VERY WELL THAT IN CAPITALISTIC COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY NEIGHBORING FINLAND, THE LAST REMAINS OF BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY ARE BEING EXTERMINATED. THE MORE TOILERS APPRECIATE THE RIGHTS ACCORDED BY THE STALINIST CONSTITUTION, THE MORE THEY ARE INSPIRED TO PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS. X X X"

SHANGHAI, DEC. 14-(AP)-BRITISH CENSORSHIP OF AMERICAN MAIL BOUND FOR FAR EASTERN DESTINATIONS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF A CANADIAN LINER CARRYING MAIL STAMPED "OPENED AND READ BY CENSOR."

(CENSORSHIP OF AMERICA-BOUND ORIENTAL MAIL ARRIVING FIRST AT CANADIAN PORTS HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR SOME TIME.)

Mrs. Naidu Freed in India

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, former president of the Congress [Nationalist party], who was arrested on Dec. 1 under Defense of India Regulations for "individual" civil disobedience, was released today by the government because of the state of her health. Pyaralel Sharma, Mohandas K. Gandhi's secretary, was arrested today near Wardha for spreading anti-war propaganda.

Tea For The Guns Of China

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Dec. 14—The British radio reported tonight that China and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement under which China is to sell $100,000,000 worth of tea to the U. S. S. R., "making it possible for the Chinese Government to buy war material from Russia which it needs for the war against Japan." CBS recorded the report here.

One Towel a Year Decreed

TOKIO, Dec. 14 (AP).—Japanese will have to get along on one towel a year, starting in January, under a rationing system decreed by the Ministry of Commerce, Tokio newspapers reported today.

A ration-card system already is in effect for bleached cotton and infants' underwear. Stricter rationing of gauze, absorbent cotton and condensed and powdered milk also is imminent, the press said.

Japan's "Triangle" Plan

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, Dec. 14—The Japanese Navy is drawing on its charts a huge "defensive triangle" to secure the empire's hold on the riches of "greater East Asia" and prevent any American or British interference with its expansion program in that part of the world.

High officials make no secret of a plan to complete the triangle by acquisition of Camranh Bay, on French Indo-China's eastern coast, which Japanese believe they can make one of the great naval fortresses of history.

The other corners of the triangle, each side of which would be more than 2,000 miles long, would be the bases of the Japanese homeland and the island chains of the equatorial Pacific which Japan got from Germany as World War spoils.

Philippines Included

Inclosed within—and thereby, the Japanese hope, made strategically useless—would be the Philippine Islands and Guam.

Its admitted purposes are two: (1) To prevent any thrust from Britain's naval base at Singapore into the western Pacific or the China Seas—which Japan considers her own preserves; (2) to prevent any move by the United States to join hands with the British at Singapore in opposition to Japan's imperial plans.

A third purpose, not openly avowed but strongly suggested by the map, is to provide protection for the move many Japanese advocate, seizure of the Netherlands East Indies, richest of all Far Eastern colonies, especially in oil, which Japan sorely needs.

Japanese strategists believe Britain would have to oppose such a move and they consider United States intervention almost as likely as British. They have made an alliance with Germany and Italy providing for a common front against intervention.

Would Isolate Units

Any United States units rash enough to venture to Singapore would be isolated, the informants said, adding, "it would be a great mistake if the United States sent ships there."

The triangle lies athwart all direct routes from continental United States, the Panama Canal and Hawaii to the possible conflict area in the south China Sea.

Camranh, 1,200 miles due north of Batavia, capital of the Indies, and 800 miles northeast of Singapore, would be the natural jump-off point for a move against the Dutch islands.

The Japanese strategists apparently believe that the threats to their own naval lines of communications which would persist as long as the British held Singapore, the United States held Manila and the Dutch held their base on the north Java coast, could be nullified by bold, swift seizure of the initiative.

The French already have begun development of Camranh. The Japanese believe they can make it capable of docking capital ships as well as smaller raiding and scouting units. They say that, for the present, at least, they would seek only by diplomatic methods to obtain use of it from the French. Already they have succeeded in obtaining army and air bases in northern Indo-China.

Would Command Seaways

The mandated Pacific islands, second anchor of the triangle, would, Japanese believe, command the American seaways to the Orient.

They remarked that hopes of improving United States-Japanese relations would not die as long as the United States fleet remained east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian—some 1,400 miles west of Hawaii. They indicated the Japanese Navy planned quick action if the United States Navy moved in force toward Singapore or the Philippines.

For the present it was indicated that Japan's battle fleet, the world's third strongest, would continue to be based on the home ports. Fear of Russia keeps them there. Only the most ironclad non-aggression pact with the Soviet would release them.

Counting On Axis

But the Japanese feel that neither the United States nor Britain could spare large capital ship forces for any Pacific conflict.

They count on their Axis allies to keep the battleships occupied elsewhere.

Thus they conceive of a Pacific conflict as naval guerrilla warfare in which their triangle, especially the Camranh base, would give them a great advantage.

30.24 6411

DEAD ON CAPSIZED REFUGEE SHIP 223

Surviving Jews Encamped on Turkish Shore.

ISTANBUL, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The death list from the capsizing of a Jewish refugee ship on a reef in the Sea of Marmora mounted to 223 today and officials said about one-half of the bodies had been recovered.

Survivors of the wreck of the 100-ton wooden vessel huddled in temporary camps near the shore.

The White Russian captain of the ship, who was detained pending an investigation, said he had been sailing in Turkish waters since 1917.

Nearly 400 passengers boarded the boat at Varna, Bulgaria, including Rumanian, Polish, Czech and German Jews. Survivors said each paid $750 for the passage, with the guaranty that they would be landed in Palestine.

A physician who headed the expedition was among the victims.

RUMANIA SEIZES REDS

Charges the Circulation o Subversive Leaflets.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The arrest of numerous communists, most of them Jews, in Bucharest and other cities throughout Rumania on charges of circulating leaflets against the public order was announced today by Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu.

OIL FIRE DISRUPTS RUMANIAN TRAFFIC

Railroad Tracks Destroyed, Says Communique.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—A communique issued by the Rumanian Railroad said today that all traffic in the oil district between Ploesti and Buzau had either been suspended or rerouted because of the destruction of the railroad tracks over a bridge as a result of an oil pipe line fire.

The communique said the traffic would be interrupted five or six days.

MOSCOW, DEC. 14--(AP)--MILITARY TRAINING FOR ACTIVE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS IN THE MOSCOW DISTRICT WILL START DEC. 20, IT WAS DISCLOSE TODAY.

THE MOSCOW COMMITTEE DECIDED THAT PARTY OFFICIAL SHOULD PRACTICE FOUR HOUR WEEKLY FOR A YEAR ON MARKSMANSHIP, MAP-READING AND ARMY REGULATIONS. A NURSING COURSE WAS OPENED FOR WOMEN.

THE DECISION TO ORDER THE TRAINING HAS "GREAT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE," THE NEWSPAPER, BOLSHEVIK, DECLARED.

MOSCOW, DEC 14-(AP)-IZVESTIA, GOVERNMENT NEWS ORGAN, SAID TODAY THE "LAST REMAINS OF BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY" ARE BEING EXTERMINATED IN FINLAND.

THE IZVESTIA ARTICLE, BY OTTO KUUSINEN, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE KARELIAN FINNISH REPUBLIC, COMMENTED ON THE ELECTION OF LOCAL SOVIETS TOMORROW THERE AND IN WESTERN UKRAINE, SAYING:

"THE KARELIAN FINNISH PEOPLE KNOW VERY WELL THAT IN CAPITALISTIC COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY NEIGHBORING FINLAND, THE LAST REMAINS OF BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY ARE BEING EXTERMINATED. THE MORE TOILERS APPRECIATE THE RIGHTS ACCORDED BY THE STALINIST CONSTITUTION, THE MORE THEY ARE INSPIRED TO PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS. X X X"

SHANGHAI, DEC. 14-(AP)-BRITISH CENSORSHIP OF AMERICAN MAIL BOUND FOR FAR EASTERN DESTINATIONS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF A CANADIAN LINER CARRYING MAIL STAMPED "OPENED AND READ BY CENSOR."

(CENSORSHIP OF AMERICA-BOUND ORIENTAL MAIL ARRIVING FIRST AT CANADIAN PORTS HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR SOME TIME.)

Mrs. Naidu Freed in India

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, former president of the Congress [Nationalist party], who was arrested on Dec. 1 under Defense of India Regulations for "individual" civil disobedience, was released today by the government because of the state of her health. Pyaralel Sharma, Mohandas K. Gandhi's secretary, was arrested today near Wardha for spreading anti-war propaganda.

Tea For The Guns Of China

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Dec. 14—The British radio reported tonight that China and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement under which China is to sell $100,000,000 worth of tea to the U. S. S. R., "making it possible for the Chinese Government to buy war material from Russia which it needs for the war against Japan." CBS recorded the report here.

One Towel a Year Decreed

TOKIO, Dec. 14 (AP).—Japanese will have to get along on one towel a year, starting in January, under a rationing system decreed by the Ministry of Commerce, Tokio newspapers reported today.

A ration-card system already is in effect for bleached cotton and infants' underwear. Stricter rationing of gauze, absorbent cotton and condensed and powdered milk also is imminent, the press said.

Japan's "Triangle" Plan

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, Dec. 14—The Japanese Navy is drawing on its charts a huge "defensive triangle" to secure the empire's hold on the riches of "greater East Asia" and prevent any American or British interference with its expansion program in that part of the world.

High officials make no secret of a plan to complete the triangle by acquisition of Camranh Bay, on French Indo-China's eastern coast, which Japanese believe they can make one of the great naval fortresses of history.

The other corners of the triangle, each side of which would be more than 2,000 miles long, would be the bases of the Japanese homeland and the island chains of the equatorial Pacific which Japan got from Germany as World War spoils.

Philippines Included

Inclosed within—and thereby, the Japanese hope, made strategically useless—would be the Philippine Islands and Guam.

Its admitted purposes are two: (1) To prevent any thrust from Britain's naval base at Singapore into the western Pacific or the China Seas—which Japan considers her own preserves; (2) to prevent any move by the United States to join hands with the British at Singapore in opposition to Japan's imperial plans.

A third purpose, not openly avowed but strongly suggested by the map, is to provide protection for the move many Japanese advocate, seizure of the Netherlands East Indies, richest of all Far Eastern colonies, especially in oil, which Japan sorely needs.

Japanese strategists believe Britain would have to oppose such a move and they consider United States intervention almost as likely as British. They have made an alliance with Germany and Italy providing for a common front against intervention.

Would Isolate Units

Any United States units rash enough to venture to Singapore would be isolated, the informants said, adding, "it would be a great mistake if the United States sent ships there."

The triangle lies athwart all direct routes from continental United States, the Panama Canal and Hawaii to the possible conflict area in the south China Sea.

Camranh, 1,200 miles due north of Batavia, capital of the Indies, and 800 miles northeast of Singapore, would be the natural jump-off point for a move against the Dutch islands.

The Japanese strategists apparently believe that the threats to their own naval lines of communications which would persist as long as the British held Singapore, the United States held Manila and the Dutch held their base on the north Java coast, could be nullified by bold, swift seizure of the initiative.

The French already have begun development of Camranh. The Japanese believe they can make it capable of docking capital ships as well as smaller raiding and scouting units. They say that, for the present, at least, they would seek only by diplomatic methods to obtain use of it from the French. Already they have succeeded in obtaining army and air bases in northern Indo-China.

Would Command Seaways

The mandated Pacific islands, second anchor of the triangle, would, Japanese believe, command the American seaways to the Orient.

They remarked that hopes of improving United States-Japanese relations would not die as long as the United States fleet remained east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian—some 1,400 miles west of Hawaii. They indicated the Japanese Navy planned quick action if the United States Navy moved in force toward Singapore or the Philippines.

For the present it was indicated that Japan's battle fleet, the world's third strongest, would continue to be based on the home ports. Fear of Russia keeps them there. Only the most ironclad non-aggression pact with the Soviet would release them.

Counting On Axis

But the Japanese feel that neither the United States nor Britain could spare large capital ship forces for any Pacific conflict.

They count on their Axis allies to keep the battleships occupied elsewhere.

Thus they conceive of a Pacific conflict as naval guerrilla warfare in which their triangle, especially the Camranh base, would give them a great advantage.

An outbreak of hostilities presumably would cut off Japan's normal supplies from the United States and the Dutch Indies, and the navy would have to operate largely on reserves. Long-range fighting would cut rapidly into available stocks. China might strike with redoubled vigor against her Japanese invaders to create a diversion.

Even a quick Japanese conquest of the Dutch islands would not necessarily mean immediate oil riches, for the Dutch are known to have prepared to demolish their wells and refineries so that six months or a year would be required to restore production.

Argentina, In Policy Shift, Signs Defense Pact With Uruguay

Colonia, Uruguay, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Argentine and Uruguayan foreign ministers signed a joint declaration here tonight advocating cooperation between their countries in preparing for any defense of the Americas against outside aggression.

Long strides toward understanding and achieving an adequate defense program were made by the two ministers of the neighboring River Plate countries, Julio Roca of Argentina and Alfredo Guani of Uruguay in their two-day meeting here.

Argentina, which has been aloof from defense consultations, evidently is ready now to join her neighbors in discussing "continental defense" needs.

COLONIA, URUGUAY, DEC. 14--(AP)--FOREIGN MINISTER JULIO ROCA OF ARGENTINA DELAYED HIS RETURN TO BUENOS AIRES TODAY TO PERMIT FURTHER TALKS ON DEFENSE AND TRADE PROBLEMS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO QUANI OF URUGUAY.

FACED WITH BROADENING DEFENSE QUESTIONS, THE TWO DIPLOMATS DECIDED TO PROLONG THEIR CONVERSATIONS UNTIL SUNDAY AND SAID THEY MIGHT INVVTE BRAZIL, CHILE, BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY TO PARTICIPITE IN FUTURE DISCUSSIONS. BRAZIL, PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA ALREADY HAVE INDICATED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE IN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE PLANNING.

A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER TWO DAYS OF CONFERESNCES SAID/ "THE QUESTION OF CONTINENTAL DEFENSE AND PROBLEMS RELATED TO SECURITY OF THE RIVER PLATE" WERE REVIED. THE STATEMENT ALSO DISCLOSED THAT ARGENTINA AND URUGYAY HOPED TO REACH A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT -- CONSIDERED IMPORTANT BECAUSE ARGENTINA HERETOFOR HAS BEEN COLD TOWARD PLANS TO INCREASE INTER-AMERICAN TRADE.

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 14--(AP)--A BRITISH TRADE MISSION HEADED BY LORD WILLINGDON LEFT TONIGHT FOR MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, ON [illegible] ITS TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICA TO ESTABLISH COMMERCIAL CONTACTS.

MON[illegible]EC. 13-(AP)-BRITISH HELD VICTORY PARTIES TODAY ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE AND BRITISH CRUISERS.

GERMANS HELD MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR GRAF SPEE CREWMEN KILLED IN THE BATTLE WHO ARE BURIED HERE. THE BATTLESHIP WAS SCUTTLED BY HER CREW AFTER THE BATTLE.

MEXICO CITY, DEC 14-(AP)-ROVING BANDS SHOUTING "HEIL HITLER" INTERRUPTED THE SHOWING OF THE FILM "THE MAN I MARRIED" TONIGHT IN EIGHT MOTION RICTURE THEATERS AND FLED BEFORE POLICE COULD BE CALLED.

WITNESSES SAID THERE WERE ABOUT 30 OR 40 PERSONS IN THE SHOUTING GROUPS IN EACH THEATER.

THE CRIES OF "HEIL HITLER" WERE THE SIGNAL FOR A VOLLEY OF TEAR AND STENCH BOMBS INTO THE AUDIENCES. USHERS QUICKLY OPENED ALL DOORS AND WHEN THE FUMES WERE GONE THE FILM WAS FINISHED WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

THE PICTURE TELLS THE STORY OF THE CONVERSION OF A HUSBAND TO NAZI-ISM, BRINGING TRAGEDY TO HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY.

Duchess Improved

[*By the Associated Press*]

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 14—Back from a flying visit to President Roosevelt that may pave the way for an official tour of the United States, the Duke of Windsor found his Duchess almost completely recovered from a dental operation and removed her from St. Francis Hospital today.

Together Edward and Wallis motored from the hospital where they had been since Tuesday. They went on their first sight-seeing trip together and then drove to the Miami Biltmore Hotel for a weekend stay.

Plan Return To Nassau

After a few days' rest there as guests of George MacDonald, a papal Marquis and owner of the hotel, they will return to Nassau where the Duke is to appear before the Bahamian Legislature Wednesday night.

Before leaving the hospital, the Duke posed for several newsreel men who missed his return on a naval bomber yesterday from his talk with the President.

Windsor said he asked the President during their talk aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa whether "after New Year's he could make arrangements for me to visit CCC camps."

May Set Up CCC In Islands

Edward indicated that the reply was a cordial invitation, and added that he "wouldn't be surprised" if he saw the President again.

The Duke, Governor of the Bahama Islands, has expressed deep interest in the CCC program because, he says, he sees in it a possible aid for Bahama Islanders.

It was as Governor that he flew from Miami in a United States Navy plane to see the President.

"We discussed naval bases in the whole of the West Indies," he said. "We also talked about the economic future of the West Indies and how America might cooperate with Great Britain in their development."

Windsors Move From Hospital To Miami Hotel

Duchess Nearly Recovered, They'll Rest a Few Days Before Return to Nassau

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP).—Nearing complete recovery from her operation for removal of an infected tooth, the Duchess of Windsor and her husband went to a tower apartment in the Miami Biltmore Hotel, Coral Gables, today for a few days' rest before returning to Nassau.

Followed by a van carrying twenty-seven pieces of luggage, they motored from St. Francis Hospital at Miami Beach in a big sedan, making a two-hour sightseeing jaunt of the drive through Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables.

The Duchess, after four days abed in a waterfront suite of the hospital, appeared strong.

A crowd gathered at the private entrance from which their car left St. Francis and cheered as the Windsors departed.

Before leaving the hospital they presented autographs to members of the staff. A delighted waiter, Jose Garcia, who served them throughout their stay, received a sheet on which were typed all their menus and on which they had written "Edward" and "Wallis Windsor."

The Duke posed for camera men, who missed his return yesterday from a flying visit to President Roosevelt aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa. He thanked the photographers for having respected his privacy, and said:

"Now we expect to relax and see some of the beauties of this section. After all, we've both had a very strenuous time the last few months."

The Duke said he would play some golf, but would have to miss seeing the Miami Open Golf Tournament now in progress.

After a few days' rest as guests of George MacDonald, a Papal Marquis and owner of the hotel, they will return to Nassau, where the Duke is to appear before the Bahamian Legislature Wednesday night.

30.24-6413

LOTHIAN RITES ARE ARRANGED

DEC 15 1940

Ashes of Ambassador to Rest in Arlington.

PRESIDENT TO BE ABSENT

Naming of Successor to Wait Until After Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The ashes of Lord Lothian, Great Britain's wartime Ambassador to the United States, will repose indefinitely in a vault in Arlington National Cemetery.

This was announced late yesterday by the State Department, along with plans for an Anglican service in Washington Cathedral, where Woodrow Wilson and other distinguished Americans are entombed.

The rites at the Cathedral were arranged for 2:30 P. M. tomorrow. An army caisson will bear the beachelor nobleman's body from the British embassy.

Seats in the cathedral were reserved for American and British officials, and the diplomatic corps.

The White House announced today that President Roosevelt, homeward bound from an inspection of defense bases in the Caribbean, had requested Stephen Early, the White House press secretary, to represent him at the funeral.

Private cremation will follow the funeral. Then at noon Monday an army bugler will sound taps. A firing squad will fire three volleys and Lord Lothian's remains will be placed in the Arlington vault, located under the mast of the famous battleship Maine.

To Remain Indefinitely.

There, said State Department officials, the ashes will remain until arrangements can be made for final disposition.

The State Department made public a message from King George VI in reply to President Roosevelt's condolences on the death of Lord Lothian.

"I am very grateful for your kind message on the tragic death of my Ambassador Lord Lothian," the King's message said.

"It was always most gratifying to me that his personal relations with you were so happy and cordial, and I know, as you do, how devoted he was to the ideals which inspire our two peoples."

Formal action in London toward appointment of a new Ambassador was held in abeyance until conclusion of the religious rites. However, diplomatic sources there centered their attention on Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, British Minister of Supply, as a likely successor to Lord Lothian.

Brawny, fifty-six-year-old Sir Andrew formerly was chairman of the British Board of Trade. He has headed a number of government commissions, and went into the Cabinet when Winston Churchill became Prime Minister.

Native of Scotland.

A native of Scotland, he is married and the father of two sons, one of whom was killed at Dunkirk.

Sir Andrew's industrial background, including experience in coal, shipping, steel, utilities and banking, was seen as fitting him for the Washington position. For that reason, there was less talk that the post might go to War Minister Anthony Eden.

Mahoney to Represent Canada.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Merchant Mahoney, charge d'affaires at the Canadian legation in Washington, will represent the Dominion Government at the funeral services in Washington tomorrow of Lord Lothian, late British Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Mahoney will act in the absence of Loring Christie, Canadian Minister in Washington, who has been ill and now is convalescent.

Among the flowers will be a wreath from the Government and people of Canada.

DEC 15 1940

Lothian True to 'Our Ideals'—King to F.D.R.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14 (AP).—The State Department today made public a message from King George VI in reply to President Roosevelt's condolences on the death of the Marquess of Lothian, the British Ambassador.

"I am very grateful for your kind message on the tragic death of my Ambassador Lord Lothian," the King's message said.

"It was always most gratifying to me that his personal relations with you were so happy and cordial, and I know, as you do, how devoted he was to the ideals which inspire our two peoples."

STATES NAVAL BASE POLICY

President Says Strategy Is to Keep Attack Far Out.

SOME LOCATIONS CRITICIZED

Bahamas Seen as Stepping Stone of Caribbean Defense Line.

ABOARD U. S. S. TUSCALOOSA AT SEA, Dec. 14 (A. P. by Radio).—Rested and relaxed, President Roosevelt headed today for Charleston, S. C., after describing the newly-acquired Caribbean outposts he has been inspecting as stepping stones for United States defense.

Expressing satisfaction with some bases and dissatisfaction with others, he told a press conference yesterday that the further an attack is kept from the American continent, the safer the continent would be.

That meant, he said, that we wanted to be as far out as possible. Newfoundland, he pointed out, was as far as we could go in the North, and Bermuda as far off the coast.

With no island between Bermuda and Porto Rico, he said, the next best thing was the Bahamas, which would serve also as a stepping stone for the maintenance of the southern end of the outer defense line in the indward and Leeward islands.

No American Gibraltar.

The President said there would be no such thing as an American Gibraltar and that the United States must have many bases because a naval war in Caribbean waters would be more mobile than in a strait such as Gibraltar.

Earlier in the day he conferred with the Duke of Windsor, who told correspondents that the people of the Bahamas looked with great favor on establishment of the bases, and said "we are ready to do what the President wants when he gives the word."

At his press conference, the President disclosed that plans for a Bahamas base were being held in abeyance because of unfavorable anthorage and other conditions at Mayaguana Island, which he inspected Thursday.

Little San Salvador, Long and Eleuthera islands likewise were not entirely satisfactory, he added, saying the problem required further study.

Mr. Roosevelt said that Jamaica, inside the outer defense line, was a stepping stone to the Panama Canal, Central America and Colombia, and that the harbor there was excellent. It needed some dredging, he said, and could be made submarine proof by nets.

Mayaguana Not Suitable.

Of St. Lucia, he asserted it had a good anchorage and lee for smaller ships, and apparently was satisfactory in every way for sea and land planes. Antigua was very good for both types of planes, but not so good for ships, he said.

Mayaguana was by no means satisfactory, he added, because ships must anchor either off the beach or in a thousand fathoms.

The 4,000-mile cruise is expected to end at Charleston this afternoon, when the President will board a special train, arriving at Warm Springs, Ga., Sunday morning and leaving for Washington Sunday afternoon. This would put him back in the capital some time Monday afternoon.

ONE BASE SITE TERMED POOR BY ROOSEVELT

Returns From Trip Skeptical Of Facilities For Plan In Bahamas

Arrives At Charleston And Heads For Warm Springs For Day's Visit

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard Roosevelt Train En route to Warm Springs, Ga., Dec. 14—President Roosevelt ended a cruise over nearly 4,000 miles of the Caribbean and Atlantic today, assured by a personal inspection that sites for American defense bases in Jamaica, St. Lucia and Antigua were satisfactory, but skeptical about facilities in the Bahamas.

Pointing up evidence of Anglo-American friendship, the cruise took the President into the waters of a belligerent power for the first time since the current conflict began in Europe. He paused at more than half a dozen British islands, and also at the French Island of Martinique.

Leaves For Georgia.

Mr. Roosevelt came ashore from the cruiser Tuscaloosa at the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard this afternoon, tanned by a tropical sun and salt-laden breezes, after twelve days at sea.

Immediately he left by special train for Warm Springs, Ga., to spend Sunday at the foundation for infantile paralysis victims and then return to Washington Monday.

The President held a press conference aboard ship, then made a tour of the navy yards which has five destroyers under construction and orders for nine more.

He had little to offer in elaboration on his inspection of the base sites on the cruise, and said that he knew nothing besides what he had seen in the Tuscaloosa's radio "newspaper" about difficulties in reaching an agreement with Britain on a site in Trinidad.

Declines Comment.

Nor did he have anything to say about the kind of report made to him at Martinique by Capt. Ernest J. Blankenship, of the United States Navy, a Government observer on the French island.

Reporters, he said, probably know more than he does about the subject of aid to Britain and the conferences Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has been having with Sir Frederick Phillips, a British Treasury expert.

A reporter remarked that William Knudsen, of the National Defense Commission, had said plane production was thirty per cent. behind schedule and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy, had said construction of barracks for conscripts was two months behind. And he was asked whether he planned to do anything about speeding up the work.

Mr. Roosevelt's only reply was that that was not the way he had heard about the matters through the ship's newspaper.

Received Aboard Tuscaloosa

Gov. Burnet Maybank of South Carolina, and Rear Admiral William H. Allen, commandant of the navy yard, had been received aboard the Tuscaloosa, and Mr. Roosevelt said he was pleased to learn of progress being made in expanding the yards and its shipbuilding facilities.

As for strengthening coast defense batteries in the vicinity, the Chief Executive dismissed that as Spanish War stuff, out of date, and not the way to defend the nation.

To an inquiry whether the South could play any special part in the defense program, the President replied by suggesting that a check be made on how many of the 1,400,000 men to be trained for the armed forces would be trained in the South. That, he said, would supply the answer.

Visited Sites For Bases

The cruise took him to four of the eight spots where the United States obtained rights, by turning over fifty old destroyers to Britain, to establish plane and naval bases in British territory and thereby forge a chain of outlying defenses for the continent and the Panama Canal.

Mr. Roosevelt found the sites at the islands of Jamaica, St. Lucia and Antigua in the Caribbean met the qualifications of supplying anchorage for essential maintenance and supply ships and areas for sea and land plane operations.

But at Mayaguana Island in the Bahamas, where a special board had recommended that a plane base be located at shallow, reef-sheltered Abrahams Bay, he said anchorages were poor and that efforts would be made to find something better.

That was one of the matters he discussed yesterday when he had his first meeting since 1919 with the Duke of Windsor.

The former King of England, now Governor of the Bahamas, flew out from Miami and conferred with the President aboard the Tuscaloosa while it was anchored at Eleuthera Island—one of those over which Edward has jurisdiction.

Exceptional secrecy was maintained about the cruise as a precaution against the possibility that the Tuscaloosa and her escort destroyers, the Mayrant and Trippe, might be mistaken for hostile vessels by a submarine or raider of one of the European belligerents.

Precautions Taken

Reporters aboard the Mayrant were permitted to file stories about the stops at various points only after the vessels had left them and were unable to disclose destinations in advance. Since their dispatches had to clear through the Tuscaloosa, the President had an opportunity to change them if he saw fit.

The ships steamed along in a triangle, the destroyers leading and forming an anti-submarine screen for the cruiser. Spotlights played all night on American flags, gun crews kept watches around the clock and torpedoes and depth charges were ready for instant use.

Fishing, Mr. Roosevelt's favorite type of recreation, was a side line on the cruise. There were no days devoted entirely to it, as on previous cruises, but occasionally the ships slowed to permit an hour of trolling or small boats were put over the side while the Presidential party tried their skill with rod and reel.

DEC 15 1940

Many Large Problems Await President's Return

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 14—Many weighty problems and a desk piled high with work await President Roosevelt when he returns to the White House Monday from his Caribbean cruise.

Within the next three weeks, the Chief Executive must prepare two important documents for presentation to the new Congress meeting in January. The first is the budget for the fiscal year beginning next June 1 and the other is his annual message on "the state of the Union."

Send Data To White House

Executive departments already have sent data to the White House for Mr. Roosevelt's use in preparing these messages.

The President also will find on his desk the Walter-Logan bill, a measure highly distasteful to some Administration aides. He must act upon it by Wednesday, or allow it to become law without his signature, and Washington, generally, expects a veto.

This bill would broaden the jurisdiction of the courts over the decisions and procedure of such governmental agencies as the National Labor Relations and Communications commissions.

Foremost among policy matters which appear pressing for decisions are the questions of financial aid for Great Britain and energizing the defense program.

Defense Efforts Lagging

Defense efforts admittedly are lagging. William S. Knudsen, Defense Commissioner in charge of production, disclosed last night that airplane production was thirty per cent. behind estimates made last July.

In connection with the talk of ways to whip the rearmament program into top speed, some are predicting the appointment of a defense head, possibly Knudsen, with authority to go into the factories themselves, search out production bottlenecks and show the manufacturer how to eliminate them.

The President's lieutenants have gone as far as they feel that they can on the question of lending money to England, and the next step is up to the President. This week they received from Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Treasury, a "balance sheet" contrasting Britain's buying resources here with the cost of orders already placed and in prospect.

Loans Sought

The British claim that before long they are going to run out of American dollars and that loans will then be necessary if they are to continue their war effort.

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, insist that nothing should be done without Congressional authorization. If Mr. Roosevelt is of their view, he may make recommendations concerning this question in his message on the state of the nation.

The question of other aid to the British also appears to be fast developing. Various advocates of increased American assistance are understood to have formulated two proposals:

That United States warships convoy supplies to Britain.

That the United States bring about the sale to Britain of some 143 foreign-flag cargo vessels, such as those of Denmark, which are tied up in American ports.

Both proposals would require Congressional action and have not as yet, it was said, been formally laid before the State Department or the President.

NIGHT LEAD DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DEC 14-(AP)-THE ARMY COMPLETED MAJOR PRELIMINARIES TODAY FOR AN IMMEDIATE START ON CONSTRUCTING THE EIGHT ATLANTIC NAVAL AND AIR BASES ACQUIRED FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGINEERS ALREADY HAVE SAILED TO PREPARE THE BASE ON THE CARIBBEAN ISLAND OF JAMAICA, THE WAR DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED, ANNOUNCING THAT ADVANCED PARTIES WOULD BE SENT BEFORE THE YEAR'S END TO OTHER ISLANDS AND TO BRITISH GUIANA, ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN MAINLAND. WORK ALREADY IS PROGRESSING IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND BERMUDA, WHICH DID NOT FIGURE DIRECTLY IN THE EXCHANGE OF 50 AMERICAN NAVAL DESTROYERS FOR BASE SITES.

DEC 15 1940

BOTH THE ARMY AND NAVY ARE INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASES, THE ARMY'S PRIMARY TASK BEING TO GARRISON AND DEFEND THEM.

TO OBTAIN EXPERIENCED MEN TO HELP "CARRY THE LOAD OF TRAINING THE NEW ARMY," THE WAR DEPARTMENT ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT ALL THE 23,739 MEMBERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY RESERVE WHO DO NOT HAVE DEPENDENTS WOULD BE ORDERED INTO ACTIVE SERVICE PROBABLY BY FEBRUARY 15. THE RESERVE IS MADE UP OF FORMER ENLISTED MEN.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM FOR EXPANSION OF MUNITIONS FACILITIES WAS ADVANCED BY AN ORDER TO START WORK ON A SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION PLANT AT ST.LOUIS, AND BY SELECTION OF SITES FOR FOUR ADDITIONAL NAVAL ORDNANCE PLANTS.

THE ARMY'S ST.LOUIS PLANT WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ON 134 ACRES NOW BEING ACQUIRED, AND WILL EMPLOY FROM 10,000 TO 12,000 PERSONS WHEN PRODUCTION STARTS, PROBABLY EARLY NEXT FALL.

THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY OF EAST ALTON, ILL., WAS AWARDED A $18,600,000 CONTRACT TO ENGINEER THE PLANT AND PROCURE EQUIPMENT. THE UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, A NEWLY-CREATED SUBSIDIARY, WAS GIVEN AN INITIAL $87,279,790 ORDER FOR THE FIRST OUTPUT OF THE PLANT.

THE FOUR NEW NAVY ORDNANCE PLANTS WILL BE IN ADDITION TO A $5,000,000 ESTABLISHMENT ALREADY DESIGNATED FOR LOUISVILLE, KY. THE ADDITIONAL PLANTS, WHICH WILL COST APPROXIMATELY $34,800,000 AND EMPLOY 8,350 PERSONS, WILL BE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

DETROIT, MICH., VICINITY TO COST ABOUT $12,000,000; CANTON, OHIO, ABOUT $16,000,000; INDIANAPOLIS, ABOUT $6,000,000; AND MACON, GA., ABOUT $800,000.

OFFICIALS SAID THE NEW FACILITIES WOULD PRODUCE SUCH ORDNANCE AS GUNS, MOUNTS, AND ARMOR PLATE, BUT DECLINED SPECIFIC DETAILS UNTIL LAND IS PURCHASED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

30.24-6415

30.24-6415

A55WX

IN ANNOUNCING PLANS FOR WORK ON THE NEW BASES, THE WAR DEPARTMENT S[illegible] MAJOR R.G.LOVETT OF THE ENGINEER CORPS AND A GROUP OF TEN CIVILIAN ENGINEERS WOULD ESTABLISH AN ENGINEER DISTRICT OFFICE, PROBABLY AT KINGSTON, TO SUPERVISE THE WORK IN JAMAICA.

THE TRINIDAD DISTRICT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO DIRECT ARMY CONSTRUCTION ON THE ISLANDS OF TRINIDAD, ST.LUCIA, ANTIGUA AND IN BRITISH GUIANA WITH MAJOR DAVID A.D.OGDEN IN CHARGE.

OFFICES WILL BE ESTABLISHED AT PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, ON DECEMBER 27; AT PORT CASTRIES, ST.LUCIA, ON DECEMBER 25; AT ST.JOHN'S, ANTIGUA, ON DECEMBER 21; AND AT GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA, ON DECEMBER 28.

DEC 15 1940

Juliana to Spend Three Days Here

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands will spend three days in New York City after visiting President and Mrs. Roosevelt here next week.

U.S. Convoying Of Supplies to Britain Urged

Roosevelt May Get Plans for Use of Navy and Sale of Alien Ships Now in Ports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Various advocates of greater United States assistance in the British war effort were reported authoritatively today to have formulated plans for two new types of aid, one of which would involve use of United States naval escorts for supply ships.

The two proposals, which may be brought to the attention of President Roosevelt after his return here next week from his cruise in the Caribbean ,are:

1. Convoying of supplies to the British Isles in United States ships protected by escorts of United States war vessels.

2. Bringing about the sale to Great Britain of some or all of 143 foreign-flag cargo vessels, such as those of Denmark, which were tied up in American ports to escape an uncertain fate after German occupation of the home lands.

Informed persons emphasized that both proposals were still in the "mulling over" stage and, while under consideration, have not been placed formally before either the State Department or the President.

Suggestion by Lothian

While official comment thus was lacking, these persons recalled that the Marquess of Lothian, the late British Ambassador, made an implied plea for American naval assistance in keeping supply routes open to the British Isles in an address which was read for him before the American Farm Bureau Association in Baltimore Wednesday night, a few hours before the Ambassador died.

He said that the British Navy "is terribly strung out." He predicted still greater German attacks on British shipping in the coming months unless Britain received help "in ships and on the sea" from the United States.

Authorities who have studied both plans said it would be necessary to have Congressional action before either could be put into effect. They explained that the convoy system would require amendment of the neutrality law, which forbids American shipping to enter European war zones, and the sale of foreign-flag vessels would call for special enabling legislation.

Still a third proposal much discussed here has been to sell or trade to Britain more World war destroyers of the type exchanged far air and naval base sites on British territories in the Western Hemisphere. The Navy still has seventy-five old destroyers of that type.

All these matters, of course, are aside from the question of giving Britain financial assistance—a question which furnished the motivation for the current series of conversations between Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury and Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Treasury.

Warnings Issued

Foreseeing the possibility of American ships being attacked should they transport cargoes into the war zone, several members of Congress already have warned against adoption of convoys.

Senator Gerald Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, opposed financial aid to Britain on the ground that it would result in the use of American convoys to carry supplies purchased here and thus might drag the United States into the war.

On the other hand, various Senators have advocated more aid to Britain, without commenting specifically on the question of convoys.

The proposal to make some or all of the 134 foreign-flag cargo ships now tied up in American ports available to Great Britain, it was stated, would require legislation to enable the United States government to take over the vessels from their present owners. They then could be sold to the British by the government.

The ships flying foreign flags, fearful of leaving American ports because their questionable status makes them probable victims of British seizure or German submarining, include ninety vessels of Danish registration and fifty-three under registration of other nations

The British have taken over several hundred vessels which were tied up elsewhere under the Dutch, Norwegian, French, Polish and Belgian flags, but British authorities, it was understood, have been unable to come to mutually acceptable terms with owners of the ships in American ports.

General Warns Limit Of Defense To Coasts Would Imperil Cities

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army, declared today that limitation of defense to the nation's shore and land frontiers would "expose our coastal cities and industries to bombardment and our people to large losses" in the event of war.

Many persons, "prompted by a desire for peace at all honorable costs," he said at a discussion meeting of the National Republican Club, "conceive our sole defense mission to be to keep war out of the Continental United States."

"They believe," he said, "that this can be accomplished by limiting our defense measures along our shore and land frontiers, failing to recognize the ever-increasing range and power of aviation."

General Drum asserted that "in the final analysis, the decision as to what we are to defend rests with the American people and not alone with the military establishment."

Army to Call All Reserves By Feb. 15

Lists Totals 28,739; Will Help Train Draftee Force

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—The War Department announced today that all 28,739 members of the Regular Army Reserve who do not have dependents would be ordered into active service, probably by Feb. 15.

The reserve is composed of former enlisted men who volunteered to remain subject to orders. Those not available for active duty because of dependents or because they hold key positions in essential industries will be discharged from the reserve, the War Department said.

The reservists will be ordered out, it was explained, to help "carry the load of training the new army."

At the same time the Army completed major preliminaries for an immediate start on constructing the eight Atlantic naval and air bases acquired from Great Britain.

Engineers already have sailed to prepare the base on the Caribbean island of Jamaica, the War Department disclosed, announcing that advanced parties would be sent before the year's end to other islands and to British Guiana, on the South American mainland.

Work already is progressing in Newfoundland and Bermuda, which did not figure directly in the exchange of 50 American naval destroyers for base sites.

EXPLAINS STATE DRAFT QUOTAS

Officer Tells How the Army Determines Them

THEY'RE LIKE BANK ACCOUNTS

Each Reduced by Number of Men Contributed to Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Some apparent discrepancies in the number of men to be furnished for the draft by States of approximately equal population are due, officials said today, to the requirement that each State provide proportionately equal shares of the armed forces.

Thus it was explained, a State which has contributed a large number of men to the army, navy and Marine Corps exclusive of the operation of the draft law naturally has a smaller draft quota than that of another State in the same population bracket which was not so well represented in the military forces.

Massachusetts and Michigan were cited as typifying how the rule works.

Massachusetts, with a smaller population than Michigan, was credited with having contributed approximately 41,000 men to the armed forces, in contrast to Michigan's 29,941. As a result, officials explained, Michigan's net draft quota—the number of men it will be called upon to draft by next June 15—was fixed tentatively at 47,282. The Massachusetts quota was 20,556—less than half that of Michigan.

Discussing the quota question in a broadcast address last night, Major Ben Howell, chief of the selective service system's man power division, likened each local draft board's gross quota to a bank account made up of men in the area under a board's supervision who are eligible for military service.

Each account, Major Howell said, is reduced by the number of men which that area already has furnished to the armed services. The balance is known as the net quota.

Explaining that the army's successive calls for draftees are determined chiefly by the availability of housing and other facilities, officials emphasized that such "calls" should not be confused with the quotas.

Major Howell said that when the 800,000 men to be called by June 15, 1941, have been inducted, the draft system will open a new "bank account" which will be made up of the men whose draft numbers were not reached in the conscription of the first 800,000.

Senator Holt Sees Drive For Labor Conscription

Charges Efforts to 'Discredit' Workers on Defense

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Senator Rush D. Holt, Democrat, West Virginia, charged today that "a propaganda campaign is under way to discredit labor and finally to force its conscription."

Asserting in a statement that labor's right might be "a possible casualty of war hysteria," the West Virginia Democrat predicted that "if this campaign continues to gain ground, there will be conscription of labor."

"Talk about labor interfering with defense!" he continued. "Why, there were certain manufacturers who refused to take government orders until they were assured large profits and certain tax legislation.

"Certain industrialists would not move until Congress gave them what they wanted and wiped out the law that limited profits to 7 per cent. Mr. Eaton (Frederick M. Eaton), counsel for Mr. Knudsen (William

S. Knudsen, of the Defense Commission), appeared before the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, of which I am a member, and opposed limitation of profits on defense orders.

"Let's give the people the whole story."

FIVE-DAY WEEK IN U. S. PLANTS STIRS KNUDSEN

Tells N. A. M. That Output Is Cut 20 Per Cent by Present Scale.

SERIOUS SHORTAGES REVEALED

Industry and Labor Depicted as Not Yet Convinced of Necessities.

The organization meeting of the new board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers marks the conclusion today of its 1941 Congress of American industry, which ended three days of public sessions at the Waldorf-Astoria last night with a banquet, at which William S. Knudsen of the advisory commission to the Council on National Defense said that the defense effort to date is not satisfactory and urged that production be placed on a war basis now. Mr. Knudsen questioned whether industry and labor are fully sold on the serious side of the defense job, revealed that airplane production is behind schedule and virtually begged the manufacturers to speed up their work.

"When we consider the addition to the regular production of the United States," Mr. Knudsen said, "and realize that the larger percentage of this load lies in the heavy goods industries, we are confronted, due to the time element involved, with the greatest production problem of any country in modern times.

Three Factors Involved.

"The three factors involved in this problem are the Government, as the customer, and industry and labor as the sellers. Behind the Government is the all-powerful force of the country's will and the all-important public opinion which must guide our actions in order to accomplish a successful result. The defense job to my mind, has not been sufficiently sold to industry and labor as yet.

"The public generally is sold on defense—letters that I get and word-of-mouth information that I get clearly indicate that the man in the street is for defense 100 per cent and wants to see a lot of material turned out before he feels secure, but have the two most important elements, industry and labor, been fully sold on the serious side of the job?

"I think that the best and the only thing the United States can do, and must do under the circumstances, is to prepare swiftly and well to protect ourselves—for by doing that I feel that we have the only insurance policy against attack. It is our responsibility to see that this is done in record time.

Black Fridays.

"Friday night has become the big night in most of our industrial picture. It used to be Saturday night—we have cut 20 per cent off our machine time. Can we afford to do this? Can't we stop this blackout, this lack of production, from Friday to Monday and get more use out of the equipment?

"Isn't it possible to put the defense job on a war basis, even if we are at peace? When I think of the seriousness of the whole world situation, where the Americas are the only spot where freedom and law still have a foothold, I wonder if we are not justified in doing just that.

"The aircraft industry is still in the expanding stage, in fact it will be in the expansion stage until spring. Most heavy combat planes are new models not heretofore in production and this has slowed the job up.

Equipment Is Needed.

"The engine companies need equipment, in fact 29 per cent of all unfilled machine tool orders are for the aviation industry, 37 per cent is for the army and navy and other defense jobs, 28 per cent is for foreign customers and the balance covers miscellaneous. There is one question in aircraft which I think should be realized and that is that one plane is recorded as one plane, whether it weighs 4,000 pounds or 40,000 pounds and whether it has a 350-horse-power training engine or four 1,250-horse-power fighting engines.

"There is no use worrying about the light planes—we can get them. On fighting planes we are in pretty fair shape, but bombing planes, from 16,000 pounds up to the heaviest, take time and they must be worked out for real production before we can get quantities.

"Frankly, we are not doing anything compared to the forecast by the manufacturers and the commission in July and our hoped for production figures for January 1, 1941, of 1,000 planes a month, have to be scaled down by 30 per cent to be correct.

Labor's Misunderstanding.

"Guns and machine guns are still in the tooling stage, except for such capacity as was ready before we started. Light tanks are being produced now at the rate of four a day and the larger so-called medium tanks will be available from three different plants by midsummer.

"I don't know whether we have done a job yet in helping labor to get the proper understanding of what this defense job means to their future and their country's future. When I look over the trend in the occupied countries in Europe, America is about the only spot left where law prevails and where the man at the bench has a chance to make his way without clicking his heels.

"We all seem to be worrying about how we are going to divide the profits without giving consideration to the fact that we ourselves have to furnish the price to buy the materials with. It is my sincere hope that we will, as far as humanly possible, try to wipe out whatever differences there may be that do not depart from principles guaranteed us by the law of the land.

Not Painting Lily.

"The only way to get this program going is to get a concerted effort and a co-operative effort—an incentive fired with the spirit of sacrifice from everybody from the bench to the manager's desk. If we can accomplish this our program is finished.

"We are, to my mind, 'way beyond worrying about the cost; the laws we think we ought to have and the way we are going to live when this is all over. The important thing now is to get this job done, or as much more of the job done as is required to protect our standard of living and our institutions, our freedom and individual opportunities.

"I have not tried to paint the lily in this talk. I have tried to make it clear to you that I consider the defense effort to date not satisfactory enough to warrant hopes that everything is all well. Maybe I haven't made it strong enough.

Production Step-up.

"I feel that when you made your delivery schedules there was probably some cushion in them for contingencies strikes and acts of God. I am going to ask you to forget the delivery schedules and give us whatever you can in the way of advanced deliveries.

"I would not be surprised if they could be advanced 20 per cent. The first half of 1941 is crucial; after that we are sure to be under way; but if you gentlemen can help us better the deliveries so that we could be in swing in the second quarter you will have done your country an outstanding service of protection, both of its shores and its institutions; and those of you who are tooled up now, please give us of your quantities as much more as is humanly possible.

"I would estimate very roughly that we are 20 to 25 per cent tooled up now, using the quantities as a base. I forecast that with your help we could be 80 per cent tooled up by April 1 and the balance by May 31."

Will Durant's Philosophy.

The other speaker at the dinner was the philosopher, Will Durant, who said that America should attain a self-disciplined freedom and recommended ten steps toward this end, the first of them being this:

"A healthier birthrate, through State bonuses for each child born to parents who have passed a test of freedom from serious and transmissible defect of body or mind; through the prohibition of parentage in those who cannot pass these tests; through a higher and longer income-tax exemption for children in school or college; through a rise in salary to any governmental employee for any legitimate child born to him and, if this should prove successful, through the application of this principle by corporations to their salaried employees."

KNUDSEN HIGHLIGHTS

NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-HERE, IN HIGHLIGHT QUOTATIONS FROM HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS LAST NIGHT, ARE WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN'S VIEWS ON THE DEFENSE PROGRAM:

"WE ARE CONFRONTED X X X WITH THE GREATEST PRODUCTION PROBLEM OF ANY COUNTRY IN MODERN TIMES."

"I CONSIDER THE DEFENSE EFFORT TO DATE NOT SATISFACTORY ENOUGH TO WARRANT HOPES THAT EVERYTHING IS ALL WELL."

"I THINK WE ARE SUCCESSFULLY MEETING THE DEMAND FOR SPREADING THE GOVERNMENT PLANTS TO LOCALITIES WHERE SURPLUS LABOR AND SKILL IS AVAILABLE."

"THE PUBLIC GENERALLY IS SOLD ON DEFENSE. X X X BUT HAVE THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENTS, INDUSTRY AND LABOR, BEEN FULLY SOLD ON THE SERIOUS SIDE OF THE JOB?"

"WE HAVE CUT 20 PER CENT OFF OUR MACHINE TIME. CAN WE AFFORD TO DO THIS? CAN'T WE STOP THIS BLACKOUT, THIS LACK OF PRODUCTION FROM FRIDAY TO MONDAY, AND GET MORE OUT OF THE EQUIPMENT? WE CAN TRAIN THE MEN TO OPERATE IT. ISN'T IT POSSIBLE TO PUT THE DEFENSE JOB ON A WAR BASIS.

30.24 - 6417

30.24-6417

EVEN IF WE ARE AT PEACE?"

"OUR MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY IS WORKING HARD AND WELL."

"THE (AIRPLANE) ENGINE COMPANIES NEED EQUIPMENT, IN FACT 29 PER CENT OF ALL UNFILLED MACHINE TOOL ORDERS ARE FOR THE AVIATION INDUSTRY.

"FRANKLY WE ARE NOT DOING ANYTHING COMPARED TO THE FORECAST BY THE MANUFACTURERS AND THE COMMISSION IN JULY AND OUR HOPED FOR PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR JAN. 1, 1941, OF 1,000 PLANES PER MONTH, HAVE TO BE SC

TION FIGURES OF JAN.1, 1941, OF 1,000 PLANES PER MONTH, HAVE TO BE SCALED DOWN BY 30 PER CENT."

"GUNS AND MACHINE GUNS ARE STILL IN THE TOOLING STAGE EXCEPT FOR SUCH CAPACITY AS WAS READY BEFORE WE STARTED."

"LIGHT TANKS ARE BEING PRODUCED NOW AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER DAY AND THE LARGER SO-CALLED MEDIUM TANKS WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THREE DIFFERENT PLANTS BY MIDSUMMER."

"IT HAS BEEN VERY GRATIFYING TO SEE HOW X X X A GREAT DEAL OF STU IS BEING GIVEN TO SHORTEN OPERATIONS. X X X THE GOOD OLD AMERICAN INGENUITY IS COMING INTO ITS OWN."

"THE ONLY WAY TO GET THIS PROGRAM GOING IS TO GET A CONCERTED EFFO AND A COOPERATIVE EFFORT - AN INCENTIVE FIRED WITH THE SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE FR VERY BODY FROM THE BENCH TO THE MANAGER'S DESK."

A16 (NYC OUT)

"I CANNOT REGARD OUR PEOPLE AS DIVIDED IN ESSENTIAL INTEREST SO THAT WE SHOULD CONSIDER LABOR AND INDUSTRY, OR ANY OTHER GROUPS, AS OTHER THAN PARTS OF A COMPACT NATIONAL BODY. I CANNOT BELIEVE THAT EITHER NEEDS TO BE COERCED OR TO BE PURCHASED, IN THE INVIDIOUS SENSE."

"WE ARE X X 'WAY BEYOND WORRYING ABOUT THE COST, THE LAWS WE THINK WE OUGHT TO HAVE AND THE WAY WE ARE GOING TO LIVE WHEN THIS IS ALL OVER. THE IMPORTANT THING NOW IS TO GET THIS JOB DONE."

"THE FIRST HALF OF 1941 IS CRUCIAL."

(NY) JERSEY CITY,N.J.,DEC 14-(AP)-HEADED FOR BUDAPEST TO AUGMENT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN THE BALKANS, WILLIAM B.KING, FORMER SOUTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPERMAN, SAILED TODAY ABOARD THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXETER.

KING FORMERLY WAS CAPITAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE AP AT COLUMBIA, S.C., WHENCE HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW YORK CABLE DEPARTMENT LAST NOVEMBER.

THE SHIP CARRIED 56 PASSENGERS, THE LARGEST NUMBER SINCE LAST JULY. AMONG THEM WAS ANNE DVORAK, MOTION PICTURE ACTRESS ENROUTE TO LONDON TO REJOIN HER HUSBAND, LESLIE ~~SINTON~~ FENTON, AN ENGLISH ACTOR.

THE EXETER HAD ABOARD 3,000 BAGS OF MAIL--A RECORD LOAD-- AND 1,400 TONS OF CARGO, INCLUDING 500 TONS OF FOOD AND MERCHANDISE FOR THE SHOPS OF BERMUDA.

DEC 15 1939

DEC 14 1939

WJ738PES

LOUISVILLE, KY., DEC 14-(AP)-HERBERT AGAR, EDITOR OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SAID TONIGHT IT WAS "QUITE CORRECT" THAT HE HAD ADVOCATED AN AMERICAN DECLARATION OF WAR SINCE JUNE 10 BUT THAT "IT IS SILLY TO ASCRIBE MY OPINIONS TO THE WHITE COMMITTEE."

COMMENTING ON AN ASSERTION BY GENERAL THOMAS S. HAMMOND OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE THAT THE WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES IS TRYING TO PREPARE THE PUBLIC MIND FOR A WAR DECLARATION, AGAR SAID:

"I THINK THAT BOTH GENERAL HAMMOND AND THE WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE COMMITTEE ARE IN ERROR IN THINKING WE ARE NOT NOW AT WAR. I THINK THE WHITE COMMITTEE IS FOOLISH NOT TO RECOGNIZE PUBLICLY THAT WE ARE AT WAR, BUT I DON'T THINK THEY ARE ANY MORE FOOLISH THAN GENERAL HAMMOND IN REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THAT FACT."

AGAR SAID THE WHITE COMMITTEE INVITED HIM TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO MONDAY BECAUSE OF AN EDITORIAL, REPRINTED IN THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, OUTLINING PROPOSED STEPS SHORT OF WAR.

"IT IS TO DEVELOP THESE STEPS THAT I AM TO SPEAK," HE SAID.

"IT IS QUITE CORRECT THAT I HAVE ADVOCATED A DECLARATION OF WAR SINCE JUNE10, BUT IT IS SILLY TO ASCRIBE MY OPINIONS TO THE WHITE COMMITTEE, WHICH QUITE SINCERELY BELIEVES IT IS POSSIBLE TO AID BRITAIN TO WIN HER WAR WITHOUT BEING INVOLVED. TO ME THAT SEEMS DUBIOUS, THOUGH I DO NOT ADVOCATE SENDING AMERICAN TROOPS."

NEW YORK, DEC.14-(AP)-AN ARMY OF AMERICAN LEGIONNAIRES, ACTING AS ANTI-ESPIONAGE AGENTS IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S VITAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIES AND UTILITIES, IS RAPIDLY BEING FORMED, STATE COMMANDER EDWARD A.VOSSELER DISCLOSED TODAY.

ORGANIZATION WAS STARTED THREE MONTHS AGO IN NEW YORK STATE, VOSSELER SAID, AND ALREADY HAS RESULTED IN DISCOVERY OF SEVERAL PLOTS AND THE SUBSEQUENT BLOCKING OF THEM.

EVENTUALLY THE CORPS, THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, MAY INCLUDE 50,000 LEGIONNAIRES, VOSSELER ESTIMATED, WITH THE MEN OPERATING IN AIRPLANE FACTORIES, SHIPYARDS, MUNITIONS INDUSTRIES, POWER, WATER AND COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES AND RAILROADS.

MORE THAN 2,000 LEGION MEN ALREADY ARE FUNCTIONING IN THE SETUP IN NEW YORK STATE. THIS NUMBER WILL ULTIMATELY GROW TO SOME 10,000 MEN, FROM 917 POSTS, VOSSELER SAID.

HE ADDED THAT WHILE THE PLAN WAS DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO PREVENT SABOTAGE, IT ALSO WOULD AID THE FBI INVESTIGATORS AFTER COMMISSION OF SUCH ACTS.

MOST OF THE MEN ARE THOSE OF GERMAN, ITALIAN OR RUSSIAN EXTRACTION WHO SERVED IN AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES DURING THE WORLD WAR.

NO LEGIONNAIRE KNOWS THE IDENTITY OF A FELLOW LEGION MEMBER ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE WORK.

IN LINE WITH THE PROGRAM, VOSSELER SAID EACH AMERICAN LEGION POST WAS ACTING AS A CLEARING HOUSE FOR THE FBI ON INFORMATION FROM INDIVIDUALS REGARDING SABOTAGE.

30.24-6419

30.24-6419

RHEIN TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SHIP

U. S. Naval Officer Tells of Sinking.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 14 (A. P.).—A United States naval officer's eyewitness account of the sinking of the German ship Rhein shed new light today on the fate of the tanker intercepted by Dutch and British warships in the American neutrality zone.

Shells fired broadside from the British cruiser Caradoc, the officer said, sent the Rhein to the bottom after flames started by her German crew had raged for fifteen hours.

The British Admiralty previously reported the crew of the Dutch training ship Van Kingsbergen had put out the fire and taken the tanker as a prize of war.

The United States officer, who asked that his name not be used, was aboard the destroyer MacLeish, flagship of the Key West neutrality fleet. He reported that the American ship arrived on the scene in time for those on board to see the Dutch warship close behind the Rhein.

"Suddenly flames shot from forward and stern and the German ship was a blazing inferno," he continued. "Lifeboats were lowered and the crew abandoned ship."

The Dutch crew boarded the Rhein, he said, "but they did not remain on board long."

NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-THE 4,798-TON GREEK STEAMER ORION SENT OUT URGENT DISTRESS SIGNALS TONIGHT, INTERCEPTED BY MACKAY RADIO, WHICH SAID SHE HAD A BROKEN STEERING GEAR IN A NORTH ATLANTIC STORM.

THE ORION REPORTED AT 7:28 P.M. (EST) THAT SHE NEEDED HELP IMMEDIATELY, MACKAY SAID. THE SHIP'S POSITION WAS ABOUT 700 MILES NORTHEAST OF ST.JOHN'S, NFLD.

LLOYD'S REGISTER LISTS THE ORION'S HOME PORT AS PIRAEUS, GREECE. BEFORE THE START OF THE WAR, THE ORION, BUILT IN 1909, TRADED REGULARLY BETWEEN EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

HER LATEST REPORTED PORT OF CALL WAS GALVESTON, TEX., WHICH SHE LEFT LAST AUG. 15.

SUB INTRO NAVY PATROL

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE NAVY IS CONSIDERING A PLAN FOR DAILY VIGIL RANGING 75 MILES OUT TO SEA BY U.S.NAVY SEAPLANES TO GUARD THE APPROACHES TO NEW YORK HARBOR. IF THE PLAN IS CARRIED OUT, PLANES WILL BEGIN THEIR FLIGHTS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

DESIGNATED AS THE SEAPLANE INSHORE PATROL, THE PLANES would SUPPLEMENT WORK OF THE COAST GUARD AND THE NEUTRALITY PATROL, LT. COMMDR.DON F.SMITH, NAVAL AVIATION COMMANDER AT FLOYD BENNETT FIELD, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

THE PLANES would KEEP IN TOUCH WITH SHORE AND COMMUNICATE WITH SHIPS BY RADIO, HE SAID, ASKING ANY VESSELS OF FOREIGN REGISTRY WHICH MAY APPEAR SUSPICIOUS TO TELL THEIR DESTINATION AND PURPOSE.

DN730AES

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the sixty-seventh week of the war, from December 8 to December 14, inclusive:

Nation	Sunk By: Subs, Planes, Warships	Mines	Other Causes Or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
Britain	9	0	1	55,373*	23	0
Norway	0	1	5	39,860	22	0
Germany	1	0	2	15,064	0	0
Netherlands	1	0	0	5,237	0	0
Sweden	2	0	0	4,248	18	6
Total	13	1	8	119,782	63	6
Previously reported	581	231	333	4,080,864	8,389	7,120
Grand total	594	232	341	4,200,646	8,452	7,126

*Tonnage armed merchant cruiser unknown.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS):

Britain, 536; Norway, 122; Germany, 103; Sweden, 76; Greece, 57; France, 53; Denmark, 44; Netherlands, 44; Italy, 39; Finland, 27; Belgium, 19; Estonia, 12; Panama, 7; Yugoslavia, 8; Spain, 3; Lithuania, 3; Poland, 2; Argentina, Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Latvia, Portugal, Rumania, Soviet, United States, 1 each. Total, 1,167.

In the War Zone

Fascist End of Berlin-Rome Axis Shows Increasingly Dangerous Wabble

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The wabble of the Fascist end of the Berlin-Rome Axis is increasing dangerously.

A fortnight ago when the British signaled a major offensive against Mussolini, I reported in this column that many military experts found it difficult to see how Italy could escape disaster unless Germany was able to save her. What was true then in the midst of the Albanian debacle is doubly true now in view of the Italian rout in western Egypt.

Graziani's army of invasion is definitely smashed, with huge loss in prisoners and materials. His main forces still remain intact in Libya, but their heritage is a doubtful one.

The Italian Humpty Dumpty of Egyptian conquest has had his fall, and it will take more than the king's horses and men to put him together again.

Unconfirmed rumors that Hitler and Mussolini are about to meet are not surprising. This is the greatest military crisis the Axis has encountered thus far.

The British, after their initial success in the desert battle, said that the question of whether they could capitalize their smashing victory by an immediate invasion of Libya would depend on air supremacy—a very sound observation. It begins to look, however, as though the Anglo-Allied forces might be drawn in some distance on the swirling wake of the fast-retreating Fascists.

Temptation to Chase.

A slowing down of the advance in the immediate future, though would be the normal procedure. The temptation to chase a beaten enemy right into his own dugout is almost irresistible, but it is fraught with grave dange for the pursuer. He may find that he has drawn his communications out too thin and is cut off from supplies and re-enforcements.

This threat is the greater in the blazing desert wastes, where every drop of water has to be transported. Terrible death lurks in an empty canteen.

We may assume, I think, that the desert-wise British won't allow themselves to outrun their com-

munications. Considerable will depend, of course, on the degree of enemy demoralization.

As a matter of historic fact the British Navy by a curious circumstance has been enabled to do a mighty good job of assisting the Royal Air Force, and may also be able to help provide those all-important new bases for the advancing infantry. The story is fascinating.

The military highway along which the Fascists are retreating runs close to the sea in both Egypt and Libya. That's the only motor road there is, and the armies are largely dependent on motor transport.

British warships are nosing in close to this highway and are blasting the unhappy Italians and their supply trains as neatly as any warplane could do. They also are bombarding Italian coastal bases, and there would seem to be no reason why they shouldn't be able to assist the quick transport of essential supplies to keep up with the progress of the British vanguard.

ER EUROPE AND THE BRITISH ISLES AGAIN
AERIAL WARFARE LAST WEEK AND BROUGHT THE
H SIDES TO A LOW POINT.
PORTED OR CLAIMED BY EITHER SIDE FOR LAST
TH SATURDAY'S TOTALS NOT COMPLETE, THE UN-
GERMANS CLAIMING TO HAVE SHOT DOWN OR
AND ADMITTING THE LOSS OF 10 NAZI PLANES.
N PLANES AND ADMITTED 6 BRITISH LOSSES.
1-7, THE TOTAL WAS 30 CLAIMED BY GERMANY
27 CLAIMED BY BRITAIN AGAINST 12 ADMITTED

UNDATED PLANE LOSSES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
DIRTY FLYING WEATHER OVER E
DISRUPTED THE GERMAN-BRITISH AER
TOTAL OF PLANE CLAIMS BY BOTH SI
WITH NO PLANE LOSSES REPORT
FRIDAY -- THE 13TH -- AND WITH
OFFICIAL TALLY SHEET SHOWED GERM
DESTROYED 15 BRITISH PLANES AND
THE BRITISH CLAIMED 11 GERMAN PL
DURING THE WEEKOF DEC. 1-7,
AGAINST 13 ADMITTED LOST AND 27
LOST.

THE BOX SCORE:

	GERMAN CLAIMS	BRITISH CLAIMS
	BRITISH	GERMAN
DEC. 8	2	1
DEC. 9	3	3
DEC. 10	2	0
DEC. 11	4	2
DEC. 12	4	5
DEC. 13	0	0
DEC. 14	--	--
TOTALS	15	11

BRITISH CLAIMS	
GERMAN	BRITISH
1	2
0	1
2	2
1	0
0	1
0	0
--	--
10	6

(SPE CIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)
(WX)--T
INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS
BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

DEC 15 1941

TREMENDOUS STIMULATION OF BRITISH PUBLIC MORALE HAS RESULTED FROM GREEK AND BRITISH VICTORIES OVER ITALIAN FORCES IN THE EAST.

THERE ARE OTHER FACTORS, HOWEVER, THAN THE SMASHING BLOWS STRUCK AT ITALY TO ACCOUNT FOR BRITISH CONFIDENCE IN THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME OF THE WAR. THE FULL FURY OF HITLER'S BOASTED AIR POWER HAS BEEN TESTED AND PROVED INEFFECTIVE TO END THE WAR QUICKLY IN A BRITISH DEFEAT.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD HIS PEOPLE SIX MONTHS AGO, WHEN FRANCE FELL, THAT THE CRUX OF THE WAR LAY IN BRITAIN'S POWER TO "BREAK HITLER'S AIR WEAPON." IT HAS NOT BEEN BROKEN; BUT ITS EDGE HAS BEEN DULLED. IT HAS FAILED TO CRACK BRITISH MORALE, FAILED TO OPEN THE WAY FOR NAZI INVASION OF ENGLAND; FAILED AS YET TO BRING A REAL STARVATION SPECTER BEFORE ENGLISH EYES IN THE WAR AT SEA.

ENGLISH SKIES STILL ARE DOMINATED IN DAYLIGHT BY BRITAIN'S FIGHTER PILOTS. ONLY AT NIGHT DO THE HEAVY BLOWS FALL WHICH HITLER SAID WOULD LAY ENGLAND IN RUINS. WITHIN SIX MONTHS THE GERMAN ATTACK HAS BEEN DEFLECTED FROM ENGLAND WEAKEST FLANK, THE AIR, TO HER STRONGEST, THE SEA. NAZI AIR-SUBMARINE-SURFACE CRAFT ASSAULT ON ENGLAND'S SEA LIFE LINES NOW HOLDS THE GREATEST MENACE TO BRITAIN.

BRITISH HOPES OF ATTAINING VICTORY YEARS SOONER THAN HER LEADERS HAD RECKONED POSSIBLE SIX MONTHS AGO ARE CLEARLY INDICATED. THE LATE LORD LOTHIAN, AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, IN HIS LAST MESSAGE URGING EXPEDITED AMERICAN HELP, FORESAW POSSIBILITIES OF SMASHING GERMANY NEXT YEAR OR IN 1942. HE DID NOT LIVE TO LEARN THE FULL-SCOPE OF ITALIAN DISASTERS ON TWO FAR FRONTS.

30.24-6421

THERE IS A DOUBLE MYSTERY IN THIS WAR. IT INVOLVES BOTH GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIR POWER, THE PRIME ELEMENT ON WHICH THE AXIS MATES RELIEF IN CHALLENGING BRITISH SEA POWER.

ITALY'S BOASTED AIR FORCE SIGNALLY FAILED HER IN GREECE, ALBANIA AND EGYPT. JUST WHY IS KNOWN ONLY IN ITALY. IF LONDON KNEW, IT MIGHT HAVE THE FINAL ANSWER TO THE WAR'S OUTCOME.

GERMANY HAS NOT ONLY FAILED TO CRUSH ENGLAND THROUGH THE AIR, BUT ALSO TO REACH THE CRESCENDO OF AIR ATTACK HER AIR SUPERIORITY SEEMED TO MAKE POSSIBLE. JUST WHY NAZI BOMBERS HAVE NOT COME OVER ENGLAND IN THOUSANDS NIGHT AFTER NIGHT INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS AND WHY THERE ARE LAPSES BETWEEN MASS ATTACKS IS KNOWN ONLY IN GERMANY.

A3WX

WEEKS AGO, CHURCHILL TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT APPROXIMATELY 500 PLANES WITHIN A 24-HOUR PERIOD HAD BEEN THE MAXIMUM GERMAN ATTACK BUT MIGHT BE ONLY A FRACTION OF WHAT WOULD BE ATTAINED. IT HAS NOT SINCE BEEN EXCEEDED, EVEN BY BERLIN WAR ACCOUNTING.

LONDON RECENTLY KNEW TWO FULL DAYS AND NIGHTS OF BOMBING SURCEASE IN THE WAKE OF A GREAT MASS NIGHT ATTACK. OTHER ENGLISH CITIES HAD LIKE EXPERIENCES. THEY HAVE COME TO EXPECT A DAY OR SO OF BREATHING SPELL AFTER EACH AIR BLOW.

THERE IS OBVIOUSLY SOME SUPPLY OR TRANSPORTATION BOTTLE-NECK LIMITING FULL EMPLOYMENT OF BOTH ITALIAN AND GERMAN AIR POWER. IT MAY BE GASOLINE, OR MERELY THE DIFFICULTIES OF ORGANIZATION AND SUPPLY TRANSPORTATION. THE GERMAN AIR ATTACK ON ENGLAND IS BASED ALONG 2,000 MILES OF THE GERMAN-HELD CONTINENTAL COASTAL AREA OF EUROPE.

A 500-PLANE DAILY ATTACK BURNS UP A HUGE QUANTITY OF FUEL. IF GERMANY IS RAIDING HER WAR RESERVE STOCKS NOW TO SUPPLY IT AND LACK OF FUEL HAS GROUNDED ITALIAN PLANES MUCH NEEDED IN ALBANIA AND EGYPT, BRITAIN'S VICTORY HOPES ARE JUSTIFIED. IF IT IS NOT LACK OF FUEL HAMPERING AXIS AIR POWER AT BOTH ENDS, WHAT IS IT?

(EDITORS: IN FOREGOING, 6TH GRAF READ X X X AXIS MATES RELIED IN CHALLENGING X X X ETC)

30.24-6421

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.)

- - -

TURKEY:
GUARDIAN OF THE DARDANELLES

- - -

BLOCKS ~~AXIS POWERS FROM RICH OIL~~ FIELDS

- - -

A GREAT AID TO BRITAIN

- - -

HOLDS OTHER ANSWERS
TO OUTCOME OF WAR NO. 1. PIX SERVICED. (1100)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: TIED TO GREAT BRITAIN BY TREATY, BUT REMAINING NEUTRAL TO DATE, TURKEY IS A LAND TO WHICH THE EUROPEAN WAR MAY SPREAD AT ANY MINUTE, BUT MORE LIKELY IN THE SPRING BECAUSE OF ITALIAN REVERSES IN GREECE AND ALBANIA MAINLY AND THE SEVERE WINTER WEATHER. THE SIGNIFICANT PART THIS COUNTRY OF MANY CONTRASTS IS PLAYING IN THE WAR SITUATION IS STRIKINGLY TOLD IN A SERIES OF TWO ARTICLES IN (NAME OF PAPER). THE SECOND STORY APPEARS TOMORROW. THE AUTHOR IS A FOREIGN AFFAIRS EDITOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE.)

- - -

BY C.A.FARNSWORTH

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, DEC. 12-(AP)-TURKEY IS AN ANSWER TO THE QUEST OF GERMAN STRATEGISTS FOR A ROUTE TO THE OIL RICHES OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND TO THE WISHES OF BRITISH PLANNERS FOR A GREAT BATTLE-FIELD ON WHICH THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WELL MAY BE DECIDED.

TURKEY IS MANY THINGS.

TURKEY IS A BRIDGE BETWEEN CONTINENTS, BETWEEN ASIA AND EUROPE.

TURKEY IS A LINK BETWEEN RELIGIOUS WORLDS, ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY.

TURKEY IS A CONGLOMERATE OF THE OLD AND NEW, THE PAST AND PRESENT, THE STREAMLINED AND THE ARCHAIC.

TURKEY IS A MELANGE OF CULTURES IN WHICH THE MUEZZIN FROM HIS MINARET MAY CALL THE FAITHFUL TO THEIR PRAYERS TO ALLAH WHILE THE SIFTS ARE CHANGING AT THE LOCAL STEEL WORKS, IN WHICH FREIGHT-CARRYING DONKEYS JOG ALONGSIDE SLEEK AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES (ALTHOUGH DONKEYS ARE BARRED IN ISTANBUL), AND IN WHICH THE SNAP-BRIM FELT HAT OF WESTNERS STILL IS CHALLENGED BY THE TURBAN, BANNED A CENTURY AGO, AND THE FEZ, TABOOED 17 YEARS AGO.

TURKEY, AS THEY SAY IN THE TRAVELOGUES, IS A LAND OF CURIOUS CONTRASTS.

BUT, ABOVE ALL, NOW IN A WORLD MOSTLY AT WAR, SHE HOLDS ONE OF

DEC 15 1940

THE GREAT KEYS TO THE SETTLEMENT THAT SOME DAY WILL BE WRITTEN INTO TREATIES FOR THE CONQUERORS AND CONQUERED TO SIGN AT SOME DISTANT CONFERENCE TABLE.

FOR TURKEY, THOUGH POOR IN OIL HERSELF, IS THE GATEWAY TO THE FIELDS OF IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA) AND IRAN (PERSIA) WHICH GERMANY AND HER AXIS PARTNER, ITALY, MUST TAP TO HELP KEEP THEIR WAR MACHINE FUELED AND OILED FOR A LONG-TERM CONFLICT.

THESE FIELDS WITH THOSE OF THE ADJOINING PENINSULA OF ARABIA ARE UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND RUSSIA.

TURKEY, AS A NON-BELLIGERENT ALLY OF THE BRITISH, BLOCKS THE NAZI PATHWAY TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND TURKEY ONCE DECLARED THAT "A MILLION BAYONETS" WOULD KEEP IT BLOCKED.

SO LONG AS TURKEY STANDS AS A BARRIER TO THE NAZIS AT THE BACK DOOR TO THE MIDDLE EAST SO LONG AS ITALY'S DESERT LEGIONS CAN BE KEPT AT A DISTANCE FROM THE SUEZ FRONT DOOR AND SO LONG AS THE BRITISH FLEET CONTROLS THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE OIL IS BRITAIN'S TO USE.

THE BRITISH HAVE ACCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO A TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 17,500,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM--ENOUGH TO SUPPLY THEIR NEEDS IN THE MIDDLE EAST WITH A SURPLUS FOR EXPORT TO THE BRITISH ISLES AND THE COMINIONS.

THIS FIGURE INCLUDES THE PRODUCTION OF FIELDS ALONG THE PERSIAN GULF IN ARABIA, AND BAHREIN ISLAND WHICH ALSO MIGHT BECOME THE GOAL OF AN AXIS DRIVE OR AT LEAST THE BARRING OF THEM TO THE BRITISH.

THE MOST IMMEDIATE TARGET OF ANY GERMAN DIPLOMATIC COUP OR MILITARY THRUST WOULD BE ENTRY TO THE MOSUL FIELDS OF IRAQ WHOSE ANNUAL PRODUCTION IS 4,400,000 TONS. THESE LIE ALONG THE SOUTHEASTERN BORDER OF TURKEY. ALL OF TURKEY WOULD HAVE TO BE CROSSED TO REACH THEM OVERLAND FROM EUROPE.

ALSO A PRIMARY TARGET WOULD BE THE FIELDS OF IRAN, IRAQ'S NEIGHBOR TO THE EAST, WHICH PRODUCE 11,000,000 TONS. IRAN IS STRONGLY UNDER BRITISH INFLUENCE; IRAQ A BRITISH MANDATE.

THE GERMAN SITUATION WITH TURKEY APPROACHED UNDER THE IMPETUS, FROM THE AXIS SIDE, OF A DEMAND FOR OIL GREATER THAN THE SUPPLY TO BE HAD FROM RUMANIA AND ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE. IT WAS A MATTER OF SIMPLE ARITHMETIC.

GERMANY AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES NEEDED, IT IS ESTIMATED, 7,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY.

ITALY NEEDED 2,000,000.

DISREGARDING TRANSPORT HANDICAPS FOR RUMANIAN OIL, RUMANIA'S CAPACITY PRODUCTION WAS ESTIMATED AT 6,000,000 TONS.

THUS THE AXIS FACED AN OIL DEFICIT ESTIMATED AT 3,000,000 TONS. THE FIELDS OF IRAN AND IRAQ BECKONED.

D97

GERMANY STILL WOULD FACE A TREMENDOUS PROBLEM OF TRANSPORT WITH THE MIDDLEASTERN OIL FIELDS IN HER GRASP UNLESS, MEANWHILE, THE ITALIANS GAINED CONTROL OF SHIPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. RUMANIA'S OIL HELP TO THE AXIS IS A CASE IN POINT.

OF RUMANIA'S ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCTION IT WAS PREDICTED BY OIL MEN, NO MORE THAN 2,000,000 TONS COULD BE TRANSPORTED OVERLAND AND UP THE DANUBE. THUS THE GERMAN SITUATION ON OIL WAS EVEN MORE STRINGENT THAN INDICATED BY THE SIMPLE MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM ABOVE.

A GERMAN THRUST THROUGH TURKEY PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE AN INDEPENDENT VENTURE. IT WOULD BE TIMED WITH OR FOLLOWED BY A RENEWED FASCIST DRIVE TO TAKE THE SUEZ CANAL AND ALEXANDRIA, BASTIONS OF BRITISH NAVAL POWER IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

BUT THESE WOULD NOT BE AS EASILY EXECUTED AS IT MIGHT SEEM FROM COLORED PINS ON MILITARY MAPS, FOR BRITAIN, BY JOINING GREECE IN WAR AGAINST ITALY, WON AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN GREEK TERRITORY FROM WHICH TO HARASS ITALIAN SEA FORCES. AND SHE HELD AN IMMENSE ARMY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, CONCENTRATED CHIEFLY IN PALESTINE, TO OPPOSE THE GERMAN "DRANG NACH OSTEN," EITHER INDEPENDENTLY OR IN COOPERATION WITH TURKEY'S OWN WELL-TRAINED MODERN ARMY.

WISHFUL ALLIED ESTIMATES HAVE PLACED THE TURKISH ARMY AS HIGH AS 1,000,000 MEN WITH A POTENTIAL RESERVE OF 7,000,000. THE LATTER IS AN OPTIMISTIC RECKONING ON THE SERVICES OF VIRTUALLY ALL THE ADULT POPULATION.

TO HALVE THE FIGURES PROBABLY WOULD BE CLOSER TO THE TRUTH. IN 1938 THE ACTIVE FORCE NUMBERED 20,000 OFFICERS AND 174,000 MEN.

THUS TURKEY, ONCE CENTER OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE WHICH HELD SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AS VASSAL STATES AND WHICH FINALLY FELL APART UNDER THE STRESS OF WORLD WAR ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY, TODAY MOVES ON THE EUROPEAN WAR STAGE, FRONT AND CENTER.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, DEC. 12, SENT DEC. 10.)

WD/RQ/WD212PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY. DECEMBER 13.)

- - -

TURKEY:

GUARDIAN OF THE DARDANELLES

- - -

ATATURK'S REFORMS

GUIDE COUNTRY

TODAY

- - -

DARDANELLES LONG A VITAL POINT

- - -

30.24-6423

30.24-6423

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE
REMAINS STRONG NO. 2. (1100)

BY C.A.FARNSWORTH

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-TURKEY WAS A WORLD WAR LOSER AND YET A WINNER.

OUT OF THAT CONFLICT EMERGED A GLOWING NATIONALISM, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LATE GAZI MUSTAPHA KAMAL PASHA, WHO CHANGED HIS NAME AND TURKEY AT THE SAME TIME. HE DIED AS KAMAL ATATURK (FATHER OF THE TURKS OR CHIEF TURK) ON NOV. 10, 1938, AT THE AGE OF 58.

ATATURK LEFT TO THE GUIDANCE OF HIS SUCCESSOR IN THE PRESIDENCY, ISMET INONU, A NATION VIRTUALLY CHANGED FROM ORIENTAL TO OCCIDENTAL. ATATURK'S RULE WAS DICTATORIAL UNDER AN EXCEEDINGLY DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION.

HIS REFORMS LITERALLY YANKED TURKEY OUT OF THE PAST.

WORSHIP OF THE STATE AND ATATURK FILLED THE GAP CAUSED BY THE DECAY OF ISLAMIC TRADITION AND LEADERSHIP WHICH ATATURK HIMSELF HELPED ALONG. ATATURK'S GOAL AND THE VISION OF HIS FOLLOWERS WERE THAT TURKEY SHOULD BECOME A SELF-SUFFICIENT, INDUSTRIALIZED STATE.

THE REFORMS ALMOST DESTROYED THE BASIC FABRIC OF TURKEY'S ORIENTAL CULTURE AS TURKEY BORROWED WHOLESALE FROM THE WEST.

IN ANKARA, WHERE IN AGES PAST CRUSADERS, PERSIANS, MONGOLS AND TARTARS HAD MARCHED IN A PROCESSION OF WARS AND CONQUEST, TURKEY BUILT A MODERN CAPITAL TO REPLACE ISTANBUL (CONSTANTINOPLE.)

A LATINIZED ALPHABET WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR ARABIC. FELT HATS TOOK THE PLACE OF THE FEZ. FAMILY NAMES WERE CHANGED. THE HAREM VANISHED.

WOMEN DROPPED THE VEIL AND SOME WENT TO CONGRESS. FACTORY CHIMNEYS RIVALED THE MINARETS.

FROM SWITZERLAND, THE TURKISH REPUBLIC BORROWED ITS CIVIL CODE TO SUPPLANT RELIGIOUS LAWS OF ISLAM AND JUDGES AND LAWYERS HAD TO CRAM FOR SIX MONTHS, THE PERIOD ALLOTTED TO FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE CHANGE.

FROM FRANCE, TURKEY BORROWED HER "SECOND LANGUAGE." FRENCH PLAYS DOMINATED THE TURKISH STAGE. THREE FRENCH NEWSPAPERS WERE ESTABLISHED IN ISTANBUL.

FROM GERMANY, TURKEY GOT THE MODEL FOR HER ARMY.

FROM BRITAIN, SHE LEARNED HOW TO BUILD HER SMALL NAVY.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND OTHERS, SHE TOOK PLANES AND TIPS ON HOW TO FLY THEM.

FROM EVERY INDUSTRIAL COUNTRY, SHE BORROWED IDEAS ON HOW TO INDUSTRIALIZE TURKEY.

THE STRIDES TOWARD INDUSTRIALIZATION, OF COURSE, HAVE BEEN GREAT BUT NOT COMPLETE. TURKEY REMAINS ESSENTIALLY AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

THE STRIDES IN EDUCATION WERE AS GREAT BUT TURKEY STILL HAS A HIGH RATE OF ILLITERACY, ALTHOUGH REDUCED FROM 91 PER CENT TO 55 PER CENT OR LESS.

ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURE LIKEWISE WERE NOTABLE, BUT AS LATE AS 1932, WHEN THE REPUBLIC WAS 10 YEARS OLD, FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE PLOUGHS IN TURKEY WERE STILL WOODEN BLADES, PULLED THROUGH THE FIELDS BY OXEN AND BUFFALO.

(MORE) EJ815AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, DEC. 13)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--FIRST ADD TURKEY (SECOND OF SERIES) X X X

OKEN AND BUFFALO.

EVEN SO, TURKEY, "THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE," HAD BECOME A VIGOROUS YOUNG REPUBLIC WHICH TURNED STRONGLY TO NATIONAL DEFENSE. EVERY MAN AND WOMAN BETWEEN 16 AND 60 IS SUBJECT TO MILITARY CALL AND A STANDING ARMY WAS ESTABLISHED. ONE THOUSAND PLANES BECAME TURKEY'S GOAL IN THE AIR.

THE ARMY IS OF GOOD FIGHTING MATERIAL. THESE ARE THE SONS OF THE MEN WHO TURNED THE BRITISH ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES IN THE WORLD WAR INTO ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING OF BRITAIN'S HISTORIC DEFEATS.

IN THE PRESENT WAR THE TOMMIES AND THE ANZACS, PERHAPS SONS OF THE MEN WHO PERISHED ON THE HILLS OF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA IN 1915, ARE THE PROMISED ALLIES OF THE TURKS. TURKISH LEADERS DECLARE THAT TURKISH YOUTH IS PREPARED TO DIE TO KEEP ALIVE THE PRINCIPLES OF ATATURK.

WITH ONE FOOT IN EUROPE AND THE OTHER IN ASIA MINOR, TURKEY STRADDLES THE STRAITS OF THE DARDANELLES WHICH, WITH THE SEA OF MARMARA AND THE BOSPORUS, LINK THE BLACK SEA TO THE MEDITERRANEAN --RUSSIA'S ONLY OUTLET TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, BY THE WAY.

CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES HAS BEEN A STRATEGISTS' HEADACHE FOR CENTURIES. IT WAS A WORLD WAR PAWN AND IT IS THAT AGAIN. THE BRITISH WANTED TO GET THROUGH IN THE WORLD WAR TO BOLSTER IMPERIAL RUSSIA. NOW THE GERMANS WANT TO CROSS TO GET OIL.

(MORE) EJ924AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, DEC. 13)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, SECOND ADD TURKEY (SECOND OF SERIES) XXX

TO GET OIL.

DEEP-SEATED IS THE GERMAN AND RUSSIAN RIVALRY OVER TURKEY'S DARDANELLES.

SO MUCH ARE THE TWO POWERS CONCERNED THAT TURKEY HAS BLANDLY PLAYED ONE AGAINST THE OTHER FOR PRESERVATION OF HER OWN HOLD.

NEITHER GERMANY NOR RUSSIA WANTS THE DARDANELLES TO BE CONTROLLED BY THE OTHER.

RUSSIA WOULD BE CUT OFF FROM THE WARM SEAS WITH THE DARDANELLES IN THE HANDS OF A HOSTILE POWER.

GERMANY'S VISION OF BERLIN-TO-BAGHDAD MIGHT BE SHATTERED IF RUSSIA HELD THEM.

THERE IS NO TELLING, OF COURSE, WHAT SORT OF A DEAL, IF ANY, RUSSIA AND GERMANY MIGHT NEGOTIATE.

TRADITIONALLY SOVIET RUSSIA IS TURKEY'S BIG FRIEND. THE RED REVOLUTIONISTS WHO TOPPLED IMPERIAL RUSSIA WHEN SHE WAS DEFEATED BY GERMANY IN THE WORLD WAR WOULD HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH ALLIED PLANS FOR CARVING UP TURKEY AND THUS WON THE TURKS' FRIENDSHIP.

(MORE) EJ1016AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, DEC. 13)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--THIRD ADD TURKEY (SECOND OF SERIES)

X X X TURKS' FRIENDSHIP.

WHAT RUSSIA WILL DO IS A CONCOMITANT QUESTION IN ANY GERMAN-TURKISH SHOWDOWN. WILL RUSSIA COME TO TURKEY'S AID? OR WILL SHE STAND ASIDE, UNDER SOME COMMITMENT TO THE NAZIS, TO GIVE

30.24-6425

30.24 - 6425

GERMANY A "RIGHT-OF-WAY" ACROSS THE DARDANELLES?

A POST-WORLD WAR AGREEMENT DEMILITARIZED THE DARDANELLES, BUT THE MONTREUX CONVENTION OF 1936 PUT FROWNING TURKISH LAND BATTERIES BACK IN THEIR OLD EMPLACEMENTS.

THE LONG MONTHS OF PRESENT WAR THAT LEFT TURKEY UNTOUCHED WHILE GERMANY WAS ON THE MARCH IN WESTERN EUROPE PERMITTED THE TURKS TO TURN THEIR LAND INTO AN ARMED CAMP. THEY WERE BOUND ORIGINALLY TO HELP FRANCE AND BRITAIN WITH ANY MEDITERRANEAN CONFLICT PROVIDED THEY DIDN'T HAVE TO FIGHT THEIR BIG, UNPREDICTABLE NEIGHBOR, THE SOVIET UNION.

FRANCE NO LONGER IS A PARTY TO THE RECIPROCAL COMMITMENT TO HELP TURKEY IN CASE HER INDEPENDENCE IS THREATENED, BUT BRITAIN STANDS STILL COMMITTED.

TURKEY'S PLEDGE TO AID BRITAIN RECEIVED WHAT SOME OBSERVERS REGARDED AS ITS FIRST TEST WHEN ITALY ATTACKED GREECE AND BRITAIN WENT TO GREECE'S SIDE, BUT THE TURKS DIDN'T FEEL THAT WAS SUFFICIENT CAUSE TO FIGHT.

HOWEVER, HINTS THAT GERMANY MIGHT GO TO ITALY'S AID AGAINST GREECE, BY WAY OF BULGARIA, DREW BELLICOSE UTTERANCES FROM THE TURKISH PRESS WHILE OFFICIALDOM KEPT ITS TONGUE.

NO ONE CAN SAY FOR SURE BEFOREHAND WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO KNOCK THE RELUCTANT CHIP OFF TURKEY'S SHOULDER.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, DEC. 13... SENT DEC. 11)

EJ1023AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY,DECEMBER 11)

"JAPAN'S CASE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES."

MANY NIPPONESE BELIEVE
WAR WITH US INEVITABLE

CONTEND TROUBLE CAUSES NOW TOO DEEP (NO.1.) 800

(EDITOR'S NOTE: JAPAN HAS MADE AN ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY. HER LEADERS ADMIT IT CONTEMPLATES THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES. WHY DO JAPANESE THINK THEY MIGHT BE FIGHTING US? WHAT ISSUES DO THEY FEEL ARE DRAWING THEM INTO SUCH A CONFLICT? HERE FOLLOWS THE FIRST OF TWO STORIES SUMMING UP THE JAPANESE STATE OF MIND AND THE FACTORS FROM WHICH IT HAS DEVELOPED, WRITTEN BY RELMAN MORIN, THREE YEARS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TOKYO BUREAU, WRITTEN FOR (NAME OF PAPER.) HIS SECOND STORY APPEARS TOMORROW, ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, WE SHALL PRESENT "THE UNITED STATES CASE AGAINST JAPAN," BY LLOYD LEHRBAS, FORMERLY A WAR CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA AND EUROPE, NOW ON THE AP'S WASHINGTON STAFF.)

BY RELMAN MORIN

(ADVANCE) TOKYO--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THE BELIEF IS WIDELY PREVALENT IN JAPAN TODAY THAT JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE ON THE ROAD TO WAR.

SOME JAPANESE BELIEVE IT WILL BE A DIRECT COLLISION BETWEEN THESE

TWO NATIONS ALONE; OTHERS SEE IT AS A PART OF A VAST BRITISH-AMERICAN STRUGGLE AGAINST THE EXPANDING POWERS, JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY, NOW FORMALLY UNITED IN AN ALLIANCE.

IN EITHER CASE, THERE IS LITTLE QUESTION IN MANY JAPANESE MINDS THAT WAR WILL COME.

FOR THE AVERAGE MAN, THIS IS A DREADFUL THOUGHT. HE HAS THE SAME FEELING AS THE FOREIGN MINISTER, YOSUKE MATSUOKA, WHO SAYS HE "SHUDDERS AT THE PROSPECT."

THE CONVICTION IS STRONG, BOTH IN OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE CIRCLES, THAT THE SOURCES OF FRICTION ARE TOO MANY, THE ROOT-CAUSES TOO DEEP, TO MAKE EASY THE AVOIDANCE OF WAR.

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES?

JAPANESE DO NOT ALWAYS SPEAK FRANKLY TO FOREIGNERS, BUT WHEN THEY DO, IT IS A SURPRISING EXPERIENCE FOR AN AMERICAN. THE JAPANESE FEEL THEY CAN WRITE A LONG INDICTMENT OF AMERICA, WITH A HILL OF PARTICULARS. IT CONTAINS NOT ONLY TREATIES, CONFERENCES AND THE 1924 EXCLUSION ACT, BUT RIOTS IN SAN FRANCISCO, BOMBINGS IN ARIZONA, AND SO ON UP TO THE PRESIDENT'S "QUARANTINE SPEECH" IN CHICAGO.

ALL THIS, THE JAPANESE THINK, COMES UNDER THE HEADING OF SHEER ANTIPATHY. IT IS HISTORY. BUT IT IS SIGNIFICANT, IN JAPAN TODAY, TO DISCOVER THAT THE JAPANESE ARE RE-EXAMINING THE HISTORY OF THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, AND ARE NOT SO PRONE AS THEY ONCE WERE, TO LET BY-GONES BE BY-GONES.

THIS BACKGROUND, HOWEVER, HELPS A JAPANESE TO EXPLAIN TO HIMSELF SOMETHING MUCH MORE IMPORTANT, NAMELY, THE PRESENT POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAPANESE INSIST THAT THE UNITED STATES IS UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO JAPAN'S COURSE OF ACTION. THEY BELIEVE THAT AMERICA IS PREPARED TO CHALLENGE NEARLY EVERY JAPANESE MOVE, DETERMINED TO VITIATE AND NULLIFY JAPANESE AMBITIONS. IN A WORD, THAT THE UNITED STATES DENIES JAPAN HER RIGHT TO LIVE.

THEY SAY THE ONLY MEANS OF AVOIDING THIS LARGE, INCLUSIVE POINT OF FRICTION WOULD BE FOR JAPAN TO SURRENDER HER GOALS, GET OUT OF CHINA AND THE SOUTH SEAS, AND RENOUNCE THE ENTIRE PROGRAM. TO MANY HERE EVEN A SUICIDAL WAR SEEMS PREFERABLE.

THEY CAN UNDERSTAND WHY AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION, DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS OF THE CHINA CONFLICT, HAS BEEN INFLAMED BY THE EXPERIENCES OF AMERICAN NATIONALS IN THE WAR-ZONES--THE BOMBINGS OF PROPERTY, THE SLOW STRANGULATION OF AMERICAN BUSINESS, AND THE INDIGNITIES SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

BUT THEIR CONTENTION HAS BEEN THAT SUCH EVENTS ARE INEVITABLE ACCIDENTS OF WAR, AND BESIDES, TO PUT IT INTO AMERICAN:

"YOU HIT ME FIRST."

THEY ARGUE THAT LONG BEFORE THE CHINA CONFLICT, THE UNITED STATES WAS AGGRESSIVELY AND ACTIVELY HOSTILE TO JAPANESE OBJECTIVES, AND THE MEANS FOR ACHIEVING THEM. TODAY'S DANGEROUS SITUATION, AS THEY SEE IT, IS NOT A RESULT OF ANY ISOLATED EPISODE IN THE LAST THREE, NOR EVEN IN THE LAST TEN YEARS. THE STORY OF "AMERICAN OPPRESSION" GOES BACK MORE THAN A THIRD OF A CENTURY.

TO SUPPORT THE BRIEF, JAPANESE INSIST THAT:

THE UNITED STATES ALONE NULLIFIED THE NOTORIOUS "TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS" ON CHINA, AND EXCISED THE VALUE FROM THE CHINESE-JAPANESE TREATIES OF

30.24 6427

1915 AT THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE.

AT THE INSTANCE OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN BROKE HER ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN, AND THE TWO TOGETHER IMPOSED THE "HUMILIATING" 5-5-3 NAVAL RATIO ON JAPAN.

AMERICAN OPPOSITION FORCED JAPAN OUT OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE, AFTER JAPAN, AS ONE OF THE ALLIES, HAD SPENT BLOOD AND MONEY THERE TO EXPEL THE GERMANS.

THEN IN 1924, THE EXCLUSION ACT. "THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CONSIDER IT THEIR MORAL DUTY TO PLACE ON RECORD AND TO MAINTAIN THEIR SOLEMN PROTEST AGAINST THE DISCRIMINATORY CLAUSE." TO THIS DAY, THE PROTEST LIVES. THE UNCONSCIOUS EFFECT OF THE IMMIGRATION LAW ON JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES IS INCALCULABLE.

REFER TO THE "OPEN DOOR" PRINCIPLE, AND THE INSTANT JAPANESE REACTION IS A REFERENCE TO THE EXCLUSION ACT.

AND SO UP TO THE INTENSE DISPUTE BEGINNING IN 1931 WHEN JAPAN SEIZED MANCHURIA, AND THE LATEST EXCHANGES OF BITTERNESS OVER THE WAR IN CHINA, AND THE PROGRAM OF EXPANSION TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

THEY GO FURTHER AND ASSERT THAT THE JAPANESE, AS AN INDIVIDUAL, OFTEN HAS BEEN A TARGET OF PERSONAL ANIMOSITY AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA. THEY REMIND ONE THAT, ON THE PACIFIC COAST, THERE HAVE BEEN ACTUAL RIOTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE (SOME 35 YEARS AGO), THAT JAPANESE BUSINESS FIRMS WERE BOYCOTTED IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND THAT CALIFORNIA ONCE REFUSED TO PERMIT JAPANESE CHILDREN TO ATTEND ORDINARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS. THEY CITE THE RECORD, A COMMUNICATION FROM THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THEN PRESIDENT, TO A NAVY OFFICIAL: "I MAY HAVE TO USE THE ARMY IN CONNECTION WITH BOYCOTTING OR THE SUPPRESSION OF MOB VIOLENCE."

DEC 1 1941

THAT WAS IN CALIFORNIA. JAPANESE ALSO REMEMBER THAT, ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO, NIGHT-RIDERS IN ARIZONA WERE THROWING BOMBS AT THE HOMES OF JAPANESE FARMERS.

JAPANESE ASK "IS THERE ANYTHING TO COMPARE WITH THIS IN OUR TREATMENT OF AMERICANS IN CHINA, MUCH LESS IN JAPAN?"

THESE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS ADVANCED BY THE JAPANESE AS THE BASIS FOR THEIR BELIEF THAT WAR IS INEVITABLE.

(TOMORROW: THE NIPPONESE ACCUSE THE UNITED STATES OF MEDDLING.)

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11. SENT DEC. 8.)

M120PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY,DEC.12.)

"JAPAN'S CASE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES."

AJAPANESE ACCUSE
US OF MEDDLING

NEVER EXPECT APPROVAL
OF NEW ORDER IN EAST

REASON THEY MAY AS WELL
SINK OR SWIM WITH AXIS (NO.2.) 1000

DEC 15 1941

(EDITOR'S NOTE: MANY JAPANESE BELIEVE WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES CANNOT BE AVOIDED. THIS IS THE SECOND OF TWO SIGNIFICANT STORIES OUTLINING THEIR REASONS FOR SUCH A BELIEF. TOMORROW (THE NAME OF YOUR NEWSPAPER) PRESENTS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF TWO STORIES ON "THE UNITED STATES) CASE AGAINST JAPAN." WRITTEN BY LLOYD LEHRBAS. EXPERIENCED FOREIGN AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT. NOW ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS' WASHINGTON STAFF.)

BY RELMAN MORIN

(ADVANCE) TOKYO--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--TO MUCH OF JAPAN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS BECOME A KIND OF SELF-APPOINTED VILLAGE CONSTABLE, BUSY WITH AFFAIRS AND TERRITORIES 10,000 MILES FROM WASHINGTON, AND EVEN FURTHER FROM IMMEDIATE OR VITAL AMERICAN INTERESTS.

THEY ACCUSE THE UNITED STATES OF MEDDLING.

AND THIS FACTOR--THE PRESUMABLY UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE--HAS ASSUMED EXTREME IMPORTANCE IN THE JAPANESE BELIEF THAT IT IS DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE ~~TO REACH~~ TO PEACEFUL CONCLUSIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. JAPANESE CONSIDER IT FRUITLESS TO SETTLE INDIVIDUAL ISSUES AS LONG AS AMERICA RETAINS WHAT THEY CONSIDER A FIXED INTENTION TO INTERFERE IN FAR EASTERN EVENTS.

JAPAN'S POLICIES ARE BOLDLY REALISTIC.

THEY ARE ANCHORED TO CONCRETE JAPANESE INTERESTS, TO TRADE, COLONIES, AND POINTS OF STRATEGIC URGENCY. JAPANESE, ON THEIR PART, UNDERSTAND AND ACTUALLY SYMPATHIZE WITH SUCH CONCERN, EVEN WHEN THEY FIND IT MOTIVATING OTHER NATIONS AGAINST THEMSELVES.

THEREFORE, DESPITE THE OUTBURST AGAINST BRITAIN THAT APPEARS FREQUENTLY IN JAPAN, THE JAPANESE PEOPLE REALIZE THAT BRITAIN HAS A HUGE STAKE IN CHINA, COLONIES, NAVAL BASES AND VITAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

MOREOVER, THEY KNOW THAT JAPANESE EXPANSION IS THREATENING THIS SEGMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. SO THEY CAN COMPREHEND BRITISH OPPOSITION. THE FRICTION THERE IS NATURAL.

BUT NO SUCH EASY ANSWER APPEARS WHEN THEY COME TO EXAMINE THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE FAR EAST. ALL THE THINGS THAT BRITAIN HAS, AND MAY BE EXPECTED TO PROTECT, THE JAPANESE CONTEND, THE UNITED STATES LACKS.

THEY ARGUE THAT AMERICAN INVESTMENTS ARE VERY SMALL, AND THAT AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE ORIENT IS A FRACTIONAL SLIVER OF THE TOTAL OVERSEAS COMMERCE. IN FACT, THE ANNUAL $200,000,000, EXPORT TO JAPAN IS THE BIGGEST PORTION OF IT.

SINCE THE AMERICAN FLAG IS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE PHILIPPINES, JAPANESE ASSUME THAT AMERICA DOES NOT CONSIDER THE ISLANDS AS A COLONY. THERE ARE NO OTHER LARGE AREAS IN THE ORIENT UNDER AMERICAN DOMINION.

WITH MORE THAN 4,000 MILES OF WATER BETWEEN YOKOHAMA AND THE AMERICAN MAINLAND, JAPANESE NAVAL EXPERTS PROFESS PERPLEXITY, AND GROW POLITELY SARCASTIC, WHEN THEY HEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES NEEDS FAR EASTERN BASES FOR DEFENSE.

IN SHORT, JAPANESE SAY THEY FAIL ENTIRELY TO UNDERSTAND AMERICAN CONCERN WITH EVENTS IN THE ORIENT. ACCUSTOMED TO THINKING IN TERMS OF VITAL PRACTICAL INTEREST, THEY LOOK AROUND FOR THOSE OF

DEC 15 1941
DEC 15 1941

30.24- 6429

30.24 - 6429

THE UNITED STATES. AND, OF COURSE, CLAIM TO FIND NONE.

NOT LONG AGO, HACHIRO ARITA, THEN FOREIGN MINISTER, PHRASED THE JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW WITH THE WORDS:

"JAPAN HAS AS MUCH CONCERN IN THE AFFAIRS OF ASIATIC COUNTRIES AS THE UNITED STATES HAS IN THOSE OF, SAY, VENEZUELA, OR ANY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY." JAPANESE LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT JAPAN WAS NEVER CONSULTED, NOR DID SHE ASK TO BE, ABOUT ANY MOVES IN NORTH OR SOUTH AMERICA.

AMERICAN INSISTENCE ON PRINCIPLES--THE OPEN DOOR, THE RIGHT OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, THE SANCTITY OF TREATIES, THE RENUNCIATION OF FORCE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY--THESE IDEAS LEAVE THE JAPANESE COLD AND UNRESPONSIVE, BECAUSE, AS THEY PUT IT:

"FIRST, YOU HAVE TO BE SUFFICIENTLY WEALTHY AND POWERFUL TO AFFORD THEM."

JAPANESE ARE WHOLLY SOLD ON THE THEORY OF "HAVE" AND "HAVE NOT" NATIONS.

MANY JAPANESE APPEAR TO ENJOY PICTURING THEMSELVES AS THE TYPICAL UNDER-PRIVILEGED STATE, NAKED AND HUNGRY, POOR IN RESOURCES, AND SURROUNDED BY GIANTS WHO BAR THE WAY TO MARKETS AND MATERIALS.

TO SOME EXTENT, THE PICTURE IS TRUE. BUT THE JAPANESE COLORS GENERALLY ARE MORE VIVID THAN THE FACTS.

THE GIANTS IN THE CASE FORMERLY WERE CHINA AND RUSSIA.

JAPANESE BELIEVE THE ONE HAS BEEN PRETTY WELL ELIMINATED, AND JUST NOW, FOR AXIS REASONS, THE OTHER IS BEING KNOWN AS "OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR."

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE FALLEN HEIR TO THE OLD CHINESE AND RUSSIAN ROLES. PARTICULARLY THE UNITED STATES.

THUS, RECENTLY, A SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER MATSUOKA BEFORE THE INSTITUTE OF THE PACIFIC, AN ORGANIZATION OF HIGHLY-PLACED JAPANESE:

"IMAGINE TWO DIFFERENT NATIONS, ONE SMALL IN AREA, POOR IN NATURAL RESOURCES AND HEAVILY POPULATED; THE OTHER LARGE IN AREA, BLESSED WITH GOOD RESOURCES, AND THINLY POPULATED. SUPPOSE, FURTHER, THAT A SITUATION DEVELOPS WHEREIN THE NORMAL FLOW OF GOODS BETWEEN THEM IS IMPEDED SERIOUSLY BY TARIFF WALLS, IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER BARRIERS.

"WE CAN HARDLY EXPECT THE ABSENCE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN SUCH COUNTRIES. I AM AFRAID THAT NOT A FEW SO-CALLED PACIFIC QUESTIONS MAY BE TRACED TO JUST SUCH CONTRADICTIONS AND INJUSTICES."

NOTE THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTER NAMED NO NAMES AND GAVE NO STREET-NUMBERS. THEY WERE NOT NECESSARY FOR HIS AUDIENCE.

NEVERTHELESS, WITH THESE WORDS, HE TOUCHED THE MAIN-SPRING OF JAPAN'S POLICIES AND ACTIONS.

JAPANESE EFFORTS, ALMOST SINCE THE COUNTRY WAS OPENED, HAVE BEEN DIRECTED TOWARD OBTAINING A GREATER SHARE IN THE WORLD'S WEALTH. THIS URGE HAS ACTUATED THE WARS AND THE POLITICAL MANEUVERING.

IT IS THE TRUE MEANING BENEATH THE PHRASE, "THE NEW ORDER IN EAST ASIA."

IT IS THE REASON FOR THE ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY, WHO CLAIM THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR THE SAME PRINCIPLE IN THEIR CORNERS OF THE

WORLD.

JAPANESE INSIST THEIR DRIVE TOWARD THE "HAVE" NATION STATUS DOES NOT AFFECT THE UNITED STATES DIRECTLY. THEY BELIEVE THE TWO PATHS NEED NOT INTERSECT. THEIR EXPANSION, THEY SAY, IS NOT IN ANY WAY, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THEY WILL ADMIT IT MUST BE AT THE EXPENSE OF CHINA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AND, PERHAPS, ULTIMATELY OF SOVIET RUSSIA. BUT THEY CANNOT UNDERSTAND HOW THE FAVORABLE (TO THEM) RE-DISTRIBUTION OF TERRITORIES IN THE FAR EAST CAN CONCERN THE UNITED STATES.

JAPAN'S CONCEPTION OF THE "BRITISH-AMERICAN COLOSSUS" SPRINGS FROM THE SUPPOSED AMERICAN DESIRE TO MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, FOR THE PERMANENT BENEFIT OF THE "HAVE" NATIONS, AND AT THE PERMANENT EXPENSE OF THE "HAVE NOTS."

THE JAPANESE DO NOT EXPECT THE "NEW ORDER IN EAST ASIA" TO RECEIVE THE BRITISH-AMERICAN BLESSING. SO, THEY REASON, THEY MAY AS WELL SINK OR SWIM WITH THE AXIS.

- - -

TOMORROW: THE FIRST OF TWO STORIES: "THE UNITED STATES' CASE AGAINST JAPAN.")

- - -

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR A M S OF THURSDAY, DEC. 12--SENT DEC. 9).

SN108AES

DEC 15 1941

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13)

"THE UNITED STATES' CASE AGAINST JAPAN"

(EDITOR'S NOTE: ARTICLES WERE PUBLISHED HERE WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY SUMMING UP THE JAPANESE VIEW OF THE TROUBLED RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR NATION AND THE UNITED STATES. THIS IS THE FIRST OF TWO ARTICLES PRESENTING VIEWS EXPRESSED IN OFFICIAL WASHINGTON.)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

DEC 15 1941

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC.12-(AP)-CONQUERING HORDES ARE "ON THE MARCH WITH GREAT ARMIES, AIR FLEETS, AND NAVIES TO TAKE BY FORCE WHAT THEY SAY THEY NEED OR WANT" AND THE UNITED STATES--DESPITE ITS GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION--IS GRAVELY THREATENED BY THE SWEEPING TIDE OF THEIR LIMITLESS INVASIONS.

THAT PICTURE OF THE WORLD TODAY--IN THE WORDS OF CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE--SUMS UP A WIDESPREAD AMERICAN OPINION ON THE DIRECTION, OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF THE AXIS POWERS, AND GRAPHICALLY EXPLAINS WHY THE UNITED STATES LOOKS ASKANCE AT JAPAN'S MARTIAL MANEUVERS IN THE FAR EAST.

YOSUKE MATSUOKA, JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ON MONDAY THAT THE GERMAN-ITALIAN-JAPANESE AXIS WAS THE "KEYSTONE" OF JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY. THE JAPANESE, HE SAID, WOULD NOT "QUIBBLE" IN GOING TO THE DEFENSE OF GERMANY AND ITALY SHOULD OCCASION ARISE.

THE MINISTER'S FRANK DECLARATION REINFORCED THE OPINION LONG HELD BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS THAT JAPANESE POLICIES AND ACTS MUST BE EVALUATED AS PART OF THE AXIS POWERS' "NEW WORLD ORDER" SCHEME,

30.24 - 6431

AND NOT AS RELATING ONLY TO ISOLATED ACTION IN CHINA OR ELSEWHERE IN THE FAR EAST.

THE AXIS; AND ESPECIALLY REICHSFUEHRER HITLER, MOST AMERICAN OFFICIALS BELIEVE, PLAYS A DOMINATING ROLE IN CHARTING JAPAN'S PRESENT POLICIES. MUCH DEPENDS ON WHEN AND HOW HITLER DEMANDS REINFORCING ACTION FROM HIS JAPANESE PARTNERS.

"THE JAPANESE," ONE HIGHLY-PLACED PERSON SAID, "ARE JUST AS MUCH THE TAIL OF HITLER'S KITE AS ARE THE ITALIANS."

IF ONE CIRCULATES IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES HERE, ONE HEARS SUCH PICTURESQUE COMMENTS AS THIS:

"THE PAGES OF HISTORY HAVE BEEN TURNED BACK TO THE ROBBER-BARON DAYS OF THE MIDDLE AGES IN THIS WAR. GENGHIS KHAN AND HIS HORDE ARE RIDING AGAIN (IN KIMONAS) IN ASIA, AND ATTILA IS AGAIN LEADING HIS HUNS TO CONQUESTS IN EUROPE UNDER THE SWASTIKA BANNER.

"THERE'S NO CHANGE IN THEIR RUTHLESS INVASIONS EXCEPT THAT, AS A RESULT OF SPEEDY COMMUNICATIONS, GENGHIS AND ATTILA ARE SYNCHRONIZING THEIR PILLAGING EXPEDITIONS."

WILL THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN GO TO WAR?

THAT DEPENDS--ACCORDING TO A SURVEY OF SOURCES HERE--ON THE JAPANESE OR, MORE CONCISELY, ON THE PATH FINALLY CHOSEN BY THE MILITARISTIC GROUPS NOW DOMINATING THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

IF THE TWO NATIONS DO CLASH, IT IS CONTENDED, IT WILL BE A WAR INSTIGATED BY THE JAPANESE (WITH "EGGING ON" BY HITLER) AND ACTIVATED BY JAPAN'S DREAM OF BECOMING THE ONE, ALL-POWERFUL RULER OF THE PACIFIC, AND AT THE SAME TIME AIDING THE AXIS TO CONQUER BRITAIN.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID THAT JAPANESE JINGOISTS, COMPLETELY MISUNDERSTANDING AMERICAN PHYSCHOLOGY, ARE "SHOOTING OFF THEIR MOUTHS" WITH TWO OBJECTIVES IN VIEW:

1.-A DELIBERATE EFFORT TO WHIP THE JAPANESE INTO A CRUSADING FRENZY TO EXPAND THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AT WHAT APPEARS TO BE A PROPITIOUS MOMENT AT THE EXPENSE OF DEFEATED FRANCE (INDO-CHINA), THE NETHERLANDS (DUTCH EAST INDIES), AND BRITAIN (HONGKONG, BURMA AND MALAYA, INCLUDING SINGAPORE.)

2.-AN ATTEMPT TO BLUFF THE UNITED STATES INTO FRIGHTENED INACTIVITY OR NEUTRALITY WHILE JAPAN'S ARMED FORCES MARCH SOUTHWARD.

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES INVOLVED, SO THE ARGUMENT HERE RUNS, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

JAPAN, AMBITIOUS TO EXCLUDE THE UNITED STATES AND ALL OTHER POWERS FROM THE PACIFIC AND ACHIEVE UNQUESTIONED MASTERY OF THE FAR EAST, IS MANEUVERING TO SEIZE THE BRITISH, DUTCH AND FRENCH POSSESSIONS--AND PERHAPS THE PHILIPPINES--JUST AS SHE ALREADY HAS CONQUERED AND EXPLOITED FORMOSA, KOREA, MANCHURIA AND HALF OF CHINA.

JAPAN'S INVASION OF CHINA ALREADY HAS GRAVELY ENDANGERED A HUGE BRITISH STAKE IN THAT SPRAWLING NATION, INCLUDING COLONIES, NAVAL BASES, VITAL LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS, AND INVESTMENTS IN CHINESE INDUSTRY.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, TRADE AND MISSIONARY INTERESTS ALSO HAVE SUFFERED SEVERELY FROM THE WAR ITSELF, FROM BOMBINGS, AND FROM THE JAPANESE IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS WHICH HAVE QUICKLY FOLLOWED THE OCCUPYING TROOPS.

DEC 15 1940

THE JAPANESE, ACCORDING TO ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS, ARE NOW ENGAGED IN A SIMILAR OCCUPATION AND EXPLOITATION IN SECTIONS OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

ONE AUTHORITY SUMMED UP THE SITUATION THUS:

"THE JAPANESE KNOW WE KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO OUR INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA AND CHINA.

"THEY KNOW WE KNOW THAT THE SAME THING WILL HAPPEN TO OUR INTERESTS ELSEWHERE IN THE FAR EAST IF AND WHEN THEY PUSH THEIR BAYONETS SOUTH-WARD.

"THEY KNOW WE KNOW JAPANESE INVASION OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA, BURMA, THE EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE, THE PHILIPPINES WOULD BE A DEATH BLOW TO BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED STATES--TO EVERYONE EXCEPT THE JAPANESE--AS FAR AS THE ENTIRE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA IS CONCERNED, AND MIGHT BE A BIG AID TO HITLER IN WINNING THE WAR.

"AND THEN THEY CHARGE US WITH MEDDLING AND UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE IN THEIR AFFAIRS AND THREATEN WAR!"

TOMORROW: AMERICAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST AS OPPOSED TO JAPANESE POLICY.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY DECEMBER 13)

AJ155AESNM

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14)

"THE UNITED STATES' CASE AGAINST JAPAN"

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE SECOND AND LAST OF TWO ARTICLES SETTING FORTH OFFICIAL AMERICAN VIEWS ON JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS, IN CONTRAST TO THE JAPANESE VIEWPOINT PRESENTED IN TWO PREVIOUS ARTICLES.)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC.13-(AP)-THE CLASH BETWEEN AMERICAN AND JAPANESE POLICIES IN THE FAR EAST--WHICH CAUSES SOME JAPANESE TO FEAR THE TWO NATIONS ARE "ON THE ROAD TO WAR"--RESULTS NOT FROM ISOLATED INCIDENTS, BUT FROM FUNDAMENTAL, DEEP-SEATED DIFFERENCES.

AMERICAN POLICY (AS SET FORTH IN NUMEROUS TREATIES GOVERNING RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS) CALLS FOR FREEDOM, THE SANCTITY OF AGREEMENTS, RENUNCIATION OF WAR AS AN INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY, AND EVOLUTION THROUGH PEACEFUL MEANS.

BUT JAPANES SPOKESMEN CHARGE THAT THE UNITED STATES "DENIES JAPAN HER RIGHT TO LIVE." AMONG THE MAJOR JAPANESE "CHARGES" AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ARE:

OPPOSITION BY THE UNITED STATES WAS CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR NULLI-FICATION OF JAPAN'S "21 DEMANDS" ON CHINA.

OPPOSITION BY THE UNITED STATES FORCED JAPAN TO WITHDRAW FROM SHANTUNG, CHINA'S "SACRED PROVINCE," AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

THE UNITED STATES HAS REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE "EMPIRE OF MANCHUKUO" CREATED BY JAPAN OUT OF CHINA'S THREE NORTHERN PROVINCES.

THE UNITED STATES HAS LOANED FUNDS TO CHINA TO HELP IN DEFENDING ITSELF.

THE UNITED STATES OPPOSES JAPAN'S PLANS TO EXPAND THE EMPIRE BY ARMS AND TO SET UP A "NEW ORDER IN ASIA" WHICH PRESUMABLY INCLUDES FRENCH INDO-CHINA, THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, SOME BRITISH COLONIES,

DEC 15 1941

30.24- 6433

30.24 - 6433

AND PERHAPS THE PHILIPPINES, ALL STOREHOUSES OF RAW MATERIALS.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS MAKE NO DENIAL THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS DONE THOSE THINGS, AND DOES OPPOSE ANY "AGGRESSION" AGAINST OTHER NATIONS AND PEOPLES AND THEIR "ENFORCED EXPLOITATION."

THESE OFFICIALS HERE FORESEE NO CHANGE IN THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD JAPAN--OR TOWARD GERMANY AND ITALY--UNLESS AND UNTIL THOSE NATIONS STOP "THE INVASION AND SUBJUGATION OF OTHER NATIONS."

SECRETARY HULL, IN A DENUNCIATION OF "WOULD-BE CONQUERORS" (WHICH WAS INTERPRETED AS INCLUDING JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY) SAID:

"THE RULERS OF THESE NATIONS HAVE REPUDIATED AND VIOLATED IN EVERY ESSENTIAL RESPECT THE LONG-ACCEPTED PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. MERCILESS ARMED ATTACK; UNRESTRAINED TERRORIZATION THROUGH SLAUGHTER OF NON-COMBATANT MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN; DECEIT, FRAUD AND GUILE; FORCED LABOR; CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY; IMPOSED STARVATION--ALL THESE ARE WEAPONS CONSTANTLY USED BY THE CONQUERORS FOR THE INVASION AND SUBJUGATION OF OTHER PEOPLES.

"BY DEED AND BY UTTERANCE, THE WOULD-BE CONQUERORS HAVE MADE IT ABUNDANTLY CLEAR THAT THEY ARE ENGAGED UPON A RELENTLESS ATTEMPT TO TRANSFORM THE CIVILIZED WORLD AS WE HAVE KNOWN IT INTO A WORLD IN WHICH MANKIND WILL BE REDUCED AGAIN TO THE DEGREDATION OF A MASTER-AND-SLAVE RELATIONSHIP AMONG NATIONS AND AMONG INDIVIDUALS, MAINTAINED BY BRUTE FORCE".

SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES IN IMPOSING A "NEW ORDER IN ASIA" BY ARMS, AMBASSADOR GREW TOLD THE JAPANESE THAT:

DEC 5 1940

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO ESTABLISH CONTROL, IN JAPAN'S OWN INTEREST, OF LARGE AREAS ON THE CONTINENT OF ASIA AND TO IMPOSE UPON THOSE AREAS A SYSTEM OF CLOSED ECONOMY. IT IS THAT THOUGHT, ADDED TO THE EFFECT OF THE BOMBINGS, THE INDIGNITIES, THE MANIFOLD INTERFERENCE WITH AMERICAN RIGHTS, THAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TOWARD JAPAN TODAY."

IN 1934 FOREIGN MINISTER HIROTA DECLARED THAT NO QUESTION EXISTED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES "THAT IS FUNDAMENTALLY INCAPABLE OF AMICABLE SOLUTION" AND THAT JAPAN HAD "NO INTENTION WHATEVER TO PROVOKE AND MAKE TROUBLE WITH ANY OTHER POWER."

THE ONLY CHANGES THAT HAVE OCCURED IN THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION SINCE THAT TIME--IN THE OPINION OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS--HAVE BEEN CHANGES THAT RESULTED SOLELY FROM JAPAN'S OWN ACTIONS.

JAPAN ABROGATED THE 1922 NAVAL LIMITATION TREATY.

JAPAN INVADED CHINA IN VIOLATION OF THE NINE POWER TREATY AND THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT.

JAPAN VIOLATED THE "OPEN DOOR" POLICY, UNDER WHICH EQUAL TRADE AND COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES WERE DECLARED OPEN TO ALL NATIONS, BY TAKING RESTRICTIVE MEASURES WHICH HAVE PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA AND "MANCHUKUO."

JAPANESE PLANES BOMBED AMERICAN PROPERTY (INCLUDING THE U.S.S. PANAY) INFLICTING HEAVY DAMAGES, MOST OF WHICH REMAIN UNPAID.

JAPANESE TROOPS DROVE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES OUT OF THE INTERIOR OF CHINA, INFLICTED NUMEROUS INDIGINITIES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS,

DESTROYED AND SEIZED AMERICAN PROPERTY AND GOODS.

AND--THESE OFFICIALS ADD--IF JAPAN SEIZED FRENCH, DUTCH AND BRITISH COLONIES IN THE FAR EAST (NOT TO MENTION THE PHILIPPINES) IT WOULD IMPERIL OR CUT OFF RUBBER, TIN, AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS VITALLY NEEDED IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY, AND PARTICULARLY IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

(END SNS ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY DEC.14)

AJ107AES

~~(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 15)~~

67TH WEEK OF THE WAR (LEAD TO COME)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, DEC. 8--JUBILANT GREEKS ANNOUNCE SURRENDER OF ARGIROCASTRO, LAST ITALIAN BASE ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER. ROME DISCLOSES RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL DOMENICO CAVAGNARI, NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND AIRPLANE DEATH OF TWO ITALIAN GENERALS, PIETRO PINTOR, 60, AND ALDO PELLEGRINI, 52. BRITISH CRUISER INTERCEPTS THE 5,033-TON GERMAN FREIGHTER IDARWALD OFF THE COAST OF CUBA AND THE FREIGHTER'S CREW SCUTTLES HER.

MONDAY, DEC. 9--BRITISH MIDDLE EAST FORCES STRIKE AT ITALIAN OUTPOSTS NEAR SIDI BARRANI, EGYPT, REPORTING CAPTURE OF 1,000 PRISONERS AND THE DEATH OF AN ITALIAN COMMANDING OFFICER. GREEK GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DECLARES ITALIAN RIGHT WING NORTH OF PORTO EDDA HAS COLLAPSED AND THAT GREEK TROOPS IN NORTHERN ALBANIA CAPTURED STRATEGIC MOUNTAIN PEAKS. GERMANY REPORTS THE HEAVIEST ASSAULT OF THE AIR SIEGE OF LONDON, CLAIMING 800 TONS OF BOMBS WERE LOOSED ON THE CITY.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10--PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL TELLS COMMONS THAT BRITISH TROOPS APPARENTLY HAVE ITALIAN FORCES AT SIDI BARRANI ENTRAPPED; 4,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS ARE REPORTED CAPTURED AND CAIRO NEWSPAPERS DECLARE THAT "THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR MUSSOLINI!" ADOLF HITLER TELLS 12,000 BERLIN MUNITION WORKERS AND THE REICH THAT HE IS THE CHAMPION OF THE "HAVE-NOT" NATIONS AGAINST THE "HAVES"--SPECIFICALLY INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES. BRITISH MINISTRY DISCLOSES HANGING OF TWO GERMAN SPIES, THE FIRST EXECUTED IN ENGLAND SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

WED. DEC. 11--BRITISH DESERT TROOPS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF SIDI BARRANI, WITH 6,000 PRISONERS INCLUDING THREE ITALIAN GENERALS. ITALY ADMITS REVERSES, BUT ADDS THE BRITISH SUFFERED "HEAVILY." GERMAN RAIDERS RENEW ASSAULTS ON LONDON AFTER GIVING THE CAPITAL A TWO-NIGHT RESPITE AND ATTACK LIVERPOOL, TOWNS IN WALES AND SOUTHWEST ENGLAND. BRITISH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE R.S. HUDSON URGES FARMERS TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD, SAYING BRITAIN'S FOOD SITUATION IS "JUST AS GRIM" AS IN THE WORST PERIOD OF THE WORLD WAR. THE RUMANIAN ARMY GETS EXPANDED POWERS OVER NEARLY EVERY PHASE OF THE NATION'S LIFE AS IRON GUARD POWERS ARE CURTAILED.

U149AES

THURSDAY, DEC. 12--BRITISH REPORT ITALY'S INVASION ARMIES IN HEADLONG RETREAT FROM EGYPT: ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF MORE THAN 20,000 PRISONERS. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TERMS SIDI BARRANI ACTION A "VICTORY OF THE FIRST ORDER." ROME NEWSPAPERS WARN ITALIAN PEOPLE AGAINST "FALSE NEWS OF IMAGINARY CATASTROPHES." SHEFFIELD, BRITISH STEEL AND CUTLERY CENTER, IS POUNDED BY NAZI BOMBERS IN RAID WHICH GERMANS DESCRIBE AS "A SUPER COVENTRY ATTACK." LORD LOTHIAN, 58-YEAR-

30.24-6435

OLD BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DIES IN WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY, DEC 13--BRITISH NAVY AND AIR FORCE UNITS AID LAND LEGIONS IN WESTERN DESERT OFFENSIVE. YUGOSLAV BORDER DISPATCHES SAY BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF BALKAN WAR RAGES IN NORTHERN ALBANIA, WHERE GREEKS ARE DRIVING TOWARD ELBASANI. DUKE OF WINDSOR CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ABOARD THE U.S.CRUISER TUSCALOOSA AT SEA ON U.S. DEFENSE BASES IN THE WEST INDIES.

SATURDAY, DEC 14--RUMANIAN RAILROAD OIL TRAFFIC IS TIED UP BY BRIDGE FIRE. FASCIST REAR GUARD ACTION IS REPORTED FUTILE AGAINST BRITISH DESERT FORCES IN EGYPT; GREEKS ENCOUNTER STIFF RESISTANCE IN THEIR DRIVE TOWARD ITALY'S CENTRAL ALBANIAN BASE, ELBASANI. ROME SPOKESMEN CAMPAIGN AGAINST "DEFEATISTS, HOARDERS AND PROFITEERS." LONDON HAS BUT ONE BRIEF AIR ALARM OVERNIGHT; RAF RAIDS NAZI BASES AT KIEL, BREMEN AND BORDEAUX. PIERRE LAVAL, PROPONENT OF FRENCH-GERMAN "COORDINATION," OUSTED AS VICE-PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER OF VICHY GOVERNMENT; SUCCEEDED AS FOREIGN MINISTER BY PRO-GERMAN PEIRRE-ETIENNE FLANDIN; LAVAL REPORTED UNDER GUARD.

JJ813PES

DEC 15 1941

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15)

WHEN AND IF THE BRITISH INVASION OF GERMANY COMES

HOLLAND OR BALKANS
MAY BE ENTRANCE
POINTS (1350)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE BRITISH ARE TALKING OF AND BUILDING AND TRAINING FOR AN INVASION OF GERMANY. HITLER HIMSELF REFERRED TO THE POSSIBILITY IN HIS SPEECH THIS WEEK. IF THAT BLOW IS STRUCK, WHERE AND HOW WILL IT COME? FRED VANDERSCHMIDT, WHO HAS BEEN IN ENGLAND, THE NETHERLANDS AND FRANCE DURING THE WAR AS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, DISCUSSES THE POSSIBILITIES IN THE FOLLOWING STORY FOR (NAME OF YOUR NEWSPAPER)

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-"IF SHE (ENGLAND) WANTS TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD SOMEWHERE ON THE CONTINENT, THEN WE SHALL MEET AGAIN....AND I HOPE WE HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN ANYTHING, AND THE BRITISH WILL REMEMBER EVERYTHING."

DEC 15 1941

THAT IS ADOLF HITLER SPEAKING, THIS WEEK. IT IS FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT NOT ONLY THE BRITISH ARE THINKING ABOUT THE DAY WHEN BRITAIN WILL STRIKE BACK IN THE WEST, NOT PROBABLY, IN 1941, BUT IN 1942 OR 1943.

BARRING THE MIRACLE OF UTTER GERMAN COLLAPSE, THE BRITISH CAN'T WIN THIS WAR WITHOUT A FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL CONTINENTAL OFFENSIVE.

BUT WHERE?

FRANCE IS NOT LIKELY, FOR THERE THE BRITISH WOULD FIND A HOSTILE GOVERNMENT IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE, A HEARTBROKEN, DISILLUSIONED PEOPLE, A TREMENDOUS ARMY OF OCCUPATION OPERATING FROM WELL-PREPARED BASES, AND WIDE OPEN FLANKS FROM WHICH THEIR EXPEDITIONARY FORCE MIGHT BE SQUEEZED MERCILESSLY.

BELGIUM?

AGAIN NO PROTECTION ON THE FLANKS, A DOUBTFUL RECEPTION FROM THE PEOPLE AND AN UNFRIENDLY KING TO DEAL WITH: A KING WHO, UNDOUBTEDLY, STILL COMMANDS THE RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE OF MILLIONS OF HIS PEOPLE, DESPITE HIS CAPITULATION IN THE THICK OF THE FLANDERS DEFEAT.

THE BRITISH TRIED TO FIND A BATTLEFIELD IN NORWAY. THE RESULT WAS DISASTROUS. EVEN WITH AIR SUPERIORITY, THE RESULT MIGHT NOT BE DIFFERENT, FOR NORWAY IS DEEP IN THE GERMAN SPHERE OF DEFENSE AND ITS COASTS ARE NATURALLY HOSTILE TO AN INVADER BY SEA.

IF THE COMBINATION OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE SUCCESSES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN--HAND-IN-HAND WITH THE GREEKS IN ALBANIA, AND IN THE WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT--SHOULD KNOCK ITALY OUT OF THE WAR, THE BRITISH MIGHT GO BACK TO THE CONTINENT FROM THE SOUTH, THROUGH THE BALKANS OR EVEN THROUGH ITALY.

THE TURKS PROBABLY COULD BE COUNTED ON TO HELP. BUT SUCH AN OFFENSIVE WOULD ENTAIL TREMENDOUS MOVEMENTS OF MEN, MATERIEL AND SUPPLIES OVER GREAT STRETCHES OF LAND AND WATER. 'TWOULD BE "FAR FROM 'ONE," AS THE BRITISH TOMMY PUTS IT, AND, MOREOVER, THE WORLD WAR LESSON OF GALLIPOLI STILL IS A MIGHTY DETERRENT TO WINSTON CHURCHILL IN THAT CORNER OF THE GLOBE.

EVEN BY THE PROCESS OF ELIMINATION, AND FOR OTHER REASONS AS WELL--THAT LEAVES THE NETHERLANDS AS THE MOST LOGICAL BRIDGEHEAD FOR THE "CAMPAIGNS OF 1942 AND 1943" WHICH ARE CONSTANTLY IN THE BACK OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S BRILLIANT, UNPREDICTABLE BRAIN.

IS THIS FANTASTIC, WITH GERMANY HOLDING TIGHTLY TO EVERY INCH OF CONTINENTAL COASTLINE FROM THE NORTH CAPE TO THE BAY OF BISCAY?

HOLLAND FORMS THE CURVING, NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE CONTINENT PROPER. GIVEN AIR SUPERIORITY IN AN OFFENSIVE SENSE, OPERATING FROM BRITISH BASES SCARCELY 100 MILES AWAY, GIVEN CONTINUED PROTECTION ON ALL SIDES BY THE HOME FLEET, A BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE MIGHT STRIKE AT TWO OR MORE POINTS ON THE WEST COAST OF THE PROVINCE OF NORTH HOLLAND, ABOVE AMSTERDAM, AND GAIN A FOOTHOLD.

THE NORTH SEA ISLANDS OF TEXEL, VLIELAND, AMELAND AND SCHIERMONIKOOG MIGHT BE OCCUPIED BY THE FLEET ALONE, THEY LIE IN A PROTECTIVE CURVE ABOVE THE WADDENZEE AND THE STRANGE BLUE IJSSELMEER (ZUIDER ZEE), WHICH MAKES A BROAD, DEEP POCKET INTO THE NORTHERN NETHERLANDS.

THESE ISLANDS AND WATERS WOULD PROTECT THE BRITISH LEFT FLANK. ONE GREAT DIKE BRIDGES THE TOP OF THE IJSSELMEER, OR DID IF IT ISN'T ALREADY BLOWN UP, IT WOULD BE A SET-UP FOR BRITISH DIVE BOMBERS TO DEMOLISH IT AND IMPEDE ANY GERMAN COUNTERTHRUST FROM FRIESLAND TO THE EAST, ACROSS THE INLAND LAKE.

ONCE THE FOOTHOLD WERE CONSOLIDATED, IT PROBABLY WOULD BE THE BRITISH STRATEGY TO CUT EAST AND SOUTH IN A WIDE ARC, IN THE REVERSE DIRECTION OF THE GERMAN SCYTHE WHICH DESCENDED THROUGH THE LOWLANDS AT THE BEGINNING OF LAST SPRING'S INVASION.

THAT WOULD BE A QUESTION OF PLANES, OF MANY MEN, OF MUCH EQUIPMENT, OF ENGINEERING SKILL AND OF COOPERATION FROM THE PEOPLE ON THE GROUND.

BRITAIN IS TRAINING THE MEN AND AMASSING THE EQUIPMENT. SHE CAN NOT EXPECT TO RAISE TROOPS IN NUMBERS TO EQUAL THOSE OF THE GERMANS; HENCE, THEIR EQUIPMENT MUST BE SUPERIOR. WITH AMERICAN HELP, THE BRITISH ARE CONFIDENT OF EVENTUALLY HAVING AIR SUPERIORITY IN ANY OFFENSIVE PUNCH.

30.24-6437

30.24—6437

BRITAIN HAS LOST FEW BOMBERS IN THIS WAR, AND THEY ARE COMING OFF THE ASSEMBLY LINES FOR HER ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC.

IT MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN, ALSO, THAT THE NETHERLANDS IS A COUNTRY WHICH RISES OUT OF THE SEA LARGELY BY GRACE OF SUPERB FEATS OF ENGINEERING. THE DIKES, CANALS AND POULDERS OF HOLLAND CONTROL WATERS WHICH CAN HELP OR HINDER A MILITARY FORCE.

IT SEEMS LOGICAL TO SUPPOSE THAT MANY OF THE SECRETS OF THIS COMPLICATED CONTROL OVER THE INLAND WATERWAYS OF THE NETHERLANDS STILL ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE DUTCH EMIGRE GOVERNMENT AND QUEEN IN LONDON.

THE DUTCH WATER LINE, A SERIES OF FLOOD DEFENSES EXTENDING FROM THE LOWER SHORES OF THE IJSSELMEER DOWN THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE COUNTRY, FAILED TO STOP THE GERMAN INVADERS LAST MAY BECAUSE THESE DEFENSES WERE SABOTAGED BY TREACHERY.

FIFTH COLUMNISTS AND THE PARACHUTE TROOPS PREVENTED THE DEMOLITION OF VITAL BRIDGES AND DAMS.

BUT HOLLAND IS SUCH A MAZE OF INTEGRATED CANALS THAT EVEN A LAYMAN CAN SEE HOW THE WATERS THAT COURSE THROUGH ANY PART OF IT MIGHT, WITH ENOUGH SKILL AND LUCK, BE TURNED TO THE ADVANTAGE OF AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ON THE OTHER HAND THE GERMANS MIGHT, OF COURSE, TURN THESE WATERS EFFECTIVELY AGAINST THE INVADER. BUT THE GERMANS DO NOT KNOW THEM AS TO THE DUTCH.

DEC 15 1941

THE STRICT AND UNDERSTANDABLE NEUTRALITY OF THE NETHERLANDS PREVENTED ANY SORT OF DEFENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH, THE FRENCH OR EVEN THE BELGIANS PRIOR TO THE GERMAN INVASION OF MAY 10.

THUS THIS NEUTRALITY WAS A POWERFUL WEAPON IN THE HANDS OF THE GERMAN INVADER, FOR THE BRITISH SCARCELY KNEW HOW TO HELP; THE BELGIANS AND THE FRENCH WERE UNABLE TO DO SO.

NOW THE BRITISH AND THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT ARE IN ALLIANCE TO THE FINISH; THEIR RESOURCES, SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE ARE IN A COMMON POOL.

IT MAY BE THE DUTCH PEOPLE THEMSELVES UPON WHOM THE BRITISH ARE COUNTING THE MOST.

IT IS CLEAR THAT THE DUTCH ARE NOT COOPERATING WITH THE INVADER.

THE GERMANS HAVE HAD TO ADOPT THE MOST STRINGENT MEASURES, UP TO THE DEATH PENALTY, TO PREVENT DUTCHMEN FROM AIDING THE BRITISH, EVEN THOUGH THE BRITISH HAVE DROPPED MANY BOMBS ON OCCUPIED MILITARY CENTERS OF HOLLAND.

DEC 15 1941

BRITISH PILOTS ACTUALLY HAVE LANDED IN THE NETHERLANDS AT NIGHT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION--THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGE THIS FACT.

THE DUTCH ARE A VERY LOGICAL PEOPLE. THEY HAD PEACE AND PLENTY FOR A CENTURY, THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF LIVING IN EUROPE. THEY BELIEVED IN NEUTRALITY AND FAIR, ALOOF DEALINGS WITH BOTH BELLIGERENTS--UNTIL MAY 10.

NOW THERE IS SCARCELY ANY MEAT TO EAT IN HOLLAND; ONLY A WEEK AGO, DOG-MEAT SAUSAGES HAD TO BE CONFISCATED IN THE HAGUE BECAUSE THEY WERE TAINTED. HOLLAND'S IMMENSELY RICH DAIRY BUSINESS IS IN RUINS. MUCH OF THE LIVESTOCK HAD TO BE SLAUGHTERED BECAUSE THERE WAS NOTHING TO FEED IT. MOST OF HOLLAND'S FODDER CAME FROM ENGLAND.

HOLLAND IS A COUNTRY OF YOUNG MEN--UNIQUE IN WESTERN EUROPE. PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WAR TOOK NO TRAGIC TOLL OF FATHERS. NOW THESE YOUNG MEN, OR THOSE OF THEM WHO ARE FREE, ARE DISARMED; STRIPPED OF THE

FINE EQUIPMENT OF THEIR NEW, SKETCHILY TRAINED ARMY.

MOST OF THEM NEVER SAW A BATTLE BEFORE THEIR COUNTRY FELL. UNQUESTIONABLY THEY ARE RESTLESS, LARGELY UNEMPLOYED, AND PROFOUNDLY YEARNING FOR THE REAL FREEDOM THAT WAS THEIRS.

THIS MAY BE BRITAIN'S "FIFTH COLUMN" WHEN THE DAY COMES TO STRIKE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY DECEMBER 15. SENT DECEMBER 12.)

U1234AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 15)

- - -

DARING MINES, BOMBS

TO FEED BRITAIN

- - -

FISHERMEN DODGE

UNSEEN FANGERS

IN SMALL CRAFT (700)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE -- EDWIN STOUT, WHO HAS DODGED NAZI BOMBS ASHORE AS A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN LONDON, WENT TO SEA ON A BOBBING LITTLE FISHING BOAT TO LEARN HOW BRITAIN'S FISHERMEN DODGE GERMAN MINES AFLOAT AND TELL ABOUT IT IN THIS EXCLUSIVE STORY BY A LANDLUBBER FROM WINTERSET, IOWA.)

BY EDWIN STOUT

(ADVANCE) ABOARD THE BRITISH FISHING TRAWLER EFFICIENT-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-IRON-HEARTED FISHERMEN WITH LEATHER HANDS AND EYES THAT SEE IN THE DARK ARE THUMBING THEIR FROSTY NOSES AT BOMBS, MINES AND SHELL FIRE TO BRING BRITAIN FOOD FROM THE SEA.

TO REACH THE FISHING GROUNDS AND HAUL IN A CATCH, THEY TAKE CHANCES WITH AXIS WARCRAFT ON THE SEA, ABOVE AND BELOW IT. THEN, ON WINTRY NIGHTS SO BLACK THE LAND MAKES ONLY THE DIMMEST BLUR ON THE HORIZON, THEY FEEL, LISTEN AND SMELL THEIR WAY THROUGH UNMARKED MINEFIELDS AND PAST DANGEROUS, UNLIGHTED ROCKS TO GET THEIR FISH TO PORT FOR THE MORNING MARKET.

BUT THERE IS COMPENSATION. BECAUSE OF INCREASED DEMAND FOR SEAFOOD TO SUPPLEMENT RATIONED MEATS, THE FISHERMEN NOW ARE EARNING THEIR BEST PAY IN YEARS.

WHILE I WATCHED FROM THE CHILLY DECK, SKIPPER JOE CARR AND HIS CREW OF SIX MEN AND A BOY DOCKED THE 35-TON TRAWLER EFFICIENT IN PRE-DAWN DARKNESS WITH A HOLD FULL OF HERRING-LIKE PILCHARDS HAULED IN FROM DRIFT NETS.

CARR, A BLUE-EYED, SQUARE-JAWED VETERAN OF THE NORTH SEA HERRING INDUSTRY, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST FISHERMEN TO PILOT HIS CRAFT FROM THE GUARDED BRITISH PORT FOR THE FISHING GROUNDS EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON.

AFTER CLEARING THE HARBOR, HE JANGLED THE ENGINEROOM TELEGRAPH FOR FULL SPEED AHEAD AND WARNED, "THIS IS NOT A PARTY . . . THERE ARE SOME BACK THERE AFRAID TO GO OUT NOW THAT IT'S WARTIME."

THE DIESEL PUFFED AS JOE EXPLAINED THE COURSE OF THE SMALL BOAT WAS NOT THE REGULAR CHANNEL.

"SHE'S FULL OF MINES FROM THERE TO THERE," HE SAID, POINTING. "AND FROM THERE TO THERE. THEY LEAVE US FISHERMEN THIS TRACK."

IT DIDN'T LOOK TO BE MUCH WIDER THAN THE EFFICIENT HERSELF.

BEFORE 5 P.M., THE EFFICIENT HAD REACHED THE SPOT JOE THOUGHT WOULD BE GOOD, AND THE CREW HEAVED OUT 57 NETS WHICH MADE A

30,24-6439
30.24-6439

WALL A MILE AND A HALF LONG AND 30 FEET DEEP ASTERN.

IN THE WHEELHOUSE, JOE WATCHED AND TOLD OF A RECENT SURPRISE ATTACK ON A TRAWLER FLEET BY A GERMAN WARSHIP. ONE OF THE UNARMED, UNESCORTED FLEET WAS SUNK AND ANOTHER BADLY DAMAGED BY SHELLS.

THE SKIPPER POINTED TO SAM SPALL, 250-POUND, 64-YEAR-OLD GIANT WHO WAS TOSSING A NET WITH HANDS SO BIG HIS THUMB LOOKED AS THOUGH IT WERE CUT OUT OF A BOXING GLOVE.

"SAM WAS IN ONE THAT GOT HIT BY SHELLS BUT DIDN'T SINK," SAID JOE. "SHE WAS SMASHED UP, THOUGH, AND SAM WANTED TO KEEP WORKING, SO HE JOINED UP WITH ME NEXT DAY.

"WHEN THE GERMAN STARTED SHOOTING WE SCATTERED IN A HURRY. I CUT LOOSE THE NETS AND RAN FOR HOME."

FOR THREE HOURS, WHILE THE NETS DRIFTED, THE SKIPPER, THE CREW AND I HAD TEA AND FISHED WITH HAND LINES FOR WHITING AND DOGFISH FOR "BEER MONEY." OWNERS DON'T TAKE A SHARE OF THE HAND LINE CATCH.

AT SUPPER, THE FISHERMEN STOWED AWAY MAN-SIZED HELPINGS OF BREAD, MARGARINE, CHEESE, PASTRIES, CUPCAKES AND BOWLS OF SLICED TANGERINES WASHED DOWN WITH PINT CUPS OF SCALDING TEA. ABOVE OUR HEADS WERE SIX BUNKS. AT THE END OF THE SNUG, SMALL CABIN WAS A TINY STOVE WHICH, WITH A SMOKING OIL LAMP, MADE THINGS WARM INSIDE DESPITE THE COLD OUTSIDE.

AFTER SUPPER, THE SKIPPER AND CREW RIGGED TWO SHADED LIGHTS OVER THE HOLD WHERE THE NETS ARE STORED AND SET UP A LONG ROLLER OVER WHICH THE NET WAS DRAWN IN SPECKLED WITH FISH.

ONCE DURING THE FIVE-HOUR, BACK-BREAKING JOB, HAROLD CARR, THE SKIPPER'S 15-YEAR-OLD SON AND SIX-FOOT "BOY" OF THE CREW, SHOUTED: "LIGHTS OUT . . . PLANE OVERHEAD!"

THE SHIP WAS BLACKED OUT INSTANTLY. THE PLANE'S MOTORS ROARED OMINOUSLY, THEN FADED AWAY. THE LIGHTS WERE TURNED ON AGAIN, AND DIM FLASHES ACROSS THE DARK WAVES MARKED THE POSITIONS OF OTHER FISHERMEN RESUMING THEIR WORK.

WHEN THE NETS WERE IN, THE EFFICIENT TURNED HOMEWARD. AFTER CHANGING THEIR WET CLOTHES, THE FISHERMEN WENT ON DECK FOR LOOK-OUT DUTY. [illegible]EDED EVERY PAIR OF EYES TO GET HOME SAFE. [illegible]R POINTED INTO THE BLACKNESS.

"SEE THOSE ROCKS AHEAD?" HE ASKED. I COULDN'T SEE A THING.

"ONCE WE GET AROUND THEM WE HAVE IT FAIRLY EASY."

AT SNAIL'S SPEED, THE EFFICIENT SLIPPED BEYOND THE DANGER. SEVERAL TIMES, THE ENGINES STOPPED ALTOGETHER WHILE THE CREW STUDIED THE DIM SHORELINE FOR LANDMARKS AND LISTENED TO THE SPLASH OF WAVES ON ROCKS TO BE SURE OF THEIR LOCATION.

"JUST LOOK AT US SLIPPING AROUND HERE IN THE DARK LIKE BLOOMIN' QUAY RATS," SAID JOE.

"THAT'S WHAT MAKES IT SO TERRIBLE HARD. STILL, A MAN OUGHT TO BE SATISFIED IF HE CAN MAKE SIX POUNDS (ABOUT $24)."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 15--SENT DEC. 9)

SN147AES

DEC 15 1940
DEC 15 1940

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 15)

- - -

"MORE SURVIVORS"

- - -

SAVING TORPEDO VICTIMS
PART OF DESTROYER'S
PATROL DUTIES

- - -

STORM-TOSSED SHIPS HUNT
U-BOATS, GUARD CONVOYS (500)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DREW MIDDLETON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO LEFT HIS NATIVE NEW YORK TO COVER THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THEN BECAME A VETERAN OF BOMBINGS IN BRITAIN, HAS BEEN ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER ON DUTY IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC. HE TELLS IN THE FOLLOWING EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH OF ONE SHIP'S PART IN THE UNENDING HUNT FOR U-BOATS AND THE REPEATED RESCUES OF SURVIVORS.)

BY DREW MIDDLETON

(ADVANCE)--ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-A PINPOINT OF LIGHT WINKED ON THE HORIZON. THE LOOKOUT BELLOWED. THE CAPTAIN MUTTERED INTO THE SPEAKING TUBE TO THE ENGINE ROOM.

THE LIGHT BRITISH DESTROYER ON WHICH I WAS TAKEN FOR A NORTH ATLANTIC SUBMARINE HUNT SWUNG OVER TO PORT AND VIBRATED WITH NEW LIFE AS HER ENGINES DROVE HER AHEAD AT 25 KNOTS WHILE WAVES BROKE OVER HER BOW AND SPRAY SPLATTERED THE BRIDGE, THE FUNNELS AND THE GUN DECK CREWS.

THE CAPTAIN, IN WADDED JACKET AND OIL-SKINS, PUT DOWN HIS GLASS AND SAID WEARILY:

"MORE SURVIVORS."

THERE WERE NINE OF THEM IN THE TINY LIFEBOAT WHICH HAD BEEN SIGHTED. THREE MEN WORKED THE OARS FEEBLY. ONE SAT STOLIDLY AT THE TILLER. FIVE SPRAWLED LIMP. ONE MAN'S ARM WAS BANDAGED CRUDELY.

"GREEKS," THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE SHOUTED TO THE BRIDGE AS THEY CAME ABOARD. "BEEN IN THE BOAT ABOUT TWO DAYS."

THE DESTROYER LEFT THE EMPTY LIFEBOAT BOBBING IN THE GUNMETAL-COLORED SEA.

THE GREEK CAPTAIN, HIS FACE WHITE IN THE STARLIGHT, CAME ONTO THE BRIDGE. HE WORE SLIPPERS, COTTON PANTS, AN UNDERSHIRT, A FUR CAP AND A LIFE PRESERVER.

HIS STEAMER, HE SAID, FELL BEHIND A CONVOY AND WAS TORPEDOED BY A SUBMARINE.

"THE GERMAN," THE GREEK SAID, "HE SHELLED US AS WE GET AWAY."

THERE WERE 19 OTHERS IN HIS CREW. WHERE WERE THEY? THE CAPTAIN SHRUGGED AND SPAT EXPRESSIVELY INTO THE SEA.

THEN HE BRIGHTENED AND ASKED SUDDENLY:

"WHAT ARE WE DOING TO THE ITALIANS NOW?"

AS HE WENT BELOW, THE DESTROYER TURNED AGAIN TO THE UNENDING CHASE OF THE ELUSIVE UNDERSEA RAIDERS STRIKING FROM AXIS BASES FROM THE ARCTIC CIRCLE TO THE BAY OF BISCAY IN A DRIVE TO BREAK THE BRITISH LIFELINE.

THE PRIME DUTY OF THE DESTROYER IS TO CONVOY MERCHANTMEN. SHE HAD JUST GUARDED ONE HUGE CONVOY FAR OUT INTO THE NORTHERN ATLANTIC AND BROUGHT ANOTHER, EQUALLY LARGE, SAFE TO PORT.

AS THESE CONVOYS PLOW THROUGH THE SEA, DESTROYERS COURSE LIKE

30,24- 6441

30.24-6441

HUNTING DOGS THROUGH THE WIND-WHIPPED WAVES AROUND THEM, WATCHING THROUGH BINOCULARS, LISTENING THROUGH SUBMARINE DETECTORS, CHECKI[illegible] REPORTS OF SUBMARINES FROM SCOUTING AIRPLANES.

AND ON SUCH DUTY, PICKING UP SURVIVORS IS AN OLD STORY.

A CONSIDERABLE PERCENTAGE OF THE CREW OF THE COLD, DAMP DESTROYER WHICH FIGHTS THE STORM-LASHED SEA LIKE A LIVING THING ARE RESERVISTS CALLED FROM FACTORIES AND OFFICES OF ENGLAND'S BIG CITIES.

A YEAR AGO, THEY WERE PALE GREEN AS THE DESTROYER PITCHED AND ROLLED--BUT NOW THEY ARE OLD HANDS.

THEY TELL HOW DURING A THREE-DAY BLOW THEY COULD EAT NOTHING EXCEPT SANDWICHES BECAUSE THE SEAS RAN SO HIGH THE COOK COULDN'T USE THE GALLEY TO PREPARE FOOD. THE SHIP'S DOCTOR TELLS OF TYING HIMSELF TO A PIPE AND LASHING A PATIENT TO ANOTHER TO SET A SAILOR'S BROKEN ARM DURING A STORM.

JOHN, WHO WORKS THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE FINDER, IS TYPICAL OF THE CREW. HE'S 19, LOOKS LIKE A HIGH SCHOOL BOY--BUT HE WORKED 33 HOURS WITHOUT SLEEP T DUNKERQUE.

THE CAPTAIN LOOKS LIKE BUCK NEWSOM, THE DETROIT BASEBALL PITCHER; WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AT DUNKERQUE; NEVER QUITS THE BRIDGE WHILE HIS SHIP IS AT SEA; GRABS AN HOUR OR TWO OF SLEEP WHEN HE CAN, DOESN'T TAKE TIME TO SHAVE, AND LIVES ON SANDWICHES AND TEA.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 15--SENT DEC. 9)

SN130AES

ITALIANS FEAR LIBYA'S FATE IS AT STAKE; AID FROM NAZIS REPORTED BLOCKED BY PETAIN

Duce's Desert Legions Draw On Reserves To Stem British Drive

Main Fighting, Land, Sea And Air, Centers On Fascist Territory

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 15—Italy's desert legions, beaten back into Libya in the bloodiest hand-to-hand and mechanized fighting they have known since the World War, drew today on reserves to stem Britain's Egyptian counter-offensive.

Observers in Rome, analyzing official reports of the Italian withdrawal, believed that the fate of the Fascist African empire hung by the outcome of the war in the wastelands—a week-old struggle between land, air and sea forces.

Official communiques indicated that the three-month-old Italian invasion of Egypt had been turned into a stubborn defense of Italian-held Libya at the sandstorm-swept northern junction of the Egyptian-Libyan frontiers.

R. A. F. Bombs Warships At Naples

From other sectors of Italy's war, at home, in Albania and at sea along the African battle front, came these reports:

That an Italian warship of "medium tonnage" had been hit by R. A. F. bombs in one of three pounding raids last night on populous Naples, with "unimportant damage," but death or injury to fifty crewmen and injury to eight civilians.

That the Italian submarine Neghelli had sunk a British cruiser of the Southampton (9,100-ton) class off the Egyptian coast.

That Greek attacks "in various sectors" of Albania had been thrown back by Italian counter-attacks with "heavy losses" while Fascist airmen bombed Greek troop concentrations and other objectives, including a viaduct on the Salonika-Athens railway line.

The candor and detail of the high command's communiques were unusual. The introduction of the main report of the war was an acknowledgment that Sidi Barrani, once the advance base of the Italian expedition into Egypt, had been abandoned.

Fighting On Libyan Soil

A supplement said that "as always our war bulletins tell the entire truth in good as well as bad fortune."

The two reviews placed the main fighting on and within Libyan territory, told of unslackened British pressure, of "bloody combat from dawn to sunset" on a battlefield "strewn with groups of burning enemy tanks and armored cars" and of unceasing Italian opposition to the British in the air.

"Aviation worked feverishly with the admirable spirit of sacrifice which distinguishes it, bombing and fighting ceaselessly," said one communique.

Eleven British planes were reported shot down in flames by Italian fighters yesterday and twelve the day before, as against a loss of six Italian bombers.

Tripoli And Bardia Raids

Two British planes were said to have been shot down over Tripoli, Libya, 700 miles west of the border battle zone, in connection with a raid there, and at Bardia, Italian coastal base near the Egyptian border.

The high command said the maelstrom of land attack and defense centered on the zone of Salum, Bardia and Fort Capuzzo. Of the three only Salum is in Egypt.

The high command said that "all speculations, enemy propaganda and guesses regarding the great battle in course on the Cirenaican border (Cirenaica is part of Libya)" would "seem premature."

Says Battle May Last Week

"This battle will last several days yet, maybe even more than a week. It, therefore, is necessary that calm, impartial observers reserve their judgment for the final outcome.

"Italian forces in Libya, aided by faithful Libyan troops, are fighting with extreme courage, contending the ground with the enemy hand to hand and contributing effectively to the wearing down of his mechanized and human forces.

"Truthfulness" Stressed

"It is believed that Italian forces actually engaged in fighting and those large numbers which are in reserve are more than enough to meet the situation.

"With special reference to today's war bulletin there is emphasized again the truthfulness of our communiques, which mention even heavy damage suffered."

Plan To Use France As Path For Troops Declared Upset

Germans Said To Shun Italy Lest Fascist Morale Be Shaken

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, Dec. 16—Italian prisoners are telling their Greek captors that "the German army is on its way to

Italy," Reuters reported in a dispatch early today from the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier.

These newly captured Fascists also reported "great food and ammunition shortages and peace propaganda in Italy," the dispatch said.

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, *Monday*, Dec. 16. A reported German attempt to send Nazi troops through France to Libya and Greece to help Italy without disturbing the Italian home morale was declared today to have been rebuffed by France with a flat "No" from Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of state.

Petain and a majority of his ministers were said in advices from Vichy to diplomatic sources here to have considered the German move, reportedly made through Pierre Laval before he was ousted last week from the French Government, as an Axis attempt to gain a foothold on the French Mediterranean bases.

Nazis Sounded Out Laval

The Germans, it was reported, sounded out Laval while he still was "No. 2 man" in France, as Vice-Premier, in an effort to find means of getting aid to the Italians, hard pressed by the British and Greeks, without passing through Italy.

It was feared, these reports said, that passage of troops through Premier Mussolini's country to bulwark Italian forces in Greece and Africa would have a bad effect on Italian morale.

Wanted French Port

Germany, it was reported, wanted to send troops through unoccupied France to a French Mediterranean port, where they would be picked up —apparently—by Italian transports.

The reports to diplomatic sources here said Marshal Petain refused the request on the grounds that the only port through which such troops could board Italian transports secretly would be the Toulon naval base.

It was said the marshal previously had refused a suggestion by Laval that France's naval bases, including Toulon, be made available for Axis use.

BRITISH CARRY DESERT WAR TO LIBYAN SOIL

Mobile Forces Battle Remnants Of Graziani's Troops On Border

Italian Submarine Sunk, Tripoli Bombed From Air, London Reports

---

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 15—British forces were reported tonight to have carried their lightning desert offensive over the Egyptian frontier into Libya.

"It is well nigh impossible to give an accurate idea where the front line is," a military spokesman said, "but it can be assumed that some British forces already have crossed the border."

Bitter winds fouled the air with clouds of dust as the British mobile forces—tanks and armored cars and trucks carrying infantry and machine-gun units—battled the remnants of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's Egyptian forces in the Salum (Egypt) and Fort Capuzzo areas on the border.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—British warships poured shells into Italian positions along the coast all night long, a Reuters dispatch from Cairo received early Monday morning in London said. Under this incessant bombardment the Italians were "frantically" trying to consolidate defenses in an attempt to withstand an onslaught by British land troops, the dispatch said.]

26 Fascist Planes Day's Toll

Information from the fighting area was scarce, but a communique indicated the situation was "satisfactory."

The Royal Air Force was still pounding Italian airdromes and troops, and a communique said the R. A. F. shot down twenty-four Fascist planes yesterday and destroyed two others on the ground—the largest number destroyed in a single day since the war in Africa began six months ago.

One British squadron of eight-gun planes alone was credited with shooting down fourteen big tri-motored Savoia bombers and four fast Fiat fighters. Three British planes were reported missing, but at least one was believed safe behind the British lines.

Defending Main Supply Bases

Some Italians were believed holding out in small forts in the coastal sector.

British headquarters were unprepared to say whether Graziani was sending up any reinforcements from the large army he is supposed to have in Libya, but the Italians were reported doing their utmost to stay any strong British advance into Libya.

The Italians were making a determined stand to protect their main supply bases in eastern Libya, one of which is the important port of Bardia, now only thirty miles from the fighting zone.

Big Fires At Bardia And Tobruk

R. A. F. planes which bombed the harbor and military buildings at Bardia last night reported they encountered at least fifty Fiat fighters. The bombing was carried out in spite of the opposition, and large fires were seen.

Returning pilots said fires which they started in Bardia and Tobruk Friday night were still ablaze.

Reports reaching here said countless Italian units, dispersed and wandering in the desert after the British attacks, surrendered gladly.

British airmen reported one Italian column waited forlornly to be captured rather than continue its march after having been severely bombed.

Italian Submarine Added To Battle Of Egypt Toll

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—The sinking of an Italian submarine by British destroyers in operations off the Sidi Barrani-Bardia battle zone in Africa was announced tonight by the Admiralty.

The communique said that the Italian submarine Naiade "attempted to interfere" with a night warship bombardment of Bardia, Italian coastal base in Libya, and was immediately sunk by British destroyers.

The Naiade displaces 590 tons at the surface and carries forty-one men normally.

Navy Backs Libyan Thrust

The naval operations were support for the army driving against Italy's Libyan defenses.

Earlier British warships were said to have dispersed an attack by Italian "mosquito" torpedo boats.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Italian high command reported that a British cruiser of the Southampton class had been torpedoed and sunk in the sea phase of the battle of Egypt.]

Aircraft of the fleet air arm—apparently operating from a carrier—"successfully attacked" Tripoli Friday night, where four tons of bombs were dropped and three direct hits scored on ships, the Admiralty said.

Captive Italian Terms British Offensive 'Hell'

Surprise Drive at Nibeiwa So Fast That Fascists' Tanks Were Out of Action

By Edward Kennedy

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES AT NIBEIWA IN THE WESTERN DESERT, Egypt, Dec. 15 (AP).—An Italian officer, captured here last week when the British opened their offensive, told me today the battle which raged for an hour around Nibeiwa was "the nearest thing to hell ever seen on this earth."

Nibeiwa is a strong desert fortress from which the Italians had intended loosing their first thunderbolt against the British lines in Egypt.

It was taken by surprise and, from what I hear, the battle, while not the greatest in Great Britain's smashing assault against the Fascist troops in Egypt, was perhaps the most decisive. For if the attack on Nibeiwa had failed it is doubtful whether the offensive would have gone on.

It was absolutely necessary to reduce that fortress in order to permit the British forces to move on to Sidi Barrani on the coast, the main Italian advance base.

Nibeiwa stands on a circular plateau, about one mile in diameter, fifteen miles due south of Sidi Barrani, and was selected as the base from which Gen. Pietro Maletti's crack troops, specially organized last July as the vanguard of the Italian push, were to make a dash for the Nile and Suez.

Surprise Attack

But so great was the surprise when the British struck at dawn last Monday that the tanks which formed an important part of the Maletti group never even got into action.

The British opened with a barrage of sixty-pound shells from the east, where the Italians had their strongest fortifications. Tanks, field artillery and truckloads of infantry then moved swiftly in from the west.

The Italians turned their guns in that direction and tried vainly to halt the onward sweep of the British, but the tanks already were charging up the embankment with guns barking, while the artillery fired over them and the infantry in the rear dismounted from the trucks and prepared for a bayonet charge.

Gen. Maletti, my informant told me, rallied his men for a counter-attack on the British right flank, but fell with a bullet through his chest and died within a few minutes after the British reached him.

The British fire was so heavy that Italian tank crews were unable to get from their tents to their tanks a short distance away, and as the British tanks took their deadly toll, the Italian tanks stood empty and idle. This apparently was one of the main reasons for the quick British victory.

Livestock Stampedes

The confusion of the Italians increased as sixty horses and mules terrified by the noise of the firing, stampeded through the fort.

Despite the gallant attempt to hold the fortress, first by Gen. Maletti and then by his second in command, Col. Carmelo Giuffrida, with British tanks tearing around inside the place and infantry following them with machine guns and rifle fire and bayonets, Italian surrender was inevitable.

Once the British was inside, the Italians had only the protection of their tents and trenches and a few dugouts.

"Many of the men jumped into the refuse trenches," an Italian surgeon, who is still here caring for the wounded, told me. "They didn't know it but there were jumping into their own graves because the shells came pouring into the trenches after them.

"Shapnel hit the medicine tent and when a vat of creosote burst the men thought it was poison gas."

None Escaped

A considerable number of Italians were killed here, 300 wounded and 2,000 captured. Not a man escaped. The full Maletti crack unit, which comprised two battalions of Libyans, tank corps, motor transport corps, armored car corps, artillery and engineers, all Italians, were in the fortress at the time of the attack.

Leaving a small detachment behind, the British moved northward ten miles to the east and west forts at Tummar, where the Italians, now aware of the British drive, offered longer but no more effective resistance than the men at Nibeiwa. The way to Sidi Barrani was then open.

Other British units, meanwhile, had gone along the coastline and were battling at Maktila, ten miles east of Sidi Barrani, and still others had shot clear through to the sea west of Sidi Barrani.

Two Blackshirt legions and a Libyan division in Sidi Barrani thus were encircled by Monday night, some twelve hours after the fighting began.

At Habsa, the British tanks sent a message to the Italians before attacking, demanding their surrender. The reply was that they would resist.

"They must have had white rags ready, however, as they waved them after we had fired only a few shots," a British officer told me.

Nibeiwa's 2,000 prisoners were moved behind the lines in a seemingly endless procession of trucks, many of them Italian. In many cases the Italians drove to prison camps without guards. There was little danger of their escaping, as escape into this desert would have meant only death.

Some of the prisoners, especially the Fascist blackshirts, were crestfallen over their defeat and said bitterly they wished they had died fighting. But many others, including practically all the Libyans, seemed glad the war was over for them.

The British moved the wounded in ambulances, leaving others in Nibeiwa's tent hospital, where British and Italian surgeons worked together.

Vast stocks of food, including several tons of spaghetti, stored at Nibeiwa were taken over to feed the prisoners.

The refuse trenches provided graves for the dead. Gen. Maletti was laid out in state before his tent before burial.

All over the fortress were strewn the personal effects of officers and men, including countless trinkets and letters from home. British casualties were small. Only one tank was destroyed and several which went through a minefield were so little damaged that they resumed fighting after quick repairs.

GAYDA HINTS WAR ON ENGLISH NAVY

Says Axis Will Carry Attack Against British Sea Power Next Year

Writer Asserts Germany Will Soon Have Two 35,000-Ton Battleships

---

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, Dec. 16—The authoritative Press Association said today "a formidable addition" to the British Royal Navy was launched recently.

The ship was reported to be a fast vessel, but its exact speed was not disclosed.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 15—Virginio Gayda, editor of the Rome newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia* and often regarded as Premier Mussolini's spokesman, indicated today the Rome-Berlin Axis would carry the war against Britain to the sea in 1941 with "growing naval forces."

Gayda said the German navy shortly would be enlarged with the addition of two 35,000-ton battleships "capable of meeting and defeating the corresponding British colossi."

Italian Navy "Strong"

"But the Italian navy, too, remains strong and ready and on the increase," Gayda wrote. "Italy's two great battleships which the hasty and facile Churchill (Prime Minister Churchill of Britain) wanted to pass off as lost soon will be in perfect shape again to go against similar British battleships.

"Other Italian warships, among them not a few submarines, are also ready to speak their piece in conflict."

Gayda declared England does not have enough units to follow the "growing" Axis naval forces.

Cites Blows On Britain

"Bombings, torpedoings and mines already have sunk many of her ships," he said. "Construction of her new vessels is going slowly under the methodical distruction of the British industrial system by German bombers with Italian flyers at their side."

Gayda extended the olive branch toward the United States with the assertion that the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo tri-partite alliance was no menace to that country. He said an intensely developed Europe would heighten trade and exchange with America.

Launched Two Battleships

The authoritative Jane's Fighting Ships says Germany launched her first two 35,000-ton battleships, the Bismarck and Tirpitz, last year and two others are under construction. Presumably one of the pair will be called Deutschland, since that name was taken last January from the raiding pocket battleship and reserved, the Germans said, for a mightier fighting ship.

Only Three Left

Prime Minister Churchill announced to the British House of Commons on November 13 a British naval bomber attack on the main Italian naval base at Taranto and said "only three of the Italian battleships now remain effective."

The British Admiralty said one battleship of the new Littorio class, 35,000 tons, was left badly down by the bows; another battleship of the 23,622-ton Conte Di Cavour class was beached, and it appeared a second

30.24-6443

30.24-6443

battleship of that class was damaged. Two cruisers and two fleet auxiliaries also were hit, the British said.

Premier Mussolini acknowledged three ships were hit, but said only one was so badly damaged that its repair would take some time.

Blockade Won't Slow War Effort, British Say

London, Dec. 15—The Axis blockade is costing Britain approximately 62,000 tons of shipping weekly, a maritime source said tonight, adding "this is not going to slow down our war effort, although we may have to tighten our belts."

If an answer to the shipping raiders is not found in more destroyers for convoy duty or in permission to use Irish ports, this source said, Britain would simply "put guns before butter."

An unspecified number of destroyers is under construction, and the effort to persuade the Irish to permit Britain to use her seaports is continuing.

Haven't Felt Pinch Yet

"We really haven't felt any pinch from rationing yet," the source said. "We have stocks on hand in quantities we never had in the World War. If the shipping situation worsens we can decrease luxury imports in proportion to the ships lost so that the flow of war materials won't suffer and we can make ends meet for a mighty long time."

Several factors contribute to the British shipping difficulties which have already led to a reduction in meat rations and fruit imports as well as official warnings of possibly stricter future rationing.

Axis Controls Biscays

One of the foremost factors, the maritime source said, is the Axis control of convenient Biscay Bay ports of France, giving the Axis a wider scope of operations than Germany had in the World War. This has given rise to a greater activity by submarines and surface raiders by supplying Britain's opponents with advance bases for attack and havens in case of damage or pursuit.

Britain also feels need for the Irish ports, which she held in the last war and which Prime Minister Churchill would like to use now.

West Ireland ports, the source declared, besides having certain technical advantages, would put English destroyers approximately a half a day nearer to the Atlantic trouble area.

GREEK ADVANCE REPORTED BACK IN HIGH GEAR

Gains All Along Line Claimed As Snow And Rainstorms Abate

Italian Resistance Said To Be Crumbling Despite Its Stubbornness

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 15—Hampered for almost a week by snow and rain, the Greek counter-invasion of Albania is back in high gear under clearing skies, with gains all along the line, dispatches from the front reported tonight.

The largest Greek advances appeared to be on the northern front, beyond Pogradetz, where the Italian line runs along the Yugoslavia-Albanian frontier.

"In the northern sector, as soon as the weather improved and snowstorms subsided," one dispatch said, "our units launched new attacks and made gains equal to one entire week's activity.

General Advance Claimed

"On the northern front, Greek troops succeeded in making a general advance over a wide area in a mountainous region held by the enemy above Pogradetz where the Italians had concentrated all their reserves.

"Greek artillery, firing unceasingly for three days, has succeeded in its main objective, particularly in regard to permanent enemy fortifications along the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier and has smashed them.

"In this manner the way was opened for stormy charges by Greek infantry in this direction."

Air Forces Active

Air forces of both sides were active. Extensive Italian raids over the battle zone were acknowledged, but reports from the front said Italian flyers avoided engaging Greek warplanes.

A British Royal Air Force communique reported two raids yesterday on Valona, Albania's chief port. "In a fierce attack," it said, "bombs fell among military stores in a motor transport park. A column of black smoke was seen to rise from the motor transport concentration and, although clouds prevented full observation of the effects of the bombing, army barracks were seen to be hit.

Airdrome Bombed

"In a second attack an airdrome was bombed, all bombs falling in the target area, and enemy aircraft about to take off spun around on their wingtips and stopped. From all operations our aircraft returned safely."

Italian resistance on the northern front, admittedly stubborn, was said to be giving way gradually in the face of a hurried Greek flanking operation.

"The Italians attempted to counter-attack," this report said, "but have been repelled and dispersed in such a way as to lose contact with bases from which they started.

Greek Camps Attacked

"Italian bomber formations tried repeatedly to bomb Greek camps. Their bombs, however, exploded in fields. Greek airmen took off immediately and, taking advantage of exceptional visibility, gave chase to the enemy planes. However, in all these attacks, Italian bombers refused to engage them and fled."

No exact locations were permitted to be mentioned in reports of Greek advances on the southern and central fronts.

Greek forces are "constantly" pushing toward Valona, one report said, and are converging into a single line in order to mop up and hold captured territory. "Farther to the north," it said, Greek attacks are aimed at "strategically important heights still held by the enemy."

Another dispatch from the coastal sector said a large battle area has been "ablaze for several days" from "artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire, and the ground has been shaking from the salvos of Greek and enemy heavy artillery."

temperatures have become more of a factor in the Greek drive here than fierce Italian resistance from mountain redoubts.

Tractors, mules and horses crawl over snow-blocked roads at a snail's pace between 6,000-foot mountain peaks. Over such a terrain I have seen the Greek foot soldiers doggedly pushing onward without the aid of snowshoes or skis.

Italian planes are heard overhead occasionally, but in more than 150 miles of travel in strategic sectors and twenty air raids I have yet to see a military objective destroyed by Fascist bombs.

Greek transports move in an unending stream over narrow roads and bridges where one well-placed hit would cause long delays, but those hits have not been made in the areas I've seen.

I saw scores of women labor gangs on this trip, and the sight of them prompted a cavalry sergeant to tell of the part the women played in the capture of Premeti in the Pindus Mountains.

"There were times," he said, "when every man was needed for fighting. Then it fell to the women to bring supplies and ammunition up the mountainsides. Many of them carried seventy and eighty pound packs on their backs up 3,000-foot peaks.

"When they dumped their loads they told the troops: 'Push those macaronis into the sea.'"

Greek Women Shovel Snow Ahead Of Troops

By J. WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Greek Army on the Albanian Northern Front, Dec. 14 (Delayed). Greek peasant women, their faces wrapped in shawls, wielded big snow shovels in the mountain passes here today to clear the way for the steady push of Greek infantry forces against the Italian army.

Four-foot snowdrifts and near-zero

NAZIS REPORT R. A. F. LEAFLET RAID ON BERLIN

Claim Most Of British Planes Were Routed By Ground Fire

German Bombers Fan Out Over England, But Attacks Are Light

[By the Associated Press]

Sheffield, England, Monday, Dec. 16—Persons buried alive in wrecked homes and debris-covered raid shelters in last Thursday's heavy German air bombardment of Sheffield still were being extricated by rescue workers early today.

Many of those trapped had sought refuge in the Anderson shelters, it was learned.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Monday*, Dec. 16—British planes attempted to attack Berlin overnight, a communique reported early today, but most were driven off by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Only a few planes managed to fly over a suburb of the capital where they dropped propaganda leaflets, the communique said.

Informed sources said the Germans, meanwhile, had effectively bombed an important city in the English Midlands all yesterday evening.

The attack was carried out by several squadrons of German airplanes, these sources said. Clouds favored the approach of the raiders and protected them from the British defenses.

30 Big Fires Reported

Through holes in the clouds, the Germans dropped bombs with good results, it was claimed. The first of the returning pilots said he could see more than thirty large fires brightly illuminating the sky.

In one of the few raids over England Saturday night a factory at Stoke-on-Trent was bombed by a single German plane and set on fire, authorized sources reported.

The German high command said "one middle England industrial plant was effectively hit by heavier caliber bombs."

Factory Reported Hit

The high command gave no further indication of the town where the raid occurred, but DNB reported the factory bombing at Stoke-on-Trent. DNB said the raider left the factory shrouded in smoke.

Bad weather hampered the German air force mining operations in British harbors, the high command said. It also reported that British planes yesterday bombed two places in German-occupied territory "without damage."

Nazis Set Large Fires In East Midlands Town

London, *Monday*, Dec. 16—Brilliant moonlight showed the way for widespread Nazi air raids over Britain last night, but they never reached the "*Blitz*" proportions of earlier provincial attacks and petered out before midnight.

It was believed that mist in France cut the Nazi air activity short.

During the attacks, gunfire was almost incessant in one Midlands town. Watchers in an East Midlands town reported hearing sounds of aerial combat, and air-raid wardens said they believed machine-gun tracer bullets seen in the sky were from a British fighter plane chasing a raider.

Bad Fires In One Town

Serious fires were caused in the East Midland town in a raid concentrated on industrial quarters.

The bombers withdrew after pounding the town several hours despite a s' ong anti-aircraft barrage.

Many incendiary bombs dropped on neighboring villages.

Flying in with the rise of the moon, waves of raiders followed their usual tactics. In the Midlands, two towns were bombed with heavy explosives and hostile planes were reported over Liverpool and a northwest town.

London heard anti-aircraft fire in the first raid in nearly twenty-four hours, but the firing subsided and the all-clear sounded after prolonged quiet.

Defense Guns Roar

Anti-aircraft fire rumbled when many planes were heard going over a southeast coast town toward the interior.

The raiders also were reported to have dropped a number of bombs in the northern Midlands despite anti-aircraft fire.

Other raiders were reported over East Anglia and towns in southwestern and western England.

Some of the attackers came in across the Kent coast, dodging searchlights.

An early evening Air Ministry communique said that not a bomb had been dropped on England through the daylight hours yesterday and another reported attacks on the German-occupied naval bases of Brest and Lorient, on the French coast.

"Last night small formations of coastal command aircraft attacked the enemy-occupied ports of Brest and Lorient," according to the communique. "All our aircraft returned safely."

Queens Boy, 5½, Is Safe in Berlin En Route Home

Arrives From Norway in Blackout, Disappointed There Isn't a Raid On

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (AP).—Axel Gorm Andersen, an American boy who is on his way alone from Norway to New York, arrived here safely tonight in the midst of a blackout and was disappointed not to find a lively air raid going on.

There was a ticket around his neck when he reached the Stettiner railroad station so that any one could read where he was going in case he forgot, but he had not forgotten. "I'm headed for Long Island," he said, and the ticket amplified: "To Axel Anderson, 4137 Seventieth Street, Woodside," in Queens, New York.

Caught by the war while visiting his grandparents in the Trondheim district of Norway, Axel, who is five and a half years old, missed the transport American Legion when that ship left Petsamo, Finland, last August. Now he is on his way again. He will be placed on a Barcelona-bound plane Tuesday. From Barcelona he'll take another plane to Lisbon, when the American Red Cross is to put him on the steamship Siboney.

Axel came equipped with ration tickets, a ski suit and a stocking cap. At the Kaiserhof Hotel, he proceeded to pack away a stew and milk pudding which Frau Schmoelder, of the German Familien Dienst, affiliated with the International Migration Service, had waiting for him.

Frau Schmoelder pronounced the youngster, whose blond hair kept getting into his blue eyes, "munter"—an altogether complimentary word meaning alert.

"Where are the animals?" Axel wanted to know. He had been promised a trip to the zoo.

Went to Norway In 1939

Axel [illegible] Andersen, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Axel Andersen, of 41-37 Seventieth Street, Woodside Queens, went to Trondheim with his mother in August, 1939, the boy's father said last night at his home.

Mother and son visited the boy's aunt, Mrs. Emma Schewik, and after a short time the mother returned to this country alone, expecting her [illegible]

son and his aunt to follow in May, 1940. The Nazi invasion of Norway disrupted their plans.

Mr. Andersen said he had tried to arrange for the boy's return through the Travelers' Aid Society and the New York chapter, American Red Cross, and that finally the Red Cross had completed arrangements. He said he gave the Red Cross $305 to finance the journey.

Mr. Andersen has been employed during the last six years as a clerk with the Marblette Company in Long Island City. He said his son was born in Woodside.

station.

Then began a slow trip from the station to Les Invalides, with the coffin resting on a gun carriage.

In [illegible] alides, in the light of torches held b[illegible]ch gendarmes, stood Abetz, to [illegible]n the German escort delivered the coffin.

Then Abetz delivered the body to the representatives of the French Government, and it was borne—as trumpets sounded—into the great building by the gendarmes.

age of 21 and was buried in the Hapsburg family vault beneath Vienna's famous Capuchin church. The French never gave up their claim to Napoleon II.

His unhappy life was the subject of Edmund Rostand's tragedy "L'Aiglon" and an organization devoted to return of the body annually visited the sarcophagus.

Nazis Return L'Aiglon's Body To Paris Amid Torchlit Rites

Hitler's Envoy, In Solemn Ceremony, Turns Remains Of Napoleon's Son Over To Admiral Darlan

[By the Associated Press]

Paris (Via Berlin), Dec. 15—L'Aiglon, "the little eagle," only son of Napoleon Bonaparte, came home today amidst torchlit ceremonies indicating his present political importance, although he has been dead more than a century and his father's great empire is only a memory.

Dignitaries of Germany and France solemnly accompanied the remains of L'Aiglon, once known as the boy King of Rome and later as the Duke of Reichstadt, to Les Invalides, where they will lie beside those of his father under the great dome of the museum.

Hitler's Personal Wish

It was Hitler's personal wish that L'Aiglon be brought back to Paris from his resting place in Vienna on the one hundredth anniversary of the return of Napoleon's ashes from St. Helena.

Otto Abetz, Hitler's Ambassador in Paris, officially turned over the coffin to Admiral Jean Darlan, French Naval Secretary and personal representative of the French Chief of State, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, who remained in Vichy.

Admiral Darlan laid a wreath upon the coffin as it rested before the altar of the parish church in Les Invalides.

Fernand de Brinon, French Ambassador, thanked Abetz for the gesture by Hitler, which de Brinon said was the act of a great leader.

Body Reaches Paris

The body reached Paris shortly after midnight.

By the light of torches German officers who brought it from the old Austrian capital turned it over to a detachment of German soldiers at the

Guard Of Honor Posted

After a short prayer by a priest gendarmes stationed a guard of honor for the night.

At a press conference before the body arrived Abetz declared Napoleon was the "precursor of the present revolution." He remarked that France might adapt herself to conditions in the new Europe and that the Duke of Reichstadt was a victim of the reactionary spirit which, although still powerful, would be ended by being conquered.

The return of the Duke's body gave reality to a dream of Frenchmen since his death.

Boy Taken To Vienna

When Napoleon abdicated in favor of his son, then 3 years old, the boy was taken by his mother, Marie Louise, to Vienna. Bonaparte escaped from Elba and, during the one hundred days leading up to Waterloo, an attempt to kidnap the Prince and take him to his father failed.

Napoleon once said he would rather the heir he long despaired of having be strangled than brought up as a Hapsburg prince.

But in the power politics following the Vienna Congress, Metternich frequently dangled the return of the heir as bait to the Bonapartists and as foil to the Bourbons, but the prince ultimately was deprived by his mother's house of title to her Duchy of Parma.

Made Duke Of Reichstadt

As compensation, he was made Duke of Reichstadt. He died in 1832 at the

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, DEC. 15-(AP)-ANXIOUS FRENCH LEADERS ACTED QUICKLY TODAY TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR NEW LAVAL-LESS GOVERNMENT WITH SOME APPARENTLY FEARFUL THAT GERMANY EVENTUALLY MAY OCCUPY ALL FRANCE.

TO OBSERVERS OUTSIDE, HOWEVER, SUCH ACTION SEEMED UNLIKELY, FOR THE PRESENT AT LEAST.

(HEAVILY CENSORED REPORTS FROM VICHY ANNOUNCED THAT CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN, AFTER DISMISSING FORMER VICE PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER PIERRE LAVAL, HAD ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR ORGANIZING A CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TO ADVISE ON FUTURE REFORMS.)

RETURN TO PARIS OF THE REMAINS OF "L'AIGLON," NAPOLEON'S SON WHO DIED MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO IN VIENNA, APPEARED TO HOLD THE SPARK OF DISSENSION NOT ONLY BETWEEN LAVAL AND PETAIN BUT, POSSIBLY, BETWEEN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT AND GERMANY AS WELL.

LAVAL WAS SAID TO HAVE WARNED THE VICHY CABINET FRIDAY THAT ADOLF HITLER, PERSONALLY HAVING ORDERED THAT "L'AIGLON'S" REMAINS BE SENT TO PARIS TO LIE BESIDE THE BODY OF HIS FATHER UNDER THE GREAT GILDED DOME OF LES INVALIDES, CONSIDERED IT A GREAT GESTURE OF FRIENDSHIP TO THE FRENCH.

LAVAL, ACCORDING TO THESE REPORTS, HAD INDICATED TO THE GERMANS THAT PETAIN WOULD ATTEND TODAY'S CEREMONIES IN PARIS IN PERSON. HIS INSISTENCE ON THAT POINT WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE INCIDENT WHICH

EXPLODED PETAIN'S PATIENCE AND, WITH THE HELP OF INTERIOR MINISTE
MARCEL PEYROUTON'S POLICE, BLASTED LAVAL OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
AS A RESULT, THE BUILD-UP FOR THE CER[illegible] WAS SWAMPED, NOT O[illegible]
IN THE FOREIGN PRESS BUT ALSO IN THE FRENCH DOMESTIC PRESS BY THE
WEEK-END EVENTS AT VICHY.
PETAIN WAS NOT IN PARIS AND NEITHER WAS HITLER ALTHOUGH
THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS THAT THE FUEHRER ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO BE
PRESENT HIMSELF, [illegible] BY SIDE WITH THE OLD MARSHAL. THE VICHY GOVERN-

30.24-6445

30.24-6445

MENT'S REPRESENTATIVES WERE ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, MINISTER OF NAVY, AND FERNAND DE BRINON, A CLOSE FRIEND OF LAVAL WHO WAS REPORTED TO BE HOLDING HIS DIPLOMATIC POST IN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT JUST FOR THE PARIS CEREMONIES.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VICHY, DEC. 15---CONTINUING THE OVERHAULING WHICH BEGAN WITH THE OUSTER OF PIERRE LAVAL AS VICE-PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER, THE VICHY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT SOON WOULD ORGANIZE A CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TO SHARE "CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES" WITH CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN AND HIS MINISTERS.

THE MARSHAL'S OWN CREATION, THE ASSEMBLY WILL ACT SOLELY AS AN ADVISORY BODY AND ONLY WHEN HE ASKS FOR ITS COUNSEL.

PETAIN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, EXPRESSED THE THOUGHT THAT THE MOMENT HAD COME TO SUBMIT MANY OF THE NEW STATE'S REFORMS, ALREADY MADE, TO THE PEOPLE. A STATEMENT CREATING THE NEW BODY IS EXPECTED TO APPEAR SHORTLY IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

NOW THAT THE MOST ESSENTIAL REFORMS, "WHICH BY REASON OF CIRSUMSTANCE COULD NOT EASILY HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO PROLONGED DISCUSSION," HAVE BEEN MADE BY DECREE, IT WAS SAID FUTURE PROBLEMS WILL BE TAKEN UP WITH THE ASSEMBLY.

DEC 16 1940

IT WILL FUNCTION AT LEAST UNTIL A DEFINITE CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN DRAFTED FOR FRANCE.

INTERIOR MINISTER MARCEL PEYROUTON, WHO MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT AFTER A CABINET MEETING, TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN HE COULD GIVE NO DETAILS OF THE MAKE-UP OF THE NEW ASSEMBLY BEYOND REPRESENTATION IN IT OF "POLITICAL BODIES WHICH GROUP LEADERS OF ALL ORDERS."

HE WARNED THEM TO BE CAREFUL SINCE, HE SAID, THE PRESENT SITUATION IS CONSIDERED DELICATE.

REORGANIZATION ALSO HIT THE COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE WHICH, AS THE FRENCH LINE, OPERATED NORTH ATLANTIC LINERS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LINE WILL BE NAMED BY THE FINANCE AND NAVAL MINISTERS WHO ALSO WILL APPROVE SELECTION OF ITS GENERAL DIRECTOR AND HIS ASSISTANT.

TEN MEMBERS WILL FORM THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE LINE, EIGHT APPOINTED BY THE TWO MINISTERS AND TWO BY STOCKHOLDERS. ALL THOSE CHOSEN BY THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE EMPLOYES OF THE TWO MINISTRIES AND NATIVE FRENCHMEN.

ANOTHER DECREE PROVIDED THAT FIRMS HIRING LABOR MUST TAKE ON A PERCENTAGE OF DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS FIXED IN EACH CASE BY A LABOR INSPECTOR.

VICHY'S POLITICAL TEMPERATURE HAD COOLED DOWN AFTER THE EMOTIONAL CRISIS FRIDAY WHICH EDGED LAVAL OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT. ALTHOUGH IT HAD A DRAMATIC SETTING, THE SHAKE-UP WAS JUST A GOVERNMENT CHANGE MADE WITH PRECAUTIONS.

(AT THIS POINT THE REST OF THE DISPATCH WAS CENSORED.)

FD&FW419PES

DEC 16 1940

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC.15-(AP)-THE ENTIRE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF MARSEILLE, GREAT FRENCH SOUTHERN PORT, WAS DISSOLVED TODAY BY THE PREFECT WITHOUT EXPLANATION.

JL859PES

DEC 16 1940

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMAND ANNOUNCED IN PARIS TODAY THAT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS, ORDERED CLOSED BY THE NAZIS AFTER ARMISTICE DAY STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS, WOULD REOPEN DEC. 20 "AT THE REQUEST OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ALL BUT FIVE OF 143 STUDENTS ARRESTED WOULD BE RELEASED "IN VIEW OF THEIR YOUTH."

FD627PES

BERLIN, DEC. 15-(AP)-A DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM BUCHAREST SAID TODAY THE BODIES OF 51 MINERS HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM A RUMANIAN COAL MINE NEAR LUPENI, TRANSYLVANIA, WHERE AN EXPLOSION TRAPPED 300 WORKERS FRIDAY.

MANY OF THE MEN WERE BELIEVED TO BE STILL ALIVE IN A GALLERY OF THE MINE, BLOCKED OFF BY DEBRIS.

FD219PES

STRASBOURG, DEC. 15-(AP)-A FOUR-DAY PURGE OF THE LIBRARIES AND HOUSEHOLD BOOKSHELVES OF NAZI-OCCUPIED ALSACE STARTED TODAY. THE BOOKS WILL BE CEREMONIOUSLY BURNED.

HOUSEHOLDERS WERE URGED TO SURRENDER "TRASHY FRENCH LITERATURE AND PROVOCATIVE NON-GERMAN WORKS," AND TO KEEP ON THEIR SHELVES HEREAFTER ONLY GERMAN BOOKS.

THE NEWSPAPER NEUSTE NACHRICHTEN REMINDED ALSATIANS THAT "GERMAN TRANSLATIONS OF TENDENTIOUS FRENCH WORKS ARE NOT GERMAN BOOKS."

A SIMILAR PURGE OF SCHOOL TEXTS WAS EXPECTED.

FD820PES

PETSAMO, FINLAND, DEC. 15-(AP)-THIRTEEN AMERICAN SHIPS LAY IN THIS COLD BUT ICE-FREE NORTHERN HARBOR TONIGHT UNLOADING IMPORTS DESTINED FOR SOUTHERN FINLAND.

WHILE THE UNLOADING WAS IN PROGRESS, TRUCKS ALREADY WERE EN ROUTE SOUTH OVER THE LONELY SNOW-PACKED HIGHWAY IN THE ARCTIC.

MINGLING ON THE HIGHWAY WITH THE FINNISH TRUCKS WERE GERMAN TRUCKS EN ROUTE THROUGH FINLAND TO NORTHERN NORWAY. A FINNISH SPOKESMAN SAID THE GERMANS WERE USING THEIR OWN EQUIPMENT AND IMPORTING THEIR OWN SUPPLIES FROM GERMANY.

THE NAZI TRUCKS TURN TOWARD NORWAY ABOUT 40 MILES SOUTH OF PETSAMO AND NO GERMAN TROOPS WERE SEEN IN PETSAMO.

BOTH GERMANS AND FINNS ARE SUFFERING TRUCK LOSSES BECAUSE OF ROAD CONDITIONS.

A FINNISH SPOKESMAN SAID NO PLANES HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED TO NORWAY VIA FINLAND.

FD811PES

PETSAMO--FIRST ADD AMERICAN SHIPS X X X VIA FINLAND.

-DASH-

THE FOREGOING DISPATCH DID NOT MAKE CLEAR WHETHER THE SHIPS WERE FROM THE UNITED STATES OR SOUTH AMERICA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND MARITIME COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON KNEW OF NO U.S. SHIPS HAVING SAILED FOR FINLAND, AND SAID THE PORT WAS WITHIN THE COMBAT ZONE AND THUS BARRED TO U.S. SHIPS.

SN1042PES

30.24 — 6447

Vichy Orders Jobs for Veterans

VICHY, Dec. 15 (AP).—A decree today provided that companies hiring labor must take on a percentage of demobilized soldiers, fixed in each case by a labor inspector.

Royal Family Celebrates

London, Dec. 15 (AP) — King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose saw the Chaplin movie, "The Great Dictator," at a special presentation last night — the only family observance of the King's forty-fifth birthday.

British Labor Minister Lashes Russian Policy

Bevin, Interrupted By Communists, Says England Must Face Issue As Matter Of Strategy

Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 15 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, speaking here after being interrupted on two previous nights by hecklers who gave the Communist salute, declared tonight that the British Government has "to teach Russia that that method of carrying on her foreign policy does not pay in this country."

Bevin declared the Government has to face the issue as a matter of war strategy. His thrust at Russia was the sharpest public comment delivered in this country by a Government official since the German-Russian non-aggression pact was signed and the war began last year.

The Minister also lashed at British intellectuals as possible Fifth Columnists in a reference to the Bloomsbury district of London (comparable to New York's Greenwich Village), saying:

"I am going to look for the men who led them (the hecklers)."

Purvis in Privy Council

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Monday) (AP).—King George VI approved today appointment of Arthur B. Purvis, director general of the British Purchasing Commission in the United States, to be a member of the Privy Council.

R.A.F. Awards Medals To Four Polish Pilots

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP).—Four pilots of the Polish fighter squadron were decorated today with the Distinguished Flying Cross by Air Marshal W. Sholto Douglas, commander in chief of the fighter command of the Royal Air Force. The ceremony took place at an airdrome in the north of England. A fifth D. F. C. was awarded posthumously.

Three others were credited with destroying forty-four Nazi planes and severely damaging others in air fighting above Great Britain.

THAI PLANES BOMB 3 INDO-CHINA TOWNS

Siamese Reported To Have Resumed Attacks On Border Villages

Japanese Flyers Blast Chinese Power Plant And Burma Road Bridge

[*By the Associated Press*]

Hanoi, French Indo-China, *Monday*, Dec. 16—Thailand (Siam) is continuing military operations against French Indo-China on a larger scale and has made air and artillery attacks on three principal towns along the Thai-Indo-China border, it was reported here today.

French officials said they expected that Indo-China was preparing greater reprisals for the attacks. "As there are no diplomatic contacts with Bangkok, therefore Indo-China must make representations with bombs and shells. However, we still are willing to negotiate with Bangkok if and when a peace mission is invited there."

Town Bombed Twice

Officials said that in addition to the latest attacks yesterday, Thai planes bombed Thakhek twice last Saturday.

One Frenchman was killed and two injured in an attack by Thai bombers on Vientiane. Air raiders also attacked Savannakhet yesterday and the planes dropped more than thirty bombs on the two frontier towns after nearly two peaceful days.

The third town attacked yesterday, Saravane, was bombed.

Besides the air bombing, Thai forces were said to have fired five artillery shells across the Mekong river into Savannahket.

Bridge On Burma Road Bombed By Japanese

Shanghai, Dec. 15 (AP)—Both Chinese and Japanese sources reported today a Japanese aerial bombardment of a Burma road bridge and of a Chinese [illegible] electric plant near Kunming, but their versions differed sharply.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said the bridge was blasted successfully Saturday and the power plant also bombed.

Chinese reports said nine Japanese planes made the attacks, but failed to damage either target.

CHIANG INVITES MISSIONS

Offers to Move U. S. Groups to West China to Remain

SHANGHAI, Dec. 15 (AP)—United States missionaries in Japanese-occupied parts of China, who have been leaving or preparing to leave on the advice of the State Department in Washington, have received an offer from the Chinese Central Government at Chungking to pay their expenses to West China if they wish to continue their work there.

The offer from Chungking, which had Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's approval, said free transportation from the borders of free China and other assistance would be provided.

Mission authorities here indicated they would like to accept the offer. It was disclosed, however, that the United States Government makes no distinction between Japanese-occupied territory and free China, and American consuls in China are granting no permits or passport visas to missionaries for travel into the interior of China.

Japanese Equip Indo-Chinese

HONGKONG, Dec. 15 (AP).—A Chinese press report from Chungking said today that 2,000 Annamite (Indo-Chinese natives) troops in northeastern Indo-China had been organized and equipped by the Japanese, but up to now had taken no part in any action.

GIANT LINER REPORTED SEEN

Domei Says Queen Mary Was Sighted At Sidney

Tokyo, *Monday*, Dec. 16 (AP)—Domei reported today from Kobe, that passengers arriving from Australia told of seeing the giant British liner Queen Mary at Sidney.

Passengers were quoted by the Domei dispatch as saying they saw floating mines in waters near Australia.

Lawyer, 29, Appointed Head Of Spanish Press

Antonio Tovar Llorente Accompanied Suner On Recent Trips To Berlin And Rome

Madrid, Dec. 15 (AP)—Antonio Tovar Llorente, 29-year-old lawyer and philologist, who accompanied Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, on his recent trips to Berlin and Rome, became chief of the Spanish press and propaganda today.

He was director of the Nationalist radio at Burgos during the civil war and took part in the wartime reorganization of the Falangists.

Count Csaky Stricken Ill, Continues Journey

Hungarian Foreign Minister Was Returning To Budapest After Outing In Slovenia

Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, Dec. 15 (AP)—Count Istvan Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, was stricken ill on a special train bound for Budapest, but recovered sufficiently to continue his journey tonight after several hours in a hospital here, officials said.

Csaky had spent two days on a hunting and fishing trip in Slovenia after signing the pact of friendship between Hungary and Yugoslavia in Belgrade when he fell unconscious and was removed to a hospital. There he recovered and after consulting physicians again boarded the train.

The nature of his illness was not immediately determined. Countess Csaky was with her husband.

SOVIET ELECTIONS HELD

Moscow Reports Dissent Quelled in Ukraine and Karelia

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Communist party newspaper Pravda said Stalinist town and district Soviets were elected today in the first local elections in Western Ukraine and the Karelian Finnish Republic despite the fact that "remnants of the inimical classes tried to interfere with the development of the campaign."

In an editorial reviewing two months of election meetings, which were accompanied by a drive to speed up industrialization in the regions, Pravda said:

"By provocative rumors and despicable slander of the candidates, they tried to break down the preparation for the elections, but the electors themselves, led by the local Communists, immediately unmasked their plans."

Son of Dallin, Sculptor, Died in Battle of France

Fell in June, Father Hears; Was Stained-Glass Artist

ARLINGTON, Mass., Dec. 15 (AP).—Cyrus Dallin, seventy-nine-year-old sculptor of the widely known Indian statue, "Appeal to the Great Spirit," was notified by the State Department tonight that his son Arthur, a French Foreign Legion officer unreported since the Battle of France, died at Luzancy-sur-Marne on June 12. The message said only that Second Lieut. Dallin, who was forty-three and famous in his own right as a stained glass artist, had "died for France." It originated in the American Embassy at Vichy.

The younger Dallin, born in France, served with the French army during the World War, joining an ambulance unit at eighteen and later graduating from Fontainebleau military school with a second lieutenancy. He won a Croix de Guerre in that conflict.

In the interval between his military services, Lieut. Dallin lived in Boston and made stained glass windows for more than fifty churches in the United States.

80 Alien Students in U.S. Broadcast to Homelands

Send Christmas Greetings by Short-Wave Stations

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 15 (AP).—Eighty college students from foreign lands spoke Christmas greetings tonight to "the folks back home," many of them residents of European war zones.

Speaking over General Electric short-wave radio stations (WGEO and WGEA), the students greeted their families in twenty-eight nations including England, Sweden, Greece, Italy, Poland, Holland, Germany, Japan, Honolulu, Norway, Syria and South American countries.

Students of Vassar, Cornell, Mount Holyoke, Dartmouth, Union, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Syracuse, Skidmore, Bennington, Vermont and Russell Sage participated in the program.

Rafael Helidoro Valle, Mexico City newspaper man, appealed to Latin American countries for "a better understanding between the Americas" through "a greater recognition by each contingent of the virtues of the other."

Pact in Making To Link U.S. to Mexico Closely

Mutual Defense Plan May Be Effective in Year; Both Move 'Cautiously'

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15 (AP).—A mutual-defense understanding between Mexico and the United States, expected to shape into a far-reaching program of military and economic collaboration within the next year, was reported unofficially today to be under discussion between Mexico City and Washington.

A source close to the administration of President Manuel Avila Camacho described the two governments as moving "cautiously" toward an understanding under which:

Financial assistance from the United States might be accepted for improvement of existing naval bases, which would be at the disposal of the United States Navy for servicing, refueling and repairs.

Mexican air bases might be enlarged and made available for American short-range fighter planes operating between the United States and the Panama Canal Zone, or for naval planes in support of the fleet in the event of actual warfare off Mexico's Pacific Coast, in the Gulf of Mexico or in the Caribbean Sea.

Linked with these discussions, this source disclosed, further conversations are under way contemplating: A border agreement patterned after that between the United States and Canada; possible transfer of four American destroyers to Mexico; limited mechanization of the Mexican Army with American financial aid; exchange of naval, air and army officers for a better understanding of defense problems, and Mexican guaranties to American capital for investment in Mexico.

It was emphasized that no concrete agreement has been reached so far on any phase of the discussions, and, this source declared, no United States Administration, control, construction or leasing of bases in Mexico was contemplated.

The discussions were said to be centering in Washington in a relay of opinions between the State Department and Avila Camacho through Francisco Castillo Nájera, Mexican Ambassador at Washington.

It was said that distrust of the United States still was deep-seated among some Mexicans, and that neither government wished to act in haste.

Mexican naval bases, which this source said might be improved with American financial help, probably would be [illegible] at Puerto Magdalena, Lower [illegible]rnia, and at Acapulco, on the Pacific Coast of the State of Guerrero.

Air base facilities, it was said, might be expanded at Hermosillo, Guaymas, Mazatlan and Tapachula, forming a chain across Mexico from the United States to Guatemala.

An anchorage for light naval craft and air bases for naval planes has been suggested at the Islas Mujeres, just off the Yucatan Peninsula.

The Enterprise Quits Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 15 (AP)—The British cruiser Enterprise, a unit of the South Atlantic forces searching for German raiders, sailed this afternoon from Montevideo after having taken on fuel and provisions.

Red Cross Plans Aid To France and Spain

By LLOYD LEHRBAS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16 (Monday) (AP).—The American Red Cross has made tentative arrangements to send food ships to Europe—one to Spain and the other to unoccupied France—it was learned authoritatively today.

Actual departure of the ships depends on a successful outcome of negotiations in progress between the United States and British Governments, and the prospects are considered good.

Norman H. Davis

While unwilling to exert pressure on the British Government for a general lifting of the blockade, the State Department, it was learned, is seeking permission for an American ship to proceed to Marseilles with a cargo of condensed milk and concentrated vitamin products for under-nourished children in unoccupied France.

Seeking a continuance of Spain's neutrality, however, Britain has granted permits for some food shipments from South America to Spain, where need already is acute, and is understood to be willing to sanction the projected $1,000,000 shipload of foodstuffs from the United States.

Spain Hungry Already.

Since the American Red Cross is a neutral humanitarian organization Norman H. Davis, its chairman, is reported in informed quarters to be insisting that any Red Cross help must go "to all who are suffering in Europe."

(An authoritative American survey of food conditions in Europe, now before the State Department, reported that none of the German-invaded countries would face actual starvation for another five to six months. The State Department, it was said, would therefore defer any action on the relief plans for those countries two or three months.

(The same survey emphasized, however, that Spaniards already were going hungry, with the situation daily growing worse, and that there was an urgent need for milk and vitamin products for children in unoccupied France.)

The Red Cross has in this war rendered assistance to Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Finland, Greece, Switzerland and Canada, it was pointed out, and offered assistance to Germany, which replied it needed no help.

An Associated Press dispatch from Petsamo, Finland, last night said that 13 "American" ships were unloading supplies there. The State Department, however, denied there were any U. S. ships in that Arctic port.

ROOSEVELT HINTS OF GRAVE CRISIS IN TALK

Return In March "If World Survives," He Tells Warm Springs Group

President Makes Statement After Hull Report. Leaves For Capital

[By the Associated Press]

Warm Springs, Ga., Dec. 15—President Roosevelt had a long telephone conversation with Secretary Hull in Washington today and later told patients at the Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Victims here he would spend two weeks with them in March "if the world survives."

The remark was made extemporaneously in a short talk at a luncheon, with no amplification to indicate whether any special significance should be attached to it.

Three hours later the President departed for the national Capital by special train. At the station he told the crowd he hoped to get back for a couple of weeks in March "if things go all right." He also told a personal friend a moment before leaving, commenting on international conditions, that he was "trying to keep things steady."

1939 Statement Recalled

Leaving Warm Springs for Washington in the spring of 1939 Mr. Roosevelt spoke somewhat prophetically when he asserted he would be back in the fall if there were no war. A few months later European nations were battling, but the President came to Warm Springs anyway.

Hull made his first verbal report to the Chief Executive in two weeks in this morning's conference by telephone. What phases of international conditions and diplomatic problems they discussed were not disclosed.

A special train brought the Chief Executive here at 9 A. M. from Charleston, S. C., where he ended yesterday a 4,000-mile inspection cruise of Caribbean and Atlantic defense outposts.

Faces Busy Time

His talk with Hull was a prelude to Mr. Roosevelt's consideration of numerous items of Government business upon his return to Washington tomorrow afternoon.

It will be so late when the President reaches Washington that aides said he probably would have no engagements tomorrow, unless he saw Hull, but that he expected to buckle down to work on a heavy schedule Tuesday.

Waving to friends and villagers as he left the train this morning, Mr. Roosevelt entered his own specially equipped auto, its Georgia license plates bearing the initials F. D. R. as their only inscription, and drove to the Warm Springs Foundation.

Patients Greet Him

It was anything but warm at Warm Springs, but patients were assembled on the porch of Georgia Hall, the foundation's administration building, to greet the President.

Accompanying him were Basil O'Connor, of New York, his former law partner, who is vice-president of the National Foundation for Control of Infantile Paralysis; L. C. Haughey, manager of the foundation here, and members of his secretarial staff.

After driving out to the Little White House on Pine Mountain, he toured the foundation grounds and returned to Georgia Hall for the lunch with the patients.

Shakes Hands With All

Mr. Roosevelt's afternoon schedule included a visit to his farm, several miles from the foundation, and a meeting with the foundation's trustees.

He had skipped his usual Thanksgiving visit to Warm Springs because at the time he still was adhering to his self-imposed rule of getting no farther than twelve hours by train from the Capital.

That rule was broken when he took the cruise, but the President said he could fly back to Washington if an emergency arose.

Foreign Trade Zone Declared Successful

Mayor LaGuardia Gets Report Of Ten-Month Survey On Benefits to New York

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—America's foreign-trade zone No. 1 "has demonstrated definitely its value as a stimulant to trade and commerce," declared a report on its administration submitted today to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia.

"This is no longer a matter of prophesy; it is the record of accomplishment," said William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, and John McKenzie, Commissioner of Docks, who conducted a ten-month survey of the free-port system in New York.

Under foreign-trade zone laws, importers are allowed to enter goods into a specified area without paying customs duties, provided the goods are not brought into domestic commerce. New York's four-year-old foreign-trade zone on Staten Island, long an object of controversy by shipping men and warehousing concerns, is the only one in the United States.

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:

Our bombing aircraft have heavily raided all Italian landing grounds and airdromes in the advanced area in the Middle East, and in addition Bardia [in Libya] was selected for a particularly heavy attack. About fifty CR-42's [Italian planes] were on patrol over Bardia but our bombers persisted in their attacks, causing heavy damage.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground at Derna and others were severely damaged. One fighter squadron with our advanced troops alone accounted for fourteen S-79's and four CR-42's. Three more S-79's and three CR-42's were shot down by other squadrons.

From these operations only three of our aircraft failed to return safely, but it is probable that at least one is safe on our side of the lines.

Cotrone Harbor [in Italy] was raided for the first time by our bombers on the night of Dec. 13-14. On the same night aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm made a successful attack on Tripoli [in Libya], securing direct hits on two ships.

British Army Headquarters issued this communique:

Operations are proceeding on the Libyan frontier, where our troops continue to press the enemy. A dust storm is raging and visibility is bad.

Other fronts: No change in the situation.

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The text of an Admiralty communiqué:

The following has been received from the Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean:

Our naval forces have been continuing operations along the [African] coast in support of the army between Sidi Barrani and Bardia. A night bombardment of Bardia was carried out with successful results. An abortive attack was made on a naval unit by E-boats and was driven off.

The submarine Naiade, which attempted to interfere with these operations, was immediately sunk by our destroyers.

Fleet Air Arm aircraft successfully attacked Tripoli the night of Dec. 13-14. Four tons of bombs were dropped and three direct hits on ships alongside were observed, as well as explosions and damage to warehouses. Ships in the harbor were also well bombed.

Units of the Fleet Air Arm have also been operating with the Royal Air Force in attacks on the Libyan coast.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué:

Enemy activity over this country last night was slight. In the early evening bombs were dropped in a town on the Thames Estuary. Several houses were damaged and a few people were killed and others injured. Elsewhere very little damage was done and very few casualties have been reported.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

No bombs have been dropped in any part of the country during daylight today.

The Air Ministry issued this communiqué:

Last night small formations of Coastal Command aircraft attacked the enemy-occupied ports of Brest and Lorient. All our aircraft returned safely.

ATHENS, Dec. 15 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:

The Albanian port of Valona was raided by Royal Air Force aircraft twice yesterday. In a fierce attack bombs fell among military stores and in a motor transport park. A column of black smoke was seen to rise from the motor-transport concentration and, although clouds prevented full observation on the effects of bombing, army barracks were seen to be hit.

In a second attack an airdrome was bombed, all bombs falling in the target area, and enemy aircraft about to take off spun around on their wing tips and stopped.

From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued this communiqué today:

Successful local fighting occurred at the front and new heights were occupied. The number of prisoners was considerable, and a number of machine guns and mortars have fallen into our hands.

The Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué:

No raids on Greece today.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 15 (AP)—A communiqué issued by the Italian High Command:

After the evacuation of Sidi Barrani, Italian and English troops yesterday, the sixth day of a great battle, fought a bloody combat from dawn to sunset in the desert zone of Fort Capuzzo, Solum and Bardia. Attacks and counter-attacks were carried out without stops. The battlefield was strewn with groups of burning enemy tanks and armored cars.

But enemy pressure is not yet lessened.

Aviation worked feverishly with an admirable spirit of sacrifice that distinguished it, bombing and fighting ceaselessly. In yesterday's fighting eleven enemy planes were shot down in flames by our chasers. A survey of figures shows that twelve enemy planes were shot down the day before. Six of our bombers failed to return. The enemy made bombing raids on Bardia and Tripoli. Two enemy planes were downed over the latter city.

On the Greek front enemy attacks in various sectors were thrown back by our counter-attacks, during which the enemy suffered heavy losses. Our air formations carried out bombings with continuous efficiency against concentrations of Greek troops, supply lines and motor columns cooperating with land troops. Our picchiatelli [bombers] broke up road connections and bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops. Other squadrons hit a viaduct on the Salonika-Athens Railway line.

In East Africa our airmen bombed enemy military objectives in the Gallabat zone. On the Sudan border there was patrol and artillery activity. The enemy made air raids on some places in Eritrea without causing victims or notable damages.

The submarine Neghelli, under the command of Captain Carlo Ferraguti, torpedoed and sank an enemy cruiser of the Southampton type off the Egyptian coast.

Last night Naples was subjected to three air raids, with bombs being dropped on the port and incendiary bombs on the city. In the port a warship of medium tonnage was hit. Damages were not important, but some fifty of the crew are dead and wounded. A small motor sailboat was hit by another bomb and was sunk.

Fires in the upper stories of some dwellings were immediately put out through prompt intervention of firemen. Eight civilians were injured. The conduct of the population was exemplary.

A supplementary communiqué stated:

Today's war bulletin discloses that hard, bloody fighting is going on on the Cyrenaican [Libyan] frontier. As always, our war bulletins tell the entire truth in good as well as bad fortune. All speculations, enemy propaganda and guesses made regarding the great battle in progress on the Cyrenaican border therefore seem premature. This battle will last several days yet, maybe even more than a week. It therefore is necessary that calm, impartial observers reserve their judgment for the final outcome.

Italian forces in Libya, aided by faithful Libyan troops, are fighting with extreme courage, contending the ground with the enemy hand to hand and contrib-

30.24—6449

30.24—6449

uting effectively to the wearing down of his mechanized and human forces.

It is believed that the Italian forces actually engaged in fighting and those large numbers that are in reserve are more than enough to meet the situation.

With special reference to today's war bulletin, there is emphasized again the truthfulness of our communiqués, which mention even heavy damages suffered.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

Unfavorable weather hampered the activity of the German Air Force in mining British harbors.

On Saturday individual planes attacked several war-important objectives in South and Middle England, some flying especially low. One Middle England industrial plant was effectively hit by heavier caliber bombs.

No enemy planes flew over German territory. The enemy threw bombs at two places in occupied territory, without damage.

BERLIN, Monday, Dec. 16 (AP)—A communiqué said today:

During the evening of Dec. 15 a number of British planes, making use of a weather situation that provided cloud coverage, sought to attack the German capital.

Owing to the strong anti-aircraft defense, they were compelled to turn off northward and southward. Only a few planes managed to fly over one Berlin suburb, where only leaflets were dropped.

British Ask U.S. Cash Aid

EXACT NATURE OF REQUEST IS NOT DISCLOSED

Morgenthau Says Official News on It Must Come From White House.

NOT DEFINED AS A LOAN

Treasury Head Repeats an Earlier Statement That Congress Must Approve Any Aid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The British Government, it was learned today from official quarters, has made a formal request to the United States for financial assistance.

The information came from highly placed persons who declined to be quoted by name.

The amount and the exact nature of the request were not disclosed, except that it was hinted the request could not be defined as an application for a "loan."

Reporters immediately asked Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau about the request. While he would not make a direct reply for quotation, he hinted broadly that the reporters had received correct information.

In recent weeks the Secretary had engaged in repeated by-play with newspaper men about the British not having asked for loans up to certain hours.

His 'Clock Has Stopped.'

Asked again today whether a loan request had been made up to 4 P. M., Eastern standard time, he replied: "My clock has stopped."

The implication of the statement was pointed out to him, and he said again: "All I can say is my clock stopped."

Mr. Morgenthau indicated that any official statement about the question of financial aid to Great Britain would have to come from the White House.

He said he had not talked to any congressional leaders and reiterated a statement of last week that no aid could be given without congressional approval.

Mr. Morgenthau told reporters last week that he had relayed to a group of high defense and fiscal officials secret data on British financial resources given him by Sir Frederick Phillips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury.

No Comment on Outright Gift.

Mr. Morgenthau was asked today what the reaction of the other officials was to the report.

"Nobody fainted," the Secretary replied.

Asked about proposals to give money to the British, rather than lending it, Mr. Morgenthau said: "I have no comment on that."

Britain's need for airplanes, ships, munitions and other materials which Britain must buy in the United States for successful prosecution of the war.

"Such supplies will be needed at a constantly increasing pace and the British government is naturally anxious to make as full use as possible of the vast resources of the United States.

"This desire to make the greatest possible use of United States, as well as British, production inevitably raises the problem of dollar exchange which Sir Frederick Phillips has come over to discuss.

"His conversations involve the presentation of data enabling the United States Treasury to compare Britain's existing resources with her estimated needs."

Financial experts explained that dollar exchange maneuvers might involve purchase by the United States of British-owned American securities, thereby giving Britain dollars with which to pay for its purchase of United States war materiels.

It was said that if such purchases reach large proportions, Britain might find it difficult to buy sufficient dollars—either in exchange for pounds or British-owned American securities—without depressing either the British pound or American securities.

British Agency Reports Dollar Exchange Is Need

Outlines Problem of Obtaining Planes, Ships and Arms

By The Associated Press

A statement issued in New York last night by the British press services said that British official circles pointed out that the problem of United States financial aid to Great Britain is one of dollar exchange, closely linked with the need for airplanes, ships and other war materials. The press service statement said:

"British official circles, when asked for their reaction on reports received in London from Washington stating that 'formal application for financial assistance, had been made to the United States government and that this assistance would not necessarily take the form of a loan, pointed out that the whole question was one of dollar exchange.

"This was not an independent question but flowed directly from

Dressed in full army uniform, he set up his own German guard from his entourage, which filled four cars. The Nazis took positions outside his hotel with short-barreled rifles in readiness.

He stopped at a hotel close to the Hotel du Parc, seat of the Petain Government.

Fate of Vichy in Balance.

BERNE, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The fate of conquered France's Vichy government and possibly even total Nazi occupation of her soil was believed here today to depend on how the Axis takes the week end upheaval in the Cabinet of Chief of State Philippe Petain.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's representative in Paris, Otto Abetz, arrived in Vichy today to talk to Petain. Berlin's approval of the ouster of Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, observers said, may hinge on what the French Chief of State tells Abetz.

Diplomatic reports reaching here said that Laval, at first reported under guard in his own home, now was rumored to be a prisoner in Chateau de Pellevoison, along with the Republican leaders who face war guilt charges in the impending Riom trials which Laval himself advocated.

Authorized spokesmen in Berlin said that the Laval dismissal came as a surprise and that until the German Government has been fully informed of what it means the German press will not even report that Laval is out, succeeded as Foreign Minister by Pierre-Etienne Flandin. A special reason for Germany's reserve, they said, is that France has made only a truce with Germany and peace has not yet been re-established.

Banned German Troops

Fears that Germany eventually might occupy all of France stemmed from Petain's reported refusal to let Germany send troops through unoccupied France to aid Italian forces in Libya and Greece. Nazi preference for a route through France, instead of through Italy, was said to be to protect Italian home morale.

Although France is a beaten nation, informed persons here pointed out, transit of troops through the unoccupied zone without Vichy's consent would involve elaborate precautions both to maintain secrecy and to protect the Nazi column from sabotage. While railroads in the occupied zone are closely watched and partly operated by Germany, army railroads and all naval bases and ports in unoccupied France are completely in the hands of Frenchmen.

Diplomatic advices from Vichy said that Marshal Petain and his Ministers considered but turned down the German request on letting the troops pass because they looked upon it as an Axis attempt to obtain a hold on the French Mediterranean bases.

The new Minister of the Interior, Marcel Peyrouton, used the word "delicate" to describe the country's position in warning newspapers to be careful in their handling of a swift-moving series of events today.

These events included:

1. The announcement from Vichy that Marshal Petain intended to establish a consultative assembly to share what he described as "certain responsibilities" with him and his ministers.

2. The long awaited return of the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte's only son from Vienna to Paris which was said by informed spokesmen at Vichy to have been an important factor in the crisis which led to Laval's ouster last Saturday.

Dignitaries of France and Germany solemnly accompanied the remains of "L'Aiglon"—the Little Eagle—to Les Invalides in Paris, to lie beside the ashes of his father, placed beneath the great dome of the museum just 100 years ago.

Admiral Jean Darlan, French naval secretary, represented Petain, and received the coffin from Abetz. The body was returned at Hitler's personal direction, and French Ambassador Fernand de Brinon expressed gratitude, terming it the four hours. Her condition was not considered serious.

Despite the developments, it was announced by Capt. Vyvyam Drury, the Duke's *aide-de-camp*, that the Duke and Duchess and their party would sail for Nassau Tuesday afternoon on the Southern Cross, yacht owned by Axel Wenner-Gren, Swedish industrialist. They came here from Nassau last Tuesday on the same vessel.

A press representative of the Duke issued the following statement regarding the Duchess:

"Due, doubtless, to the activities attendant upon the move from St. Francis Hospital to the hotel, further slight complications developed late yesterday afternoon in the condition of the jawbone.

"As a result the Duchess of Windsor was ordered by Dr. Cartee to her bed. Later that evening, Dr. Cartee visited the Duchess and advised a full twenty-four-hours' complete rest."

Duchess Returns To Her Bed On Doctor's Instructions

Excitement Of Leaving Hospital For Hotel Results In Development Of Slight Complication

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Dec. 15—The Duchess of Windsor, who underwent a major dental operation last Tuesday, has returned to bed on her doctor's instructions.

It was understood that the excitement of leaving St. Francis Hospital at Miami Beach yesterday and moving to a Coral Gables hotel caused a loosening of a blood clot which forms after such operations.

Considerable pain resulted and Dr. Horace L. Cartee instructed her last night to remain in bed at least twenty-

Hitler Speeds Envoy to Vichy to See Petain

Abetz Hastens From Paris as Fate of France Hangs in Balance—Nazi Press Shuns Any Mention of Laval's Ouster.

VICHY, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's Ambassador in Paris, arrived here today with his staff, receiving military honors from a French detachment as they crossed the Allier River bridge.

Expressing belief that Abetz's visit had an extremely important bearing on future negotiations between Germany and France, observers said that they expected him to inform the French Government of Germany's attitude toward the dismissal of Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Abetz is the first important German official to visit Vichy since the armistice.

gesture of a great leader.

The French press, giving prominence to the ceremony today, said that Hitler "invited Marshal Petain to attend the solemn ceremony" but that "circumstances prevented" the French leader from doing so.

GUNS AT READY, NAZIS ESCORT ABETZ TO VICHY

Troops Guard Envoy As He Visits Petain In Wake Of Laval Ouster

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, France, Dec. 16—Rigidly disciplined Nazi troops, clicking heels and with sub-machine guns at the ready, swept into this little provisional capital tonight to guard Ambassador Otto Abetz on a visit that may set France on a new course dictated by the Axis.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Some observers outside of France suggested that the Abetz visit might foreshadow total German occupation of France.]

It was the first time since France capitulated last June that such an official German party of military bearing had arrived from across the demarcation line in occupied France, although German officers have been seen about Vichy in the past.

Expected To See Petain

As Adolf Hitler's personal agent in Paris, Abetz was expected shortly to see Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of state. It was believed that Petain would learn from him the German attitude toward the French Cabinet shakeup that ousted Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier and successor-designate to Petain.

The French Government maintained official silence on Abetz's visit, and officials said there probably would be no communique tonight.

The censorship generally, however, was considerably relaxed for the first time since Laval's resignation last week end.

Arrive In Four Cars

Abetz and his party of soldiers arrived in four automobiles which slid to a halt in front of a hotel near the French "capitol," the Hotel Du Parc.

Germans, guns in hand, mounted guard at the doorway, and the splendidly uniformed Abetz stepped down.

There also were French guards and French officers at the door, and the surrounding streets were filled with French policemen and plain-clothes men.

German journalists stiffly gave the Nazi salute, to which Abetz responded. The German guards gave the saluto to the French soldiers, who stood at rigid attention.

Civilians Look On

A silent little knot of French civilians hung about, watching, but drifted away when the German automobiles were driven elsewhere for the night. No attempt was made to disperse the small crowd.

Although there was silence concerning the nature of the visit, some French officials privately expressed the opinion that the conversations would be highly important for the future of German-conquered France.

Others suggested that Abetz might merely be seeking orientation concerning the new makeup of the Government, in which Pierre-Etienne Flandin succeeded Laval as Foreign Minister, and the post of Vice-Premier was abolished.

It was recalled also that Abetz was one of the principal negotiators with Laval in his recent Paris conversations concerning closer collaboration with Germany.

Fate Of Vichy Believed To Hang On Conference

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 16 (AP)—Adolf Hitler sent Otto Abetz, his Paris representative, to Vichy today for conferences with Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of state, and foreign observers here believed the visit might mean life or death for the reorganized French Government—possibly even total Nazi occupation of France.

What the future holds for the old marshal's regime, these observers said, hinges on what explanation he gives Abetz, sometimes called the "unofficial king of France," regarding the sudden dismissal of Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

[Editor's Note—A New York Times dispatch from Bern says Abetz went to Vichy because Petain refused to send a representative to see the Germans in Paris.]

Germany Surprised

Authorized sources in Berlin said the Cabinet upheaval at Vichy came as a surprise. They said also that not until Germany has obtained full information concerning the purpose, intentions and effects of the change, would the Nazi press even be permitted to publish the news of Laval's dismissal.

The special reason for Germany's reserve, these informants said, lies in the fact that France has merely reached a truce with Germany and that peace has not yet been established. They said also that France is a country largely occupied by German troops and that any change in the Vichy Foreign Ministry "naturally constitutes a milestone in French contemporary history.

Speculation Useless

German-French relations may or may not be affected decisively by Petain's action, the Berlin officials said, and added that any speculation is useless.

Berlin reports indicated the Germans are unconvinced that France, minus Laval, remained a likely recruit for the Axis-projected "new order in Europe."

Abetz, the first important German official to visit Vichy since the armistice, presumably was to determine whether Petain's assurance that nothing is changed in French-German relations could be taken at face value.

Action Predicted

The belief was expressed in some diplomatic quarters here that to reassure the Germans, the marshal would have to follow his statement with action. This might include giving Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Laval's successor as Foreign Minister, the same power in the Government previously enjoyed by the ousted Minister as Vice-Premier.

If Abetz's report to the Nazi Führer should be unsatisfactory, diplomats in Bern believed that Germany, to keep France in line, might threaten:

Complete occupation of France.

Harsher peace terms than the relatively moderate settlement reported offered Laval in return for French "collaboration" with the Axis.

Hitler May Hesitate

With Gen. Maxime Weygand still the unchallenged boss of French Africa, diplomatic observers reasoned Hitler might hesitate actually to impose either penalty.

Occupation of all France would increase Germany's administrative headaches without giving her any important advantage, it was said.

Possession of France's southern ports might provide bases for German aid to Italy in the Mediterranean, but it was pointed out Hitler still would face the problem of sending troops to Africa through the British fleet.

The other side of the picture, as viewed here, is that either total occupation of France or the threat of a harsher settlement to replace the existing armistice arrangement would lead to the total collapse of the Vichy Government.

Weygand A Factor

In such event, it is believed the Nazis would be compelled to weigh the possibilities of Weygand cutting the French African empire loose from the mother country and following an independent policy, backed by his still-intact colonial forces.

Italy would find Weygand's army behind her back in Libya—an eventuality she would consider with particular disfavor.

Laval was reported to have advanced the proposal—flatly refused by Petain — for the passage of German troops through unoccupied France instead of directly through Italy to protect Italian morale at home.

Since his ouster Saturday, Laval is rumored held a prisoner in Chateau de Pellevoison, along with the Republican leaders who face "war guilt" charges in the impending Riom trials.

It was Laval himself who advocated the trials.

Reich Holds Back News

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (AP).—Until the German government has full information concerning the purpose, intentions and effect of the change in France's foreign ministry, the German press will not even carry the news of Vice-Premier Laval's resignation, authorized sources here said today.

They reported that the French Cabinet change came as a surprise, and asserted that a special reason for Germany's reserve lay in the fact that France had made a truce with Germany but peace had not yet been established.

Authorized German spokesmen were silent tonight on the mission at Vichy of Ambassador Otto Abetz, and they declined to indicate whether his purpose was to obtain information on the political developments in the French capital or to present some German viewpoint. His presence at Vichy was not officially disclosed here.

Italian Version of Ouster

ROME, Dec. 16 (AP).—The newspaper "Il Messaggero" suggested today that royalist opposition to Pierre Laval might have caused his dismissal last week by Chief of State Petain. The paper reported that serious differences among the ministers had split Petain's Cabinet in recent weeks, while the royalist party, Action Francaise, was particularly hostile to Laval.

Former War Minister Louis Felix Maurin, closely associated with Petain, campaigned against Laval, "Il Messaggero" said, and Paul Baudouin, who had given up the Foreign Ministry to Laval, was a member of Action Francaise.

The newspaper said other French Cabinet changes were expected.

Francois-Poncet Called

BERNE, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Swiss press carried reports from Vichy today saying that Andre Francois-Poncet, a former French Ambassador at Rome and a leading figure in pre-war diplomacy, has been called from his Grenoble home to Vichy by Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State for the Office of State and supervisor of press, radio and motion pictures. There was no indication, however, as to whether Francois-Poncet would be assigned to a special diplomatic or other mission or would serve in a consulting capacity.

Spaniards Hint Reich Reaction on Laval Shift

Say Germany Can't Remain Neutral on Policy

MADRID, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Spanish newspaper "Informaciones," in a dispatch from Berlin, said today that the ousting of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval by Marshal Henri Petain "could provoke repercussions in future Franco-German relations," since Germany "cannot maintain a neutral position respecting Vichy's foreign policy."

Great prominence was given here to Vichy political news and many newspapers printed long articles from Berlin correspondents.

"The more critical the hour in the Mediterranean, the more important to the whole Continent are these unexpected changes in the French political stage," the "Alcazar's" Berlin correspondent wrote.

Swiss Line to France Reopens

VICHY, Dec. 16 (AP).—German authorities permitted resumption yesterday of passenger traffic on the Bellegarde-Geneva Railroad line—only direct rail connection between Switzerland and unoccupied France. The line passes through a narrow strip of German-occupied territory. The line had been reopened after the end of the fighting in France but service was suspended a few weeks later.

BRITISH TAKE CAPUZZO, FASCIST FORT IN LIBYA, AND PUSH ON FOR BARDIA

Capture Stronghold And Crush Last Important Opposition Inside Egypt By Overwhelming Bitterly Fighting Italian Garrison At Salum

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 16—Britain's army of the Nile claimed its first big victory on Italian colonial soil today and simultaneously crushed the last important Fascist threat inside Egypt's borders by capturing Fort Capuzzo, just within Libya, and overwhelming the bitterly fighting Italian garrison at Salum, five miles from the Libyan border.

DEC 17 1940

Thus with one stroke reported in a bare announcement at British headquarters, troops of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Middle East commander, seized two points of a triangle of Fascist resistance in the western desert and on the Libyan frontier.

British advance guards were reported sweeping on into Libya and the next probable objective of the advancing British apparently was Bardia, Libyan port and key Fascist base.

Back To Where They Started 3 Months Ago

The British spearheads of motorized desert troops were reported to have set the Italians back at some points to where they started from more than three months ago.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian commander in Libya, had been reported strongly intrenched in Salum and his men put up what the British said was a terrific battle before their pocket of resistance was taken.

While fighting was going on around Salum and Fort Capuzzo, British units were reported to have swept around them into Libya.

R. A. F. Hammers At Italian Bases

At the same time, the Royal Air Force was reported hammering Italian bases without letup.

R. A. F. bombers delivered a smashing attack upon Bardia and their planes were said to be penetrating farther into the Italian colony.

When the British began their surprise offensive across the western desert a week ago today, the Italians were authorita-

30.24-6451

30.24—6451

British Report Warships Hit in Naples Raid; Rain Slows Troops Driving Deeper Into Libya

Severe Fighting Rages in Rain From Salum to Bardia Across the Border—Rome Admits Pressure Is Unrelieved.

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Five direct hits on a concentration of cruisers and destroyers in a British air raid on the Italian port of Naples on Saturday night were reported today by an R. A. F. communique.

It said that two Italian battleships also were attacked in the raid, but did not claim any direct hits on them. The five hits on the smaller war vessels, the communique said, resulted in four large explosions.

[An Italian communique admitted yesterday that one warship of medium tonnage had been damaged and fifty of its crew killed or injured and that a small motor sailboat had been sunk in three British air attacks on Naples on Saturday night.]

The R. A. F. communique said that one British bomber had dumped its entire load close to a battleship, and that bomb bursts caused fires on the jetty to which the big vessels were moored.

Bardia Also Is Attacked.

British planes also attacked Italian airdromes in the western desert of Egypt yesterday and caused "considerable damage in a raid on Bardia," the communique said.

Vanguards of Britain's army are well across the border into Libya, a General Headquarters communique reported today at the start of the second week of the British drive.

The Italians, however, were admitted still to be holding strongly defended positions about Salum, Egyptian port five miles east of the frontier in the coast sector, where heavy fighting has been going on for three days and three nights.

After fightin gyesterday almost blindly through dust storms, British forces were said to be forging ahead today in rain in the Salum—Fort Capuzzo—Bardia sector. The communique said that bad weather still was causing poor visibility.

[The Italian High Command reported bitter fighting in Libya, with heavy casualties inflicted on the British attackers by Italian warplanes.]

Rain Handicaps Attack.

Military sources said that the British wanted to keep the Italians on the run and that the desert rain might cause some delay. The advance is expected to slow down in any case, however, because of mopping-up operations and the extended communications lines.

It is mid-winter and the rainy season in North Africa now. Normally, rain falls for three or four days and is followed by three weeks of bright sunshine.

The Italian troops, battered almost incessantly by the big guns of British warships ranging along the coast, were said to be fighting desperately in an effort to halt the British drive near the Libyan frontier.

Fight for Bardia Expected.

British headquarters did not disclose whether Marshal Rodolfo Graziani had re-enforced his frontier stand from his large reservoir of Libyan reserves. The belief was expressed, however, that the Italian commander would make a determined effort to save Bardia.

Salum, military observers said, would be a valuable prize to the British. It offers a deep water port to which the British Mediterranean fleet could ferry troops and supplies, saving the long haul across the desert from Matruh.

Salum an Important Base.

These spokesmen said that if Salum fell to the British they would probably consolidate their position there to safeguard their gangplank to the sea before attempting another major thrust to the west.

Pilots returning from Bardia said they had had to fight their way through at least fifty Italian fighter planes. A communique yesterday said that twenty-four Italian planes had been shot down and two destroyed on the ground. One British squadron alone was credited with downing fourteen tri-motored Savoia bombers and four Fiat fighters.

Three British planes were reported missing.

Italians Admit Bitter Fighting.

ROME, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Bitter fighting in Libya was reported by the Italian High Command today.

The British, it was acknowledged, "have continued pressure" along the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, but their attacks were stated to have been made under bombardment of Italian planes, which inflicted heavy casualties.

The Italian people, notified only yesterday that their North African forces had been driven back to Libya, still awaited word whether Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's reserves were able to stem the British advance. The High Command told them yesterday that the battle, the fiercest for Italian troops since the world war, "will last several days yet—maybe even more than a week."

tively reported to have 250,000 men, all told, in the Libyan army.

Of these, the British believe that less than 100,000 were involved in the present fighting, with the remainder scattered along the length and breadth of the vast Libyan desert.

Upward of 30,000 must be deducted as prisoners in the week's fighting, not including any prisoners captured at Salum and Fort Capuzzo and a large number of casualties.

Britain's air command in the Middle East also reported sharp blows against Italy.

Bomb Ships At Naples

Bucking bad weather Saturday night, an R. A. F. communique said, British bombers stabbed at the Italian west coast port of Naples and scored five square hits on a concentration of cruisers and destroyers. Four "large explosions" resulted, it said.

Two battleships also were attacked at Naples, the communique added. While making no claims of having hit either of them, it asserted that one plane dumped its whole load close to one and that bomb hits set fire to a jetty to which both were moored.

Bad weather apparently has dogged the British offensive, but good weather or bad, the British are expected to slow down their pace to mop up and protect their lengthened communication lines.

Midwinter Rainy Season

Other military sources said Sunday's sandstorms had become rain today in the Salum-Fort Capuzzo-Bardia sector.

This is the desert's midwinter rainy season, when downpours of three or four days can be expected, followed by weeks of bright sunshine.

Despite the bad weather, British planes backed up the land forces. Among objectives reported bombed in Africa were said to have been Bardia, Tobruk and Derna. Italy's chain of ports in Libya. Fierce fires visible for sixty miles were declared left blazing at Bardia.

The British vanguard consists mostly of tanks, armored cars and trucks carrying troops and artillery.

News Satisfactory

News of its progress was scant but what came through was satisfactory, military sources said.

One wounded soldier back from the front said it was a remarkable sight to see long columns of trucks carrying prisoners to the rear.

"We all had the impression that the Italians had no heart for the fight," he said.

Two soldiers taking thirty Italian officers and men to the British base became separated from the convoy in a sandstorm. They were only lightly armed but the Italian officers produced maps and compasses and helped navigate the trucks safely to Matruh.

Rome Navy Considerable Force Yet, British Admit

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—British naval circles commenting on Saturday night's R. A. F. raid on Italian warships at Naples, acknowledged tonight that the Italian fleet "remains a not inconsiderable force" capable of doing great damage if properly handled.

This frank admission of an enemy's sea strength was made as the Air Ministry and Admiralty claimed at least forty-five "casualties" inflicted on the Italian fleet in attacks up to, but not including, the Naples foray.

List Of Italian "Casualties"

The joint Air Ministry-Admiralty list of Italian "casualties" prior to the Naples raid was:

Four battleships damaged.
One cruiser sunk, four damaged.
Ten destroyers sunk, four damaged.
Twenty-four submarines sunk, others probably damaged.

This leaves, the British say, a "not inconsiderable" and presumably undamaged fleet as follows:

Two battleships.
Sixteen cruisers.
About 119 destroyers.
Eighty submarines.

Although the British respect the strength of this fleet, they are eager to bring it into action, naval circles added, but the Italians "have proved experts at keeping out of corners."

Huge Supplies Left by Fascists At Sidi Barrani

Writer There Says British Got Double the Material Used in Ousting Italians

By Edward Kennedy

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES AT SIDI BARRANI, Egypt, Dec. 16 (AP).—Here lies the wreckage of Premier Benito Mussolini's plan for the conquest of Egypt.

In this village—where the desert meets the sea and where the Italians had made their main stronghold in the strip of Egypt they occupied as a starting point for their invasion—and for miles around it are strewn enormous quantities of Italian supplies.

Vehicles, from carts to five-ton trucks, some of them intact and some wrecked, stand on all sides in the desert. Guns of all sizes, tanks, armored cars, countless cases of munitions and machinery, vast food stocks—everything a modern army needs—are here and in British hands.

[The British government announced capture of Sidi Barrani last Wednesday night after three days of fighting.]

British officers said they were astonished at the amount of supplies the Italians had brought in. It greatly exceeded the British estimates.

British Are Using Loot

The total war material captured in Egypt is more than double what was used by the British in driving the Fascists out of the country, the officers said.

Much of the material captured has already been put into service by the British, mainly for the staggering job of feeding and transporting the endless lines of prisoners (of which the British said Saturday there were more than 26,000). The rest of it is being sorted out.

On the shore here are two plants for distilling seawater, housed in tents big enough to cover a three-ring circus. In the three months while they occupied the region, the Italians planted water pipelines along the seventy-mile strip of desert and built roads, fortifications and camps. All this was labor lost, for the strip now has been wrested from them by numerically weaker British forces.

Nibeiwa, fifteen miles south of Sidi Barrani, fell to the British in an hour of fighting last Monday morning, and that was the key to victory. The British went on to take the east and west forts at Tummar, where stronger resistance, including a counter-attack by twelve tanks, was encountered but overcome. That night the tired British fighters bivouacked in the desert between here and Tummar.

While they rested, the British fleet shelled Sidi Barrani throughout the night, giving the Italians a preview of what was to come.

With the dawn the British column, made up entirely of English and Scottish regiments—started for Sidi Barrani, with tanks leading the way. Two-thirds of a mile south of here they came under fire from Italians entrenched on a ridge. The Fascist forces—two legions of Blackshirts and a division of Libyans—outnumbered the attacking British about four to one.

Battle Seven Hours for Ridge

Sidi Barrani was encircled at the time, since another unit had cut through to the coast west of the town, and another had just taken Maktila, on the coast ten miles to the east—but the attacking troops did not know that.

After seven hours of hard fighting, in which, the British said, the Blackshirts fought well and inflicted considerable casualties, the British drove them back and took the ridge at 2 p. m.

"When we got on the ridge, we saw the town and the blue sea behind it, and this gave us confidence," an officer said. "But the tanks left us to make a flank attack on the Italians, so we had less protection.

"We owe a lot to the R. A. F. They kept enemy planes off us for most of the time.

"Then a terrible dust storm came up, and it was a blessing, as the dust made us invisible to the enemy at 200 yards."

Outfought and weary, various Italian detachments began to give in, and by nightfall Sidi Barrani was in the hands of the British, though many groups remained to be rounded up. The final clean-up came Wednesday, when a British column marching westward along the coast arrived after having taken Maktila against strong resistance.

On Wednesday, Gen. Gallino, Italian Corps commander for Egypt, captured with his staff, asked permission to address his troops, and, in a pathetic speech, thanked his men for their struggle.

As Lively on Ground As in Egypt's Skies

LONDON, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—This log was reported by the Air Ministry News Service today for a British pilot of an eight-gun Royal Air Force fighter:

He shot down six Italian CR 42's in fifteen minutes over the western desert;

Then he was forced to land in British-occupied territory;

The next day, the truck on which he was returning to his base ran safely over a land mine, but the next car in line was blown up.

The following day the pilot was back fighting with his squadron.

CAIRO, EGYPT, DEC. 16-(AP)-AMIDST PROLONGED CHEERING FROM ALL PARTIES IN THE HOUSE, DRAHMED MAHER PASHA, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WAS SENDING CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SPEAKER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE BRITISH VICTORIES IN THE WESTERN DESERT.

FD329PES

DEC 17 1940

GREEKS REPORT NEW GAINS ON BOTH FLANKS

Italian General And Colonel Killed In Defense Of Key Hill

Hellenic Forces Battle Through Snow In Drive On Elbasani

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 16—Smashing new advances on both ends of the Albanian battlefront were reported tonight by the men of Greece battling retreating Italians in near Arctic conditions.

An Italian general and a colonel were killed, military dispatches from the southern front said, when Greek forces driving toward Valona, one of the three remaining ports held by the Italians, stormed and captured a bitterly contested height.

"These two officers," a dispatch said, "with revolvers in hand, induced their men to defend the position. However, both officers were hit in the breast and died. That was the sign for a wholesale Italian retreat and abandonment of the height."

Fascists Leave Many Dead

The Greeks said the fleeing Fascists left many dead, including other senior officers.

A Government spokesman announced the capture of 200 prisoners and 1 senior officer when the Italians were driven from a position in the Dvinos river valley, and said the Italians suffered heavy losses in that sector.

"The Italian army always retreats toward the sea," the spokesman said. "I would like to add as we are now entering the eighth week of war that the initiative always belongs to us and, in spite of the rough winter, the morale of our troops is excellent."

Counter-Attacks Fail

Referring to Italian claims of counter-attacks, the spokesman said: "In fact, the Italians have counter-attacked with choice troops, but all their attacks have failed in the southern sector. Choice troops have tried to capture the Skivovik heights which have been occupied and are being held by our troops."

Battling through snow three to four feet deep, tough Greek mountaineers thrusting toward Elbasani from Pogradetz, on the northern front, were said to have battered down massed Italian reinforcements to win important new heights and large numbers of prisoners.

Daniel de Luce, Associated Press correspondent with the Greek army, said reports to the headquarters where he is located pointed to imminent Greek successes, possibly surpassing those registered with the capture of Koritza and Argirocastro, main bases of the reversed Italian invasion.

Valona's Docks Ruined

His dispatch said that the steady pounding of Valona by Greek and British planes had ruined the regular docks and that the Italians now were having to disembark reinforcements in small boats from transports anchored two miles offshore. Greeks said not a single piece of Italian fighting equipment was known to have entered Albania in recent days.

With the weather becoming worse, Greeks said their transportation agencies still were operating efficiently.

Movements Hampered

Captured Italian prisoners indicated that the weather was seriously impeding Fascist supply trains. They were quoted as saying that hundreds of their fellow Italians had fallen out of action due to frostbite and pneumonia.

The Greeks said that many of the prisoners told of proceeding for several days without food and ammunition. So difficult had the going become, that retreating Italians were said to have abandoned all heavy equipment and even their wounded.

The Greeks themselves burrowed into the hard-crusted earth and sought relief from the bitter cold in straw-covered pits.

Despite the bad weather the Greek Air Force was declared to have kept active both in reconnaissance and surprise attacks on Italian troop concenrations.

Flanking Movement Attempted.

The Greeks said that the Italians, attempting to counter-attack, were "repelled and dispersed in such a way as to lose contact with the bases from which they started."

There were indications that the Greek drive beyond Pogradetz, along the Albanian-Yugoslav frontier, included an effort to flank the Italians by smashing them back from their border forts and leaving their left wing "in the air."

A dispatch from the front said that "Greek troops succeeded in making a general advance over a wide area in the mountainous region held by the enemy above Pogradetz, where the Italians had concentrated all their reserves."

This report said that Greek artillery smashed "permanent enemy fortifications along the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier" in a three-day bombardment, clearing the way for "stormy charges by Greek infantry."

Women Toil to Aid Troops.

An Associated Press correspondent in that region said Greek peasant women toiled in the cold to keep communications open and to spare men for actual fighting. Their faces wrapped in shawls against the biting cold, the women were said to have shoveled the way for troops through four-foot snowdrifts in the passes.

One Greek cavalry sergeant said that women had played a similar part in the Greek capture of Premet earlier in the push into Albania.

"There were times," he said, "when every man was needed for fighting. Then it fell to the women to bring supplies and ammunition up the mountain sides. Many of them carried seventy and eighty-pound packs on their backs up 3,000-foot peaks.

Claims to Have Repelled Attacks.

ROME, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported bitter fighting in Albania, where, it said, Greek attacks were repulsed with considerable losses on both sides.

DEC 17 1940

Fall of Tepeleni Expected Soon.

LONDON, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—British military spokesmen declared today that information from Greece indicated that the advancing Greek forces were expected soon to take Tepeleni, the Albanian crossroads town midway between Argykastron and the Port of Valona.

in small boats launched from transports anchored two miles from the regular docks.

Not a single piece of Italian fighting equipment is known to have been landed in the past few days, the Greeks declared.

Entire Battalion Captured

Italian prisoners stream day and night through Ioannina, Greek lakeside industrial town thirty miles from the Albanian border. Last night's arrivals included an entire battalion and its chaplain. Some prisoners cheerfully went to work cleaning Greek barracks.

Captured Italian trucks, motorcycles and bicycles now are doing duty for the Greeks, augmenting the kingdom's transport system over icy, rutted roads deep into Albania.

Although the Italian air force no longer menaces Ioannina, one of the early objectives of the Fascists, the townspeople are completing air-raid shelters within the walls of a Turkish fortress, remnant of Ottoman rule existing here until the Balkan war of 1912.

Civilians' Morale High

Civilian morale is high and the town is bustling like a mid-Western county seat in the United States on fair day.

Greek volunteers from Istanbul, Turkey, now have reached the southern sector and are keeping pace with Greece's famed mountain troops in the Arctic type of warfare.

Shepherds who brought their flocks to foothill pasturages, which now have become battle grounds, watch this modern military activity with awe.

Their sheep bolt across the fields in panic as army vehicles rumble past.

The news of British victories in Egypt has become a topic of discussion of greater interest in these parts even than the recent Greek gains.

"I guess we showed them how," remarked a corporal who used to work in a Boston (Mass.) shipping agency.

Greeks Advancing

DEC 17 1940

By Daniel De Luce

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With the Greek Army on the Southern Albanian Front, Dec. 16—Against odds of freezing weather and bitter Italian rearguard resistance, Greece's fighters reported today they had pushed their lines forward on a snowy front running half the length of Albania.

Tough Greek infantrymen, swathed in khaki woolens, carried the brunt of the attack, it was reported in front-line military dispatches reaching this base.

Italians Unable To Land

The Italians continued throwing reserves into the scattered mountain battles, but all reports pointed to imminent Greek successes possibly surpassing those gained in the capture of Koritza and Argirocastro, main bases of the thwarted Fascist invasion of Greece.

Constant aerial pounding of Valona harbor has hampered Italian efforts to land troops and they now are having to disembark reinforcements

30.24-6453

30.24 — 6453

Battle-Weary Greek Troops Slog On In Chest-Deep Snow

Observer Describes Hardships Endured By Hellenic Infantry In Treacherous Mountains Of Albania

By J. WES. GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent

DEC 17 1940

With the Greek Army on the Albanian Northern Front, Dec. 16—Greek artillery hurled captured Italian shells into Italian emplacements high on a mountain northeast of Pogradetz today while Greek infantrymen struggled forward in four-foot snows.

I stood on a snowy mountain pass 2,000 feet above the southern tip of Lake Ochrida while the Greek cannon lobbed shells over my head across the end of the lake and into the mountains several kilometers beyond.

Italian batteries replied, stirring up clouds of smoke in a village below.

Italians Aided By Weather

The Greek forces have advanced beyond Pogradetz, but one Italian stronghold remains on a small mountain-top plateau several thousand feet above the lake. The Italian position there is aided by the weather, for Greek foot soldiers have to flounder through snowdrifts armpit deep in many places.

A bearded young captain explained the situation as he tinkered with a trench mortar in a near-by farmhouse.

"We must do everything on foot," he said, "and that takes time, particularly with weather conditions as they are now."

I obtained a personal glimpse of these "conditions" in driving a battered American-made station wagon along mountain roads which would have offered a challenge even to a goat.

Roads Glazed With Ice

Snow-packed and glazed with ice, these roads hugged towering peaks, with rock walls on one side and sheer drops on the other.

Winding over them were ceaseless strings of donkeys and the small horses typical of this region, with huge packs of munitions and food for mountain troops.

Occasionally the red-eyed drivers, with tents strapped around their shoulders to keep out the bitter wind, would lighten their animals' loads by packing part on their own backs as the horses slipped on the ice.

Weary Greeks Push On

Even in darkness, these weary lines pushed onward.

Here and there were grim reminders of the cost—spots where horses had slipped over the brink or had been hit by shell fragments.

One tractor with a large flatbed wagon could have carried as much as a whole train of such beasts.

Despite such terrific handicaps, the Greek infantry never has given up harassing the Italians, never has allowed them a chance to dig in and construct new fortifications.

Fighting Three Weeks

One grimy infantryman, trudging up the mountain in the snow, said he had been fighting on this front almost three weeks and in some places had found is so rough that he had to use his bayoneted rifle as a walking stick to advance up the craggy slopes.

The Greeks admit they are not accustomed to the terrific snow and cold being encountered here, but there has been no apparent slackening of their morale.

The colonel of one regiment walked into a first-aid station with a four-day-old wound over one eye. He refused to consider the doctor's order that he go back to a hospital, but got an emergency dressing and left on foot to rejoin his troops.

While the infantry presses on, the Greek artillery is keeping up a steady fire on the Italian positions One artillery officer told me four-fifths of the shells being fired by his battery were captured from the Italians.

Italy Battling To Lift Morale On Home Front

Serena Orders More Aid to Poor, Says Black Shirts Will Quell Dissenters

ROME, Dec. 16 (AP).—An intensive campaign to reinforce morale in industrial north Italy began today as the high command announced bitter fighting in Albania and Libya against strong Greek and British attacks.

"Considerable" losses for both sides resulted, a communique said, when Italians repulsed Greeks on the Albanian battlefront. Italian planes bombing British units engaged in the Egyptian-Libyan frontier offensive were said to have caused heavy casualties.

Meanwhile the Italian people, who were told officially only yesterday of the fall of Sidi Barrani (which the British captured on Wednesday) and of the retreat by the Italians into Libya were declared in high Fascist circles to be "unshakably decided to face any events."

This assertion came from Adelchi Serena, the Fascist party's secretary, as he announced a winter "battle on the internal front" following a conference held by him and provincial Fascist chiefs at Premier Benito Mussolini's home city of Forli.

Serena reported to Mussolini "assurance that Black Shirts and the Italian people are unshakably decided to face any events," declaring: "Absurd hopes of the enemy so far as the Italian people's resistance is concerned are and will be still more bitterly disappointed by facts."

Intensified aid for the needy, with local Fascist headquarters to be kept open twenty-four hours a day, was ordered by Serena. Fascist women are to visit military hospitals and fighters' families. Fascist officials are to watch over supplies, rationing and prices.

ALBANIAN LEADER KILLED

Bomb Ends Life Of Xhafer Ypi, Ex-Minister Of Justice

Rome, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Albanian news agency reported tonight from Tirana that Xhafer Ypi, 60, Albanian Minister of Justice and chief of the provisional government which turned Albania over to Italy in April, 1939, had been killed by an aerial bomb.

He came to Rome to present the crown of Albania to Italy's King.

BRITISH ANNOUNCE FAST NEW WARSHIP

Gayda Says Axis Will Attack With Navies in 1941.

LONDON, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Strengthening their forces at sea, the British have launched "a formidable addition" to the Royal Navy, the Press Association announced today. She was said to be a fast vesseel, but nothing else about her was made public.

Earlier, a maritime expert, estimating that the Axis blockade was costing Britain 62,000 tons of shipping a week, said that an unspecified number of destroyers were being built for convoy duty and that the effort to persuade Ireland to let Britain use her seaports was continuing.

He added, however, that if these efforts did not meet the challenge posed by the blockade, then Britain would simply "put guns before butter."

ROME, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, said yesterday that with growing naval forces the Axis would carry the war against Britain to the sea in 1941.

The German Navy would be enlarged soon with the addition of two powerful 35,000-ton battleships, and "the Italian Navy, too, remains strong and ready and on the increase," he declared.

Italy's two "great battleships," which the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, "wanted to pass off as lost," would soon be "in perfect shape again," he added.

Charcoal-Burning Plane Reported in Italy Flight

Paper Describes Successful Test Near Milan

ROME, Dec. 16 (AP).—A flight by a charcoal-burning airplane, said to have been the first ever made, was reported today by "Il Messaggero."

The newspaper said the flight was made by Constantino Mazza in a Breda plane powered by a "gasogene" motor yesterday near Milan.

A special apparatus said to have supplanted the plane's gasoline tanks was described as weighing 176 pounds—ninety-nine pounds of charcoal and a low temperature furnace to convert the charcoal into gas.

4 SWISS KILLED AS TEN BOMBS DROP ON BASEL

Widespread Damage Done—Mistake By British Raiders Suspected

Movie Patrons In English Town Die When Nazi "Crump" Hits Theater

[*By the Associated Press*]

Basel, Switzerland, *Tuesday*, Dec. 17

Four persons were killed and widespread damage done when ten aerial bombs exploded in the heart of Basel just before last midnight.

The bombs were believed to have been dropped by British raiders mistaking this blacked-out city on the German border for one of their objectives in Germany.

One bomb ripped through the central railway station, but exploded without casualties.

Another fell in Winkelried Square, behind the station, killing a woman who was running for shelter.

Three Killed In Suburb

Three persons were killed in the suburb of Dininger, a mile from the center of the city, second largest in Switzerland.

The bombs caught Basel completely by surprise. The sudden drone of airplane motors was followed immediately by the blasting high explosives and a spatter of anti-aircraft fire from German guns across the Rhine.

Several minutes later an alarm sounded, and the all clear did not come for more than an hour afterward.

Some of the streets where the bombs fell were littered with debris.

Germans Dump Death On Theater In Britain

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—Bad flying weather handicapped German raids on Britain tonight following the R. A. F.'s heavy overnight assault on Berlin and three other Reich war centers.

One bomb struck a theater in a northwest town, killing or injuring an undetermined number of persons, and high explosives shattered six homes in one western Midlands town. Several persons were believed trapped in the wreckage.

Sheffield Raided Again

Sheffield was heavily raided again last night, but the number of dead was said to be fewer than expected from the proportions of the attack.

Two bombs fell in London before midnight, one near a nurses' home, but damage was said to be slight.

Although London had only two brief air alarms tonight, many in the capital had been expecting far worse, as reprisal for the R. A. F. raids on Berlin the night before.

One explanation for the lull was the heavy mist and a southwest wind over the Dover Strait.

The alarm did not sound in London until one raider swooped on the metropolitan area, dropped a stick of bombs and was greeted with a blast of anti-aircraft fire.

The first attack on Berlin, at 9 o'clock last night, was hampered by clouds, the Air Ministry news service reported, but it said the bombers were able to drop explosives on "factories and railway stations" and start "a big fire."

Raid Kept Up For Hour

Some raiders had to seek alternate targets, but the second wave of attackers, roaring over at 3 A. M. today, had clear visibility and was said to have maintained the raid for more than an hour.

The R. A. F. missiles hit railroad junctions, freight yards, a power station and a railway siding, the Air Ministry said, with one rack of bombs in the center of a junction starting a fire which was "still increasing" as the bombers left for home.

Other forces of the R. A. F. bombed Frankfurt-on-the-Main, important inland port. Also attacked were the Kiel shipyards and the port of Bremen.

The Germans flew sporadically against Britain during the daylight hours and were over East Anglia and a west Midland town as night fell.

Nazis Machine-Gun Town

While Sheffield marshaled all available food stocks and electrical cooking apparatus to feed the homeless from last night's raid, the Nazis threatened Liverpool for a short while; dropped a dozen bombs on the outskirts of London and machine-gunned a town and a passenger train in East Anglia.

The train crew and passengers plunged into a ditch and the only casualty was a fireman wounded by a bullet.

One bomber dropped a stick of high explosives outside a south coastal town. Most of the day raids were said to have been carried out by "lone wolf" planes.

The British permitted disclosure of the fact that the American Club in Piccadilly was damaged during a recent air raid. Its president said the club would continue.

4 Killed In British Aid Raids On Berlin

Berlin, Dec. 16 (AP)—Four persons were killed and twelve wounded in British air raids on Berlin last night, the German high command reported today, acknowledging some damage.

A communique said some houses were damaged and two hospitals hit, while a suburban rail line was "temporarily disturbed."

A church was reported destroyed at Herford, in eastern Germany, while one bomb was said to have started a fire in a central German factory. The high command said the fire was extinguished quickly, entailing no production disturbance.

One raiding plane was reported shot down by a German ship. The communique said there were no Nazi plane losses during the night.

U-boat Skipper Claims Quarter-million Tons

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced in a special communique today that Lieut.-Commander Otto Kretschmer had become the first German submarine commander to sink more than 250,000 tons of shipping.

Kretschmer, who had just returned from a cruise, reported the sinking of 34,935 tons for a total of 252,000 tons thus far.

"Included in this total tonnage are three auxiliary cruisers and

the British destroyer Daring," the High Command said.

The British Admiralty announced the loss of the 1,375-ton Daring with 157 men on February 19 last.

Sheffield Food Stocks Gathered for Homeless

Sightseers Add to Troubles After Second Big Raid

SHEFFIELD, England, Dec. 16 (AP).—All available food stocks and electrical cooking apparatus were commandeered today for canteens feeding Sheffield's homeless after last night's air attack, the second of large proportions on this heart of Great Britain's steel industry.

The number of persons killed was described as fewer than might have been expected, but destruction of many houses added to the lists of the homeless. Mobile canteens circulated through the battered areas supplying meals.

Sightseers added to the difficulties. Chief Constable Maj. F. S. James appealed to the curious to stay away to avoid putting extra burdens on traffic control.

BEAVERBROOK IS BOOSTED FOR POST AS ENVOY

Press Association Says His Qualities Would Have Appeal In U. S.

Doubt Expressed Lloyd George Will Be Appointed Ambassador

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 16—The qualities and career of Lord Beaverbrook, newspaper owner and Minister for Aircraft Production, were cited today by the Parliamentary correspondent of the British Press Association as ones which would help him if he were named Ambassador to the United States.

He described them as "of a kind which many think would have strong appeal in the States and should he go on a special ambassadorial mission the resulting reshuffle of the war Cabinet might create a vacancy which Lloyd George could be prevailed upon to fill."

The correspondent expressed the opinion that David Lloyd George would not be appointed and added, "It is asking too much of a man just before his seventy-eighth birthday to expect him to cross the Atlantic and undertake so onerous a responsibility."

Nazis Inquire Into Neutrality Of U. S. Patrol

Ask What Destroyers Are Supposed to Do if They See 'Warlike Actions'

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (AP).—The official news agency, D. N. B., commenting on statements it said the United States Navy Department gave out in connection with the sinking of the Nazi freighter Idarwald and an attempt on the merchant ship Rhein by the British, said today: "It would be interesting to know what instructions American destroyers have in the event they are witnesses to war-like actions within the security zone patrolled by themselves."

"The American Navy Department gave out these two items of news without saying anything about the role of American destroyers which the two German vessels met soon after leaving harbor," the news agency said. "The Idarwald's captain, on inquiry, was told that American ships were ordered to accompany the German vessels to the limits of the American security zone."

The Idarwald was sunk off Cuba on Dec. 8 after she left Tampico, Mexico, in an apparent attempt to slip through the British blockade. The Rhein, which left Tampico at the same time, last was heard from after radioing on Dec. 1 that she was being followed by a warship.

[An account of the Idarwald incident, which occurred within the American neutrality belt, was given out by the Navy Department in Washington to the effect that the Idarwald's crew set her afire when a British cruiser approached.

[The Navy Department announced on Dec. 11 that the Rhein on that date was "in possession of the Dutch destroyer Van Kinsbergen" off the coast of Cuba, apparently in the vicinity where British cruiser Diomede had taken the Idarwald.]

Brazilian Cases Settled

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 16 (AP).—Three cases of British action against Brazilian merchant ships apparently were settled satisfactorily today. An official announcement said the Siqueira Campos case had been settled, and informed sources reported the Buarque and Itape cases also were closed.

Ships Were Detained

The Siqueira Campos, 6,456-ton cargo-passenger ship, was halted recently off Portugal and escorted to Gibraltar, a contraband control station, by British warships.

Capt. Juan Joaquin Moura, of the 5,152-ton Buarque, charged on Dec. 7 that thirty-two cases of cloth and thirty-eight cases of perfumed alcohol were removed from the ship's cargo at Trinidad because the consignees, two Venezuelan firms, were on Britain's blacklist for having traded with Germany.

On Dec. 2 the British auxiliary cruiser Carnarvon Castle halted the Itape, 4,978-ton coastal steamer, eighteen miles off the Brazilian coast and removed twenty-two Germans over the protests of the Itape's master.

'We Are Not Downhearted!' Bristol Crowds Shout To King

Woman Tells Monarch How She, Baby And Daughters Were Buried In Ruins Of Home

[By the Associated Press]

Bristol, England, Dec. 16—King George VI drove through crowds of cheering townspeople today on a tour of several miles of destruction inflicted on the city by German bombers.

The King stood on a heap of blackened ruins which once had been the home of Mrs. Beatrice Herbert while she told him how she and her baby and three other daughters were buried under tons of rubble in a recent air raid.

"I thought none of us would ever come out alive, your Majesty," the woman said. "It seemed days rather than hours before we were dug out."

"You are a brave woman," the King told her as they walked together through the debris-littered section.

The King talked with many survivors, and at several points his car was slowed by crowds shouting:

"We're not downhearted!"

In one area the King saw how nearly every building for a quarter of a mile had been reduced to twisted girders and a few scarred walls.

Canadian Hard-Rock Miners Boring Tunnels In Gibraltar

Sappers Working Night And Day On Defenses—The "One Thing We Can Do Well"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Dec. 17—Hard-rock miners representing every province in Canada are engaging night and day in extensive tunneling operations on the Rock of Gibraltar, Britain's vital defense bastion guarding the Mediterranean entrance, it was disclosed today.

Major Colin Campbell, former Ontario Public Works Minister, who heads heads the detachment of the Royal Canadian Engineers, has just returned from Gibraltar after seeing his sappers get under way with their work.

Capt. Perry Hall, of Vancouver, who was working at Uort Arthur, Ont., before he poined the engineers, returned with Major Campbell.

"This is one thing we can do well and the British are glad to have us there," Major Campbell said.

The vast tunnels being bored into the big Rock will bear the names of Canadian Provinces, he said.

To Control Apple Price

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Ministry of Food today announced the price of apples grown in the United Kingdom would be controlled after December 26.

Tobacco 'Paid' to London

Turkish and Greek Leaf Arrives As Interest on Debts

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP). — Three thousand tons of Turkish tobacco and ninety tons of Greek tobacco, the first of a consignment valued at £800,000 ($3,200,000) which Great Britain is taking in payment of interest on British loans to her two Near Eastern friends, has arrived in England.

This tobacco is to be "mixed" with stocks of American leaf on hand to produce a new blend to British smokers early next year. To conserve dollar exchange, purchases of American tobacco have been stopped and a change to Turkish is being made gradually.

Oldham Mills To Work Overtime In Britain

Two And A Half Hours Weekly To Be Added For Two Months Starting December 30

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—Two and one-half hours' weekly overtime in the Oldham Mills, in the heart of Britain's cotton spinning area, will start December 30 for two months' duration as "an immediate measure to maintain essential production."

The decision was reached at Manchester in a meeting today of representatives of a number of cotton spinning mills and employers' and operatives' organizations.

Rumania Bars Poultry Exports

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—A Bucharest dispatch to DNB, the official German news agency, said today that the Rumanian Government had forbidden the export of poultry, eggs, peas and oilcake, on the ground that existing stocks are barely enough for Rumania's needs.

British Troops Help Move Christmas Mail

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Several thousand soldiers today began helping the railroads dispatch Christmas cards and packages—their help sought because of public response to a "mail early" plea. The soldiers will work eight-hour shifts at all main terminals and railway stations until the night before Christmas.

Besides, thousands of volunteer wives and sweethearts of postal employees are helping sort the mail.

BRITAIN ON OFFENSIVE

Labor Chief Sees Nation 'Handing It Out.'

LONDON, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Great Britain is shifting from a purely defensive policy to a general offensive in all theaters of war, George Gibson, chairman of the Trades Union Council, broadcast tonight.

"From now on," he declared, "our blows will grow heavier and the internal problem of the dictators will become more and more acute. From now on we shall be handing it out as well as taking it."

BEVIN WARNS SOVIET

British Minister of Labor Critical of Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The British Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, speaking in Glasgow, Scotland, made the sharpest public thrust at Russia last night that any official has made here since the war began.

The British Government, he declared—after having been interrupted on two previous nights by hecklers giving the Communist salute—has got "to teach Russia that that method of carrying on her foreign policy does not pay in this country."

DONOVAN IN LONDON

U. S. Emissary Arrives by Air on Secret Mission.

LONDON, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Col. William J. Donovan, former Assistant United States Attorney-General, arrived here today, but kept his mission a closely guarded secret.

"I can't say anything about why I am here," he declared, "but please don't make me either mysterious or important."

He arrived soon after the nightly blackout and said he thought London was taking the war "in swell shape."

The trip by automobile from a south coast town where the plane from Lisbon landed him was uneventful, he said.

PATRIARCH NOT HELD

Vatican Denies British Curb Bishop of Jerusalem.

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, declared today that the Italian-born Patriarch of Jerusalem, Mgr. Luigi Barlassina, "continues to go freely about his duties" contradicting reports that he was being held in his Patriarchal palace.

"Information has been received here," l'Osservatore said, "that the Patriarch continues to go freely about his duties and to carry on his mission in the field with that zeal and that charity for which he is much esteemed by the authorities and venerated by all classes of the populace."

Reports that the British authorities in Palestine had imposed restrictions on the movements of the Patriarch were denied in Jerusalem by both the Patriarchate and the British officials.

Four Freighters Unload At Ice-Free Petsamo

Truck Moves Cargoes From Port To Southern Finland, Norway, Sweden And Germany

Petsamo, Finland, Dec. 16 (AP)—Four Finnish merchantmen unloaded cargoes today in this port, cold but ice-free and sent heavily laden trucks down the highway into southern Finland an dtoward Norway, Sweden and Germany.

Some of the imports are Finland's own and are said to include purchases made in England and foodstuffs and manufactured goods from the United States.

Among the others, for instance, were

30.24-6455

30.24—6455

10,000 ten-pound packages—Christmas gifts of coffee, tea and soap from Americans to Swedes—which arrived yesterday on the Finnish freighter Mathilda Thorden from New York.

Will Not Award 1940 Nobel Peace Prize

Cancellation Is Announced in Nazi-Occupied Capital

OSLO (via Berlin), Dec. 16 (AP).—The Nobel Peace Prize will not be awarded this year, it was announced today.

DEC 17 1940

Last Awarded in 1938

Before the war Nobel peace award winners were selected by a committee of five named by the Storting (Parliament) of Norway, now Nazi-occupied.

The last individual to win it was Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, of Great Britain, in 1937. It went to the Nansen International Office for Refugees at Geneva in 1938, and was not conferred last year.

There were no Nobel Peace Prizes from 1914 until 1919, when Woodrow Wilson won it, except for an award in 1917 to the International Red Cross.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY STRICKEN ON TRIP

Illness of Count Csaky Is Laid to Bad Meat.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Stricken with influenza, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Istvan Csaky, arrived here by special train from Belgrade today after signing the friendship pact between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

He had spent two days on a hunting and fishing trip in Slovenia en route home and was taken to a hospital at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, last night, after he fell unconscious. He recovered sufficiently in a few hours to resume his trip.

His collapse was not reported in the Hungarian press.

Influenza was the official announcement, published in the official newspaper, Pester Lloyd, but the Government newspaper, Magjarorszag, quoted Premier Count Pal Teleki as telling the Government party that "Count Csaky, while on his Slovenia hunting trip, became ill from heat poisoning and is now confined to bed."

It was learned that Countess Csaky also is slightly ill, as well as the Hungarian Minister to Belgrade.

Wreckage Of Vessel Points To Shelling

Disappearance Of Steamer Holmwood In South Seas Now May Be Solved

Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 16 (AP). Wreckage believed to be that of the small steamer Holmwood has been found on the shore of Chatham Island, 350 miles east of New Zealand, with indications that the ship was shelled, Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced today.

DEC 17 1940

The Holmwood is long overdue on a voyage from the Chatham islands. There have been indications of a German raider operating in that area of the South Pacific.

(Lloyds Register does not list the Holmwood.)

Viceroy Denies India Backs Anti-war Group

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, declared today that he had found it impossible to acquiesce in the anti-war position of the Indian Congress party, which failed, he said, to correspond "in the least degree to the true feelings of the country."

Lord Linlithgow urged at a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce that Indian parties reconcile their conflicting aims under Britain's pledge to "lead India to the proclaimed goal of dominion status."

DEC 17 1940

Miguel De Rivera Appointed

MADRID, Dec. 16 (AP).—Miguel De Rivera, son of Spain's dictator under the monarchy, was appointed Governor of Madrid Province today. Miguel's brother, Jose Antonio, was founder of the Falange (Spanish Fascist party).

Lisbon-Azores Survey Flight

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 16 (AP).—Three American-made Grumman fighter planes of the Portuguese Naval Air Force flew from Lisbon to the Azores in seven hours today in a survey flight expected to be followed by the establishment of regular service between Lisbon, Madeira and the Azores.

DEC 17 1940

CLIPPERS PUT BACK

Two Had Left Lisbon for United States Today.

LISBON, Dec. 16 (A. P.)—The Atlantic and Dixie Clippers, both of which had taken off for the United States today, returned here on receipt of word of bad weather out over the Atlantic.

The Atlantic Clipper, carrying eleven passengers, left at 9 A. M. and the Dixie Clipper, with thirteen passengers, took off an hour later.

Those on the Atlantic Clipper included Arthur B. Purvis, British purchasing agent in the United States, and his secretary; also Capt. H. G. Kirk, the American naval attache at London.

The Dixie Clipper's passengers included Ben Smith, New York Stock Market speculator, who had been at Vichy on business, and Rene Doynel de St. Quentin, the former French Ambassador to the United States, who said he intended to spend several days in Washington and New York before going on to his new post as Ambassador to Brazil.

Tokio Foreign Minister Gets Nazi Grand Cross

TOKIO, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka received today the German decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Eagle, awarded for his work in connection with the German-Italian-Japanese alliance.

Major-Gen. Eugene Ott, German Ambassador, made the presentation.

DEC 17 1940

China Wants To Abolish Its "Unequal" Treaties

Minister Says Nation Plans To Seek Abolition Of Extra-territorial Rights

Chungking, China, Dec. 16 (AP)—Wang Chung Hui, announced today China would seek abolition of the treaties granting Britain and the United States extraterritorial right in China.

The Foreign Minister said his government would take such action after the Chinese-Japanese war only through legal means and declared it would refrain from anti-foreign agitations.

Speaking at a meeting of Government leaders, he cited numerous Anglo-American references of willingness to negotiate for elimination of what he called the "unequal" treaties.

He described the treaty elimination as one of China's war aims. Others, he said, were "maintenance of her racial existence and national independenre," and international justice preservation.

Kungkum Bridge Bombed

Tokio Reports Attack on Span Halted Burma Road Traffic

TOKIO, Dec. 16 (AP).—A Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch from "somewhere in Indo-China" said today that Japanese naval planes had bombed the new Kungkum Bridge spanning the Mekong River on the Burma Road, halting traffic. It was the second attack in two days on the road.

[A Domei report in Shanghai on Sunday told of a Japanese air attack on a bridge along the Burma Road, Chinese supply artery between Kumming and the British port of Rangoon, but Chinese sources said the bridge was not damaged.]

French Official Killed In Shanghai By Assassin

Eduard D'Hooghe Was Legal Adviser To Municipal Council In Concession

Shanghai, Dec. 16 (AP)—Eduard D'Hooghe, legal adviser to the municipal council of Shanghai's French concession, was shot dead in front of his residence in the concession tonight by an unidentified assassin who escaped.

D'Hooghe recently had been bitterly criticized by Chinese adherents of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking Government because he had represented the French in negotiations which resulted recently in the handing over of Chinese courts in the concession to the Japanese-supported Nanking regime.

This shooting followed by a few hours another in which a Japanese medical sergeant was the victim.

JAPANESE SHOT DEAD

Sergeant Is Assassinated in Hongkew, China.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—A Japanese medical sergeant was shot in the back and killed today by a Chinese in the heart of Japanese-controlled Hongkew. The Japanese military immediately cordoned the district, but the killer was believed to have escaped.

The sergeant was vaccinating another Chinese as a part of the Japanese Army's compulsory health measures in that area.

The shooting occurred only forty-eight hours after the Japanese had lifted a fifteen-day blockade of the western district which followed the assassination of a gendarme.

New Peace Hint In French-Siam Dispute Heard

DEC 17 1940

Bombing Raids Conducted by Both Sides Continue on Indo-China Frontier

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 16 (AP).—New hints of peace moves reached here today, simultaneously with reports of severe bombing raids by French and Thai (Siamese) planes along the disputed Indo-China-Thailand frontier.

Thai bombers were said to have swung closer to the southern Indo-China city of Saigon, with attacks last night on Cheomkhsan, in northwestern Cambodia. The French said they hit back with "heavy reprisal" bombings of the Thai towns of Lakhon, Kemmarat and Bmouk. Three towns in Indo-China, Savannakhet, Vientiane and Saravane, were reported bombed the day before.

French officials said the French Minister at Bangkok had reported to Hanoi that the chances for peaceable consideration of the border difficulties seemed slightly better.

Vichy Calls Situation "Intolerable"

VICHY, Dec. 16 (AP).—The French Ministry of Colonies declared today that actions by Thailand forces against "persons and property" along the Thailand-French Indo-China frontier were "intolerable." France "intends to maintain the integrity of Indo-China rigorously intact," the ministry said in a communique. It asserted that the Thai government should take the frontier disorders in hand if it wished to "maintain normal relations with our great Far Eastern possession."

DEC 17 1940

BANGKOK, THAILAND, DEC 16-(AP)-A HALF-HOUR SKIRMISH BETWEEN THAI (SIAMESE) TROOPS AND FRENCH IRREGULARS ALONG THE THAILAND-INDO CHINA BORDER WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

MEANWHILE THE THAI GOVERNMENT DECLARED IT WAS READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH FRANCE FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE FRONTIER DISPUTE AND URGED THAT FRENCH INDO-CHINA SEND A DELEGATION TO BANGKOK TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

MQ71 AES

CANADA BARS ALL LUXURIES

Pulp Magazines From U. S. Head Formidable List.

BAN ON FOR WAR'S DURATION

Dominion Also Imposes Heavy Excise on Own Products.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The hard necessities of war are squeezing Canada's living standard; a Spartan existence lies ahead.

Caught in this squeeze are many periodicals on which Canada's reading public has been spending millions every year—detective and western story magazines, magazines of confession stories and strange adventures, paper-bound books of comics and the like—all imported from the United States.

The pulp magazine however, is only one of a long list of items which the Government has barred from this country.

Lots of Other Things Too.

Other items on the list of non-essentials formerly imported from the United States and henceforth barred for the duration of the war include such luxuries as:

Passenger automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, trailers, pleasure boats of all kinds, cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, picture post cards and greetings, cocoa, chocolate and chocolate candy, breakfast foods, rose bushes, bird cages, canned salmon, nuts, canned fruits and vegetables, paper towels, napkins and other paper products, including confetti;

Electric light fixtures, vacuum cleaners, electric razors, radio sets, phonographs and other musical instruments, including brass band instruments; billiard tables, fishing rods, cameras, fountain pens, dolls and toys, umbrellas, jewelry, soaps and perfumes.

To Save $6,000,000 a Month.

The object of this ban is not merely to reduce drastically the consumption of luxuries imported from the United States, although it is estimated that around $6,000,000 a month will be kept at home this way. The ban is only part of a restrictive program designed to restrict any kind of luxury purchases, whether of imported articles or Canadian goods.

Therefore, stiff excise taxes have been placed on Canadian made article-class classfied, as luxuries—automobiles, cameras, electric appliances and the like. The tax on cars valued at $900 or less is 20 per cent; for the higher-priced cars it ranges from 30 to 80 per cent. On radios, phonographs, cameras and most electric appliances, such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, waffle irons, toasters, grinders, mixers and the like, it is 25 per cent.

Canada Puts in a Claim On Incomes of Citizens

Ilsley Says Cash Can't Be Spent on Non-Essentials

TORONTO, Dec. 16 (AP).—Finance Minister James L. Ilsley asserted in a speech today before the Canadian Club here that Canadians should regard their incomes as received in trust, and that though incomes could legitimately be used for meeting personal needs, "we should not regard them as our own to spend as we choose."

Speaking on the war savings campaign and the responsibilities it involved, he said the nation had a claim upon incomes "which ranks ahead of our personal claims for non-essential purposes. The liberty we enjoy in the spending of our incomes increases our responsibility for their proper disposition."

He warned that the government would need to borrow next year a sum close to $1,000,000,000, and that a greater demand would be made on war savings.

3 Or 4 Raiders Roam South Pacific, Tar Says

Member Of Crew Of U. S. Ship Sunk Off Australia Expresses Opinion

Honolulu, Dec. 16 (AP)—A belief that "three or four" German surface raiders are operating in the South Pacific was expressed today by a member of the crew of the City of Rayville, American steamship sunk off Australia, apparently by a mine.

Twenty-one survivors, led by Capt. Arthur Cronin, arrived on the steamship Aorangi en route from Australia to New York. Captain Cronin declined to discuss the sinking.

The one crew member who would express an opinion said:

"One German raider could not do the damage the British credit the raider with. I believe there were three or four."

ASHES OF LOTHIAN PUT IN ARLINGTON

Urn Is Placed in Vault Under Maine Memorial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The ashes of the Marquess of Lothian, late British Ambassador to the United States, were placed today in a vault in Arlington National Cemetery, there to remain indefinitely while his homeland continues at war with Germany. The United States, in making available a vault underneath the memorial to the dead of the battleship Maine, gave another expression of America's esteem of the man who had served Britain here since the war began, until his sudden death on Thursday.

Japan Reported Drafting American-Born Nationals

Corean Leader Here Sends a Protest to Hull

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP).—Kilsoo K. Haan, Washington representative of the Chino-Corean People's League, said today he had written to Secretary of State Cordell Hull protesting the asserted military conscription by Japan of American-born Japanese.

"There are about 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and about 96,000 more here on the Pacific Coast, most of them in California," Haan said in a newspaper statement.

"We estimate that two-thirds of them have a dual citizenship standing and through pressure may be made a huge espionage agency for Japanese militarists if the United States does not make them abandon the conscription program."

He explained that many American-born Japanese also have the status of citizens of Japan because their parents have registered them there.

P. G. Wodehouse Held In German Internment Camp, Daughter Says

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—P. G. Wodehouse, 60, British humorist and writer, is "in an internment camp in Silesia," according to a letter received here today from his daughter, Mrs. Leonora Cazelet, of Tonbridge, Kent, England.

Wodehouse was captured by the advancing German forces last June near his villa at Le Touquet, France.

Mrs. Cazelet wrote Guy Bolton, a Wodehouse collaborator, that she was trying to ascertain the exact location of the southeast German camp in an effort to send Wodehouse Christmas parcels.

Italian Ship Asks Help Between Jamaica, Cuba

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—Mackay radio said the 5,416-ton Italian freighter Istria called for "urgent assistance" near Kingston, Jamaica, late today.

The Mackay station at Amagansett, N. Y., reported fifteen minutes later, at 5.30 P. M., that it was still in contact with the Istria which gave her position as between Jamaica and Cuba.

No details of the cause of distress were immediately available.

The Istria is owned by the Italian Line and traded between Italy, United States ports and the West Indies before the war. She reached Italian waters three days before Italy entered the conflict.

Her distress message was the first indication that she had left the Mediterranean although shipping circles here had heard that she was scheduled to sail from Lisbon, Portugal, to Cuba.

Italian Line officials said they had received no information from Italy on recent movements of their vessels and that "there must be a mistake some place."

An official at the Italian Consulate said, "I did not know we had any ships moving in these waters."

Reports Floating Mines On Way To Melbourne

Japanese Ship "Presumes" Explosives Were Intended For Liner Queen Mary

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Japanese radio, in a broadcast heard tonight by C. B. S., said the Japanese liner Canberra Maru, just returned from Australia, had sighted German floating mines "on the way to Melbourne," which were "presumably intended for the Queen Mary."

It said the Queen Mary, big British liner, was seen at Sydney.

How the mines were identified as German was not mentioned.

Part Payment By Hunagry Only Return On War Debts

Finland, Absent From Roll For First Time, Allowed To Skip Because Of Losses.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 16—The World War debts came due again today, but only Hungary paid, and she did not pay in full.

For the first time, Finland was absent from the pay window, availing herself of a special act of Congress authorizing her to skip the payment in view of her heavy war losses.

Great Britain not only failed to pay the $127,670,765 principal and interest installment due today, but was dickering with the cashier with a view to obtaining more money. Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Treasury, was in town, presenting the facts of British financial resources to Secretary Morgenthau.

Hungary Pays $9,828

Hungary, which has made a practice in recent years of paying only a portion of the installments due, transmitted $9,828 of the $52,770 due today. Only one other country currently is paying. Greece makes token remittances, but her bill does not come due until January 1.

The United States, it was disclosed at the State Department, did not send the usual duns this month to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Baltic countries which have come under the domination of Soviet Russia. The omission was attributed to "current governmental conditions" in those countries. Similarly, Czecho-Slovakia has been omitted from the dunning letter list for sometime, because she has been occupied by Germany.

Debts Of Countries

Altogether, $186,834,588 was due today from thirteen nations. The amounts due on this semi-annual payment date, and the total debts of the countries follow:

Belgium, $4,642,453 due today, and $461,781,161 owed altogether; Czecho-Slovakia, $1,682,812 and $165,815,132; Estonia, $468,850 and $21,612,594; Finland, $235,398 and $8,126,622; France, $41,569,744 and $4,220,036,473; Great Britain, $127,670,765 and $5,651,792,208; Hungary, $52,770 and $2,436,670; Italy, $3,387,030 and $2,026,901,552; Latvia, $194,883 and $8,912,019; Lithuania, $121,466 and $7,980,148; Poland, $5,698,039 and $270,464,503; Rumania, $956,309 and $65,828,752, and Yugoslavia, $154,062 and $61,865,093.

Not counted in these figures, however, were $30,000,000 that Finland owes the Export-Import Bank because of loans in the last year, the debt of Russia, and German obligations on account of the American Army of Occupation and Austria.

Altogether, direct debts of all foreign governments to the United States Treasury, not counting debts owed the Export-Import Bank, were $14,732,841,239.

LIMITED FOOD RELIEF LIKELY

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16 (AP).—President Roosevelt received a report from Secretary Hull today on the foreign situation and discussed European relief measures with Hull and Norman Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross.

Informed sources intimated afterward that there might be developments soon on proposals for limited food relief in Spain and unoccupied France.

The Red Cross and the State Department were said to have formulated plans for sending a shipload of foodstuffs to Spain and a shipment of condensed milk and vitamin products for undernourished children in unoccupied France.

British permission for this limited aid was expected, although the British Government has made it plain that it would not relax the blockade for food supplies to German-occupied countries.

Windsor Has Golf Match With Snead and Sarazen

Game Precedes His Departure With Duchess Today

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 16 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor, relieved over improvement in the duchess's condition, relaxed in a golf match today and saw Sam Snead score a six-under-par 65.

With the duchess recuperating favorably from a major dental operation, the Windsors planned to sail tomorrow afternoon for Nassau, where the duke will resume his duties as Governor of the Bahamas.

Snead, Hot Springs, Va., professional, amazed the duke with his par-shattering exhibition over the Miami Biltmore course.

"He is one of the greatest golfers I have ever seen," commented the duke.

Windsor, himself an enthusiastic golfer, scored an 88, taking time out between shots for instructions from Gene Sarazen, former British and United States open champion.

The duke teamed with Sarazen in a best-ball and aggregate match against Snead, who had as alternate partners Capt. Vyvyan Drury, an aide, and Capt. Alistair Mackintosh, one of Windsor's close friends.

30.24-6454

30.24 — 6451

War-Risk Insurance Renewed After Mediterranean Victories

Rates On Limited Types Of Cargoes Going To And From The Area Are Resumed

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 16—British and Greek victories in the Mediterranean area brought resumption today of war risk insurance rates on limited types of cargoes going to or coming from a number of southern European and North African destinations.

Marine underwriters announced that on shipments not in excess of $500,000 per vessel they were prepared to cover under open policies the risks of capture except by the British authorities or their allies.

Shipments on which such coverage now will be written include those to or from Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Black Sea ports, excluding Russian ports where shipments are via Suez.

The "possibility of improved shipping conditions in the Mediterranean, due to the recent Italian reverses on both land and sea," was given as the reason for resumption of policies.

Underwriters also announced sharp reductions in rates on shipments via Suez to and from the eastern end of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Rates on direct shipments to and from the eastern end of the Mediterranean (Greece, Syria, Palestine and Turkish Mediterranean ports via Suez) which have been quoted at 12½ per cent. "free of all capture" and 15 per cent. "free of British capture," have been reduced to 10 per cent. "free of British capture."

Direct shipments to or from the Black Sea, excluding shipments to or from Russian ports have been reduced from 17½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. "free of all capture."

Shortly after the entrance of Italy into the war, underwriters here excluded from open policies all risks of capture on shipments to, from and via the Mediterranean.

War Powers' Communiques

British

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique tonight:

Our troops today occupied Sollum and Fort Capuzzo, capturing a number of aircraft on the ground. Further details are not known.

An earlier British headquarters communique:

EGYPT: The enemy is still holding strongly defended positions about Sollum. Meanwhile, our advanced forces are well across the Libyan frontier, where fighting continues. Bad weather conditions are still interfering with visibility.

On the Sudan frontier our patrols had another successful day.

A Royal Air Force headquarters communique:

Despite bad weather, the R. A. F. continued to attack enemy landing grounds and airdromes in the western desert yesterday. Our fighters maintained a protective patrol for our advanced troops.

During the nights of Dec. 14-15 and 15-16, raids were carried out on Bardia, Tmimi, Gazala, Tobruk, Gubbi and El Adem. At Bardia fierce fires visible from a distance of sixty miles were caused. The jetty was hit and considerable damage was done.

Yesterday Bomba, Apollonia, Derna and Benina were visited by our bombers.

R. A. F. fighter aircraft carried out offensive patrols over a wide area reaching as far as Tobruk. During these operations two CR-42's were shot down and one other enemy fighter was probably destroyed.

Throughout these intensive operations no R. A. F. aircraft was lost.

A very heavy and successful raid was carried out by long-range bombers on Naples during the night of Dec. 14-15. Bombs burst on the jetty to which two battleships were moored, causing fires which burned for a considerable time.

Five direct hits were made on a concentration of cruisers and destroyers, resulting in four large explosions. One of our aircraft dropped an entire bomb load close to a battleship.

At the same time the airdrome was raided and fires were started. The railway station and junctions were attacked, resulting in three large explosions, followed by a number of fires. All our aircraft returned safely.

In Italian East Africa, a night attack was made on Gura, bombs falling on the airdrome and hangars and near aircraft parked at one end of the airdrome.

On the same night Zula, Gondar, Assab and Bahardar were also raided. Fires were caused among buildings in the barrack area at Assab airdrome, and Gondar was heavily bombarded and large fires started in a nearby camp, while at Bahardar bombs fell within the target area. The full extent of the damage was not observed.

The enemy attempted to raid Malta on the night of Dec. 14-15 and again yesterday. No damage or casualties resulted from either raid.

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Last night the Royal Air Force carried out an attack on a number of important targets in the Berlin area, including railways, factories and public utility services.

Smaller forces of our aircraft bombed the inland port of Frankfurt am Main and other targets near that city, the Kiel shipyards and the port of Bremen.

In the course of other operations our bombers, observing enemy merchant vessels off the coast of France, attacked two of them and scored direct hits on both.

From all these operations three of our aircraft are missing.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Enemy activity during today has been confined to a small number of single aircraft. Some of these penetrated into East Anglia and southeast England. A few bombs are reported in these areas, but they caused litle damage and few casualties.

An earlier Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

Yesterday evening bombers attacked an industrial region in the north of England where damage was caused to houses and other property. Reports so far received indicate, however, that casualties were not very heavy. In one town, particularly, a number of fires were started, but the fire services dealt with them promptly and they were all soon under control.

A small scale attack was made upon parts of the London area, but little damage was done and there were few casualties.

Bombs were also dropped in some other parts of the country. The damage caused was slight and the number of casualties was extremely small.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

Enemy forces have continued pressure in the frontier zone in Cyrenaica (Libya) under bombardments of our air force, which has inflicted many losses on armored formations.

On the Greek front new enemy attacks have been repulsed. In bitter fighting enemy losses and ours have been considerable.

In east Africa an enemy air raid on Assab caused damage to some buildings of the city.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

At various points on the front local operations carried out on a reduced scale all turned in our favor and resulted in pushing our lines forward.

The Greek Ministry of Home Security communique:

No air raids were made on Greece today.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (AP).—The German high command communique:

In the night of Dec. 15 combat planes attacked London as well as other war-essential and military objectives in southeast England. One English port was mined anew.

In the course of the day the air force made only reconnaissance flights, due to weather conditions.

Last night British planes dropped a number of explosives and incendiaries on the Reich's territory. In Berlin several attic fires were quickly quenched. Several houses, including two hospitals, were damaged and one suburban rail line temporarily disturbed. There was only slight damage to buildings at other places. At Herford a church was destroyed by a bomb. Fire in a central German plant was quenched at the start. Production was not disturbed.

Losses among the civilian population were four killed and twelve wounded.

One enemy plane was downed by a night chaser. There were no German plane losses.

In the War Zone

Italy's Chances Fade of Breaking Grip Of Great Britain on Mediterranean

DEC 17 1940

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The Anglo-allied forces both in Libya and Albania were smashing the Italians back today in a defeat which, if continued, is likely to kill the chances of the Axis Powers to break Britain's control of the vital Mediterranean zone.

From the British standpoint this strategic area is second in importance only to the British Isles themselves. As the battle of the Mediterranean goes, so may go the whole conflict.

Fighting in northern Africa has reached Italy's Libyan soil in the vicinity of the important port of Salum. Possession of this harbor would enable the British to rush supplies forward, thereby permitting continuance of the drive into enemy territory.

The British fleet continues to do yeoman's service by shelling Fascist forces, communications and bases from the neighboring sea. It is an ironic circumstance for the Italians that this navy, which is the keystone of the British control of the Mediterranean, should be all but running ashore into the desert to beat the unhappy Fascists.

Gayda Paints Silver Lining.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist writer, in using a wide brush to paint a silver lining into the Greek and Egyptian clouds of defeat, declares that they "are only episodes in the entire picture of the war."

"They are not Italy's whole war," he adds, "nor do they embody all Italy's offensive possibilities."

By way of emphasis Signor Gayda remarks resentfully that "Britain is carrying on her war with the vast means permitted by her riches."

Those are very astute observations by one of Europe's most brilliant commentators. However, he presumably is writing to quiet the concern of an uneasy Italian public, and doesn't carry out an analysis of the position. Had he done so he must have arrived at this point:

War of Strangulation.

It is precisely because of Britain's tremendous resources, plus her control of the seas, that she is banking on winning the war in the long run, —that is, with the material assistance of America. The conflict is likely to be decided by economic strangulation and starvation, and the side which has the reserves is the side which will win.

It is true that Greece and Libya aren't "Italy's whole war." Britain took a far worse beating in Flanders than those to which Italy thus far has been subjected—and Britain is far stronger today than she was at that time.

Italy may come through, too, but there is a vast difference between Italy and Britain. That difference lies in those resources.

Mussolini is in grave danger of being strangled by the blockade. He is in a bad way economically, and is short of many essential supplies, including food.

The Fascist campaigns against Greece and Egypt were undertaken for the express purpose of breaking Britain's naval control of the Mediterranean—of smashing that ever-tightening blockade. The two operations were to be synchronized, and their success meant Britain's probable downfall.

Both these operations have produced Fascist debacles—and the end is not yet. Italy's danger is that she has muffed the strategical operations which would have freed her from the strangulation of the blockade. There is a great question whether she has the power of resistance which will enable her to recover as Britain did.

STOCKHOLM, DEC.16-AP-SWEDEN CONCLUDED AN AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY FOR A TRADE OVERTURN OF ABOUT 2,000,000,000 CROWNS (APPROXIMATELY $480,000,000) IN 1941, A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OVER THIS YEAR'S TRADE AND APPARENTLY ON TERMS FAVORABLE TO SWEDEN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

GERMANY WILL GET MUCH WOOD PULP AND PAPER, BIG SWEDISH EXPORT ITEMS, AND WEDEN WIQL GET 5,700,000 TONS OF MUCH NEEDED COAL AND COKE ALONG WITH PROCESSED STEEL AND SYNTHETIC CLOTH.

AN INFORMED ECONOMIST HERE SAID THE COAL WAS TO BE OBTAINED WITHOUT AN INCREASE IN PRICES, INDICATING SWEDEN WAS IN A GOOD BARGAINING POSITION.

THE TRADE THIS YEAR WILL APPROXIMATE 1,400,000,000CROWNS.

A TWO-MONTHS CONTRACT WITH NORWAY FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, APPROXIMATING 25,000,000 CROWNS, ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED, WITH SWEDEN OBTAINING FERTILIZERS AND HERRING. ----

DEC 17 1940

DUBLIN, DEC. 16-AP-ONE INTERNEE WAS FATALLY SHOT AND ANOTHER WOUNDED TODAY IN NEW DISTURBANCES AT THE CURRAGH INTERNMNET CAMP WHERE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY MEN SUSPECTED OF GERMAN SYMPATHIES ARE HELD.

SEVERAL SHOTS WERE FIRED DURING TODAY'S OUTBREAK WHICH FOLLOWED A RIOT OF SOME 200 INTERNEES LAST SATUDAY OVER A REDUCTION IN BUTTER RATIONS. ----

DEC 17 1940

LONDON, E.16-AP-LIEUT. JOHN M.S. PATTON, 25, OF HAMILTON, ONT., GRANDSON OF A FRANCIS PATTON, PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY BEFORE WOODROW WILSON, RECEIVED THE GEORGE MEDAL TODAY FOR BR VERY DISPLAYED WHILE COMMANDING A COMPANY OF ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS REPAIRING BOMB DAMAGE.

VATICAN CITY, DEC. 16AP-POPE PIUS XII WILL SEND PRISONERS OF WAR A FATHERLY GREETING WITH A SMALL GIFT DURING THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

THE PLANS WERE AGREED TO BY THE WARRING GOVERNMENTS AND WILL BE EFFECTED THROUGH THE PAPAL NUNCIOS AND APOSTOLIC DELEGATES. ----

DEC 17 1940

(ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY DEC. 15)

TOKYO, JANAN (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THE JAPANESE NAVY IS DRAWING ON ITS CHARTS A HUGE "DEFENSIVE TRIANGLE" TO SECURE THE EMPIRE'S HOLD ON THE RICHES OF "GREATER EAST ASIA" AND PREVENT ANY AMERICAN OR BRITISH INTERFERENCE WITH ITS EXPANSION PROGRAM IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD.

HIGH OFFICIALS MAKE NO SECRET OF A PLAN TO COMPLETE THE TRIANGLE BY ACQUISITION OF CAMRANH BAY, ON FRENCH INDO-CHINA'S EASTERN COAST, WHICH JAPANESE BELIEVE THEY CAN MAKE ONE OF THE GREAT NAVAL FORTRESSES OF HISTORY.

THE OTHER CORNERS OF THE TRIANGLE, EACH SIDE OF WHICH WOULD BE MORE THAN 2,000, MILES WOULD BE THE BASES OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND THE ISLAND CHAINS OF EQUATORIAL PACIFIC WHICH JAPAN GOT FRM GERMANY AS WORLD WAR SPOILS.

ENCLOSED WITHIN--AND THEREBY, THE JAPANESE HOPE, MADE STRATEGI ALLY USELESS--WOULD BE THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND OF GUAM.

HIGH OFFICIAL SOURCES PLACED AN OUTLINE OF THIS STRATEGY AT THE DISPOSAL OF THIS CORRESPONDENT IN AN APPARENT ATTEMPT TO CONVINCE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC THAT JAPAN'S NAVAL POSITION IS SO STRONG AS TO BE CHALLENGED ONLY AT GREAT COST.

ITS ADMITTED PURPOSES ARE TWO: TO PREVENT ANY THRUST FROM BRITAIN'S NAVAL BASE AT SINGAPORE INTO THE WESTERN PACIFIC OR THE CHINA SEAS--WHICH JAPAN CONSIDERS HER OWN PRESERVES; TO PREVENT ANY MOVE BY THE UNITED STATES TO JOIN HANDS WITH THE BRITISH AT SINGAPORE AND CONFRONT JAPAN WITH JOINT OPPOSITION TO HER IMPERIAL PLANS.

A THIRD PURPOSE, NOT OPENLY AVOWED BUT STRONGLY SUGGESTED BY THE MAP, IS TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR THE MOVE MANY JAPANESE ADVOCATE, SEIZURE OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, RICHEST OF ALL FAR EASTERN COLONIES, ESPECIALLY IN OIL, WHICH JAPAN SORELY NEEDS.

(JAPANESE STRATEGISTS BELIEVE BRITAIN WOULD HAVE TO OPPOSE SUCH A MOVE AND THEY CONSIDER UNITED STATES INTERVENTION ALMOST AS LIKELY AS BRITISH. THEY HAVE MADE AN ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY PROVIDING FOR A COMMON FRONT AGAINST SUCH INTERVENTION.)

ANY UNITED STATES UNITS RASH ENOUGH TO VENTURE TO SINGAPORE WOULD BE ISOLATED, THE INFORMANTS SAID, ADDING, "IT WOULD BE A GREAT MISTAKE IF THE UNITED STARES SENT SHIPS THERE."

THE TRIANGLE LIES ATHWART ALL DIRECT ROUTES FROM CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, THE PANAMA CANAL AND HAWAII TO THE POSSIBLE CONFLICT AREA IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

DEC 17 1940

CAMRANH, 1,200 MILES DUE NORTH OF BATAVIA, CAPITAL OF THE INDIES, AND 800 MILES NORTHEAST OF SINGAPORE, WOULD BE THE NATURAL JUMP-OFF POINT FOR A MOVE AGAINST THE DUTCH ISLANDS.

(THE JAPANESE STRATEGISTS APPARENTLY BELIEVE THAT THE GHREATS TO THEIR OWN NAVAL LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS WHICH WOULD PERSIST AS LONG AS THE BRITISH HELD SINGAPORE, THE UNITED STATES HELD MANILA AND THE DUTCH HELD THEIR BASE ON THE NORTH JAVA COAST, COULD BE NULLIFIED BY BOLD, SWIFT SEIZURE OF THE INITIATIVE.)

THE FRENCH ALREADY HAVE BEGUN DEVELOPMENT OF CAMRANH. THE JAPANESE BELIEVE THEY CAN MAKE IT CAPABLE OF DOCKING CAPITAL SHIPS AS WELL AS SMALLER RAIDING AND SCOUTING UNITS. THEY SAY THAT FOR THE PRESENT AT LEAST THEY WILL SEEK ONLY BY DIPLOMATIC METHODS TO OBTAIN USE OF IT FROM THE FRENCH. ALREADY THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN OBTAINING ARMY AND AIR BASES IN NORTHERN INDO-CHINA.

IN ANY ACTION CENTERING AROUND THE DUTCH INDIES--THE JAPANESE NAVY WOULD USE MOBILE, FAST-STRIKING UNITS BEHIND A FAN OF BLOCKADES AND RAIDERS, THE INFORMANTS INDICATED.

MINES AND SMALL RAIDERS COULD BLOCKADE THE DUTCH ISLANDS, WHILE ANY FORCES AT SINGAPORE COULD BE HELD OFF. BEHIND SUCH A SCREEN, PRESUMABLY, HEAVIER SHIPS COULD DEAL WITH THE SMALL DUTCH EAST INDIES FLEET. NAVAL PLANES AND GUNS THEN COULD SOFTEN UP THE ISLANDS FOR INVASION, WHICH PROBABLY WOULD BEGIN WITH BORNEO, MOST EXPOSED OF THE ISLANDS.

THE MANDATED PACIFIC ISLANDS,----SECOND ANCHOR OF THE TRIANGLE, WOULD, JAPANESE BELIEVE, COMMAND THE AMERICA SEAWAYS TO THE ORIENT.

THE INFORMANTS ADMITTED THAT THE ISLANDS ARE EQUIPPED WITH ADVANCE SEAPLANE AND SUBMARINE BASES(IN POSSIBLE VIOLATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE UNDER WHICH THEY ARE HELD) PLUS CERTAIN LIGHT DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT. HEAVY FORTIFICATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN CONSTRUCTED, THEY SAID,

30.24-6459

BECAUSE THE COST WOULD BE FAR [illegible]CESS OF THEIR VALUE.

THEY REMARKED THAT HOPES OF IMPROVING UNITED STATES-JAPNESE RELATIONS WOULD NOT DIE AS LONG AS THE UNITED STATES FLEET REMAINED EAST OF THE 180 MERIDIAN--SOME 1,400 MILES WEST OF HAWAII. THEY INDICATED THE JAPANESE NAVY PLANNED QUICK ACITON IF THE UNITED STATES NAVY MOVED IN FORCE TOWARD SINGAPORE OR THE PHILIPPINES.

FOR THE PRESENT IT WAS INDICATED THAT JAPAN'S BATTLE FLEET, THE WORLD'S THIRD STRONGEST, WOULD CONTINUE TO BE BASED ON THE HOME PORTS. FEAR OF RUSSIA KEEPS THEM THERE. ONLY THE MOST IRONCLAD NON-AGRESSION PACT WITH THE SOGIET WOULD RELEASE THEM.

BUT THE JAPANESE FEEL THAT NEITHER THE UNITED STATES OR X BRITAIN COULD SPARE LARGE CAPITAL SHIP FORCES FOR ANY PACIFIC CONFLICT, THEY COUNT ON THEIR AXIS ALLIES TO KEEP THE BATTLESHIPS OCCUPIED ELSEWHERE.

THUS THEY CONCEIVE OF A PACIFIC CONFLICT AS NAVAL GUERILLA WARFARE IN WHICH THEIR TRIANGLE, ESPECIALLY THE CAMRANH,BASE, WOULD G VE THEM A GREAT ADVANTAGE.

DEC 17 1940

THAT JAPAN MIGHT RUN GRAVE RISKS IN SUCH A CONFLICT IS ADMITTED. ONE ELEMENT ALONE MIGHT BE DECISIVE, OIL. AN OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES PRESUMABLY WOULD CUT OFF JAAN'S NORMAL SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE DUTCH INDIES. THE NAVY WOULD HAVE TO OPERATE LARGELY ON RESERVES. LONG RANGE FIGHTING W ULD CUT RAPIDLY INTO AVAILABLE STOCKS. CHINA MIGHT STRIKE WITH REDOUBLED VIGOR AGAINST HER JAPANESE INVADERS TO CREATE A DIVERSION.

EVEN A W QUICK JAPANESE CONQUEST OF THE DUTCH ISLANDS WOULD NOT NECESSARILY MEAN IMMEDIATE OIL RICHES, FOR THE DUTCH ARE KNOWN TO HAVE PREPARED TO DEMOLISH THEIR WELLS AND REFINERIES AND SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR WOULD BE REQUIRED TO RESTORE PRODUCTION.

WASHINGTON,DEC 16-(AP)-MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT CAME OUT TODAY FOR OUTRIGHT CASH GIFTS TO GREAT BRITAIN RATHER THAN LOANS, SAYING SHE BELIEVED THAT FORM OF FINANCIAL AID WOULD BE LESS LIKELY TO DRAW THIS COUNTRY INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ASKED AT HER PRESS CONFERENCE FOR HER OPINION ON THE LOAN QUESTION, MRS.ROOSEVELT REPLIED SPIRITEDLY; "I THINK IT IS ABOUT TIME WE STARTED TO GIVE SOMETHING.

DEC 17 1940

"A CERTAIN NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT WE ARE GIVING AID TO ENGLAND, BUT WE MUST FACE THE REALITY THAT WE ARE BEING PAID."

SELLING SUPPLIES TO ENGLAND, SHE SAID, HAD NOT ONLY RESULTED IN A MATERIAL GAIN FOR THE UNITED STATES, BUT HAD STIMULATED INDUSTRY IN THE INTEREST OF THIS COUNTRY'S NATIONAL DEFENSE.

OUTRIGHT GIFTS OF CASH WOULD BE LESS LIKELY TO INVOLVE THIS COUNTRY IN THE CONFLICT, SHE SAID, BECAUSE A LOAN MAKES THE LENDER CONCERNED IN THE OUTCOME.

DISCUSSING REPORTS OF INCREASED COST OF LIVING AS A RESULT OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM, MRS.ROOSEVELT SAID SHE FAVORED A "CEILING" ON RENTS AND MORE LOW-COST HOUSING.

ESPECIALLY, SHE SAID, SHE DID NOT WANT TO SEE A REPETITION OF THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON IN 1917 AND 1918 WHEN THE CAPITAL, OVERCROWDED BY WAR WORKERS, EXPERIENCED A LANDLORD'S BOOM.

MRS.ROOSEVELT ALSO SAID SHE HOPED TO SEE SOME SORT OF PLAN ADOPTED BY CONGRESS TO UTILIZE WOMEN IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM. WOMEN WANT TO DO THEIR PART, SHE SAID, AND THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF WOMAN POWER NOT BEING USED. HOWEVER, SHE ADVANCED NO SPECIFIC PLAN.

MDgOSPES

DEC 17 1940

WASHINGTON,DEC. 16-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RETURNED FROM A CARIBBEAN CRUISE TODAY TO TACKLE THE PROBLEM OF SPEEDING UP REARMAMENT IN A SITUATION DESCRIBED BY WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN AS ONE OF "TERRIBLE URGENCY."

DEC 17 1940

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE CAME HOME TO FIND THE CAPITAL ABSORBED IN SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER HE MIGHT GIVE THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE DEFENSE COMMISSION, AND WITH IT SUBSTANTIAL POWERS OVER INDUSTRY, TO KNUDSEN. MANY PERSONS CLOSE TO THE DEFENSE PROGRAM ADVOCATED SUCH A STEP; OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS WERE AS FIRMLY OPPOSED TO ANY FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN THE SETUP OF THE COMMISSION, WHICH NOW HAS

NO CHAIRMAN.

TO MANY ANALYSTS, SOME MAJOR PRESIDENTIAL MOVE SEEMED FORE-SHADOWED BY MR.ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT YESTERDAY THAT HE HOPED TO VISIT WARM SPRINGS, GA., AGAIN NEXT SPRING "IF THE WORLD SUR-VIVES."

DEC 17 1940

KNUDSEN, FORMER PRESIDENT OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND NOW PRODUCTION CHIEF FOR THE DEFENSE COMMISSION, SPOKE GRIMLY IN LETTERS MADE PUBLIC TODAY TO MACHINE TOOL MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR EMPLOYES.

NEW YORK, DEC 16-(AP)-A FORMER ITALIAN FREIGHTER SIEZEDBY CANADA AFTER THE CREW ATTEMPTED TO SCUTTLE HER IN THE ST.LAURENCE RIVER, WIRELESSED TODAY THAT SHE WAS "BEING BOMBED BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT" OFF THE COAST OF IRELAND.

DEC 17 1940

THE VESSEL THE BIC ISLAND--ONCE OWNED BY THE AMERICAN HUNSON LINE--GAVE HER POSITION IN A MESSAGE PICKED UP BY MACKAY RADIO AS "340 MILES WEST BY SOUTH OF TORY ISLAND." THE CALL WAS HEARD AT 6:23 A.M. (EST).

THE FREIGHTER, A CRAFT OF 2,450 TONS, ORIGINALLY WAS THE HUNSON LINE MONARDAN. IN 1934 SHE WAS RENAMED THE CAPO (CORRECT) NOLI AND PLACED IN ITALIAN TRADE.

ON THE DAY ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, LAST JUNE 10, HER CREW RAN THE VESSEL ASHORE IN THE ST.LAURENCE RIVER NEAR BIC ISLAND, FROM WHICH HER NEW NAME DERIVED. REFLOATED, SHE WAS DECLARED THE PROPERTY OF THE BRITISH CROWN NOVEMBER 19 OF THIS YEAR, AND WAS LAST REPORTED OUT OF MONTREAL FOR LIVERPOOL ABOUT OCT. 2.

WT1021AES

Roosevelt Outlines Plan for Lending Britain Munitions

U. S. Would Take Over British Orders in This Country, President Says--- Will Give Plan to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt outlined today a possible new plan which he said would aid Britain and at the same time strengthen American defenses—a plan which would involve leasing or mortgaging war equipment to the British.

The President told a press conference that he expected to submit such a plan or a similar one to the new Congress meeting on January 3.

Under it, he asserted, the United States might take over future British orders for armaments in this country, then lease or mortgage those products to Britain on their completion.

Then, after the war ended, Britain would return the war supplies if they were in good shape, or replace them.

Asked whether the program which he outlined in a lengthy press conference would be more likely to involve the United States in Europe's conflict, Mr. Roosevelt replied with a definite negative. He said the United States now was doing all it can to see that Britain gets vital supplies and that the new program would merely be a continuation of that procedure, in a different form.

The President compared the prospective arrangement, which he said still is under study from a legal standpoint, with the aid a person would extend if his neighbor's home caught fire.

If the person had a hose that could be brought into play, Mr. Roosevelt declared he would connect it to his neighbor's hydrant and help put out the fire. He would not say first that the hose cost $15 and he wanted payment for it.

If, after the fire was out, the hose was still in good shape, it would be returned with thanks.

But if it were smashed or received holes in it during the fire, the President continued, the neighbor would be reminded that it could not be used and would offer to replace it.

Leaving Dollar Mark Out.

The President said he was attempting to leave the dollar mark out of efforts to aid the British.

Whether title to planes, guns and ships which might be sent to Britain under the contemplated program would remain with this country or be vested with the British, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, is a legalistic problem.

He indicated that was a detail and merely incidental to the main desire to assure Britain of a continuation of the flow of American goods for conducting war across the Atlantic.

The whole matter would be handled, the President made it clear, on the basis that it is necessary to assist the British in their war as a means of protecting this country.

On the question of speeding up domestic production of arms, Mr. Roosevelt said that British orders were a good means of obtaining the necessary expansion.

He said that there had been no need indicated yet for the Government to exercise its authority to take over plants which are falling behind on production, but that two or three cases were being watched.

While legislation will be necessary, and perhaps several different measures, along with appropriations, the President said that the latest phase of the program to give England all aid short of war did not involve amendment or repeal of the neutrality act.

Has Read a Lot of Nonsense.

In the present world situation, Mr. Roosevelt said, there is, of course, absolutely no doubt in the minds of an overwhelming number of Americans that the best immediate defense of the United States is the assurance of success of Great Britain in defending herself.

Declaring he had read a lot of nonsense recently about such things as financial aid to the British, he said that within the memory of history no major war ever had been

30.24—6461

won or lost through a lack of money.

He declared that stories and speeches had been going back to the idea that money in the bank was necessary to wi nthis particular war.

There are many ways of doing the same thing, the President asserted, but some people are using a banal type of thinking on the method.

Knox Announces Contracts For 40 More Destroyers

Mark S. Watson reports the army may soon ask Congress for $2,000,000,000 for new purchases.
—Story on Page 9

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—Contracts have been let for forty more destroyers than the navy originally contemplated for its two-ocean fleet, Secretary Knox announced today, swelling the total of such vessels planned to 365.

Contracts for constructing the forty ships and for expansion of facilities to build them totaled $261,684,875.

The navy originally intended to build 325 destroyers. The expansion, officials said, was made possible by utilization of tonnages already authorized by Congress but initially ear-marked for other categories of fighting ships. Details of the tonnage transfers were not disclosed.

No Mention Of British Aid

Although no mention of further aid to Britain was made in Knox's announcement, it was recalled that the British repeatedly have stressed their need for more destroyers in recent discussions of aid from the United States.

Such vessels needed by the British to convoy merchant ships carrying food and munitions range from fifty to 400. The United States already has transferred fifty destroyers to Britain.

Contracts for seven destroyers and two cruisers were transferred from their originally designated builders, Knox said, in order to expedite the work by letting each contractor build duplicate types as far as possible.

Cost Of Destroyers

As a result of that shuffling and the new awards, the secretary said contracts for thirty-seven destroyers were placed with five private shipbuilding concerns and ten destroyers will be built at four navy yards.

Knox placed the estimated cost of the forty additional destroyers at $253,384,875 and said that new facilities required at the private yards to build them would cost an estimated $8,300,000.

New Contract Awards

The new contract awards follow:

Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Mass., four destroyers and $800,000 of new facilities.

Bethlehem Steel Company, Staten Island, N. Y., three destroyers and $700,000 in additional facilities.

Bethlehem Steel Company, San Francisco, seven destroyers and $1,500,000 of expanded facilities.

Bethlehem Steel Company, San Pedro, Cal., six destroyers and $1,250,000 of new facilities.

Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, six destroyers and $400,000 of new facilities.

Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Kearny, N. J., six destroyers and $2,250,000 of additional facilities.

Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company, Seattle, Wash., five destroyers and $1,400,000 of additional facilities.

Destroyers awarded to Government navy yards follow: Boston, four; Philadelphia, two; Norfolk, Va., two, and Charleston, S. C., two.

Contract Transfers

Contracts for two cruisers were transferred from the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company to the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J.

The seven destroyer contracts canceled had been awarded to the Bethlehem Steel Company's Staten Island, San Francisco and San Pedro plants.

The navy also awarded two contracts totaling $36,250,455 for airplanes and spare parts. They went to the Grumann Aircraft Engineering Corporation of Bethpage, Long Island, N. Y. One was for $30,275,805 for planes and parts and the other, amounting to $5,974,650 for airplanes alone.

The navy did not specify the number of planes involved nor delivery dates.

Morgenthau Bares Report By Phillips

Tells House Group Johnson Act Must Be Modified Before Credit Can Be Given

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP). — Secretary Morgenthau told a House Appropriations subcommittee today that Sir Frederick Phillips, Undersecretary of the British Treasury, had informed him that England could make no more commitments for purchase of war materials in the U. S. unless financial aid were extended.

Committee members who disclosed this testimony, given behind closed doors, added that the Secretary had repeated his statement that he believed that the U. S. could not extend loans or credits unless Congress modified or repealed the Johnson act forbidding loans to debtor nations.

He left his hearers with the impression that whether to make such revision was entirely up to Congress.

Morgenthau was reported to have made a factual analysis of Britain's need for aid from the U. S. without, however, making any recommendations.

[British commitments already made in this country are estimated at $2,500,000,000. Britain is believed to have additional resources of perhaps as much as $1,500,000,000, but this also is believed already to have been allocated in the sense that plans have been made for its expenditure.]

Hull Asks Defense Speed

Secretary Hull, meanwhile, said that on the basis of full information on foreign developments, including the British situation, he was urging all possible speed in defense production.

He told reporters that he was relaying the essential facts about international conditions to the defense commissioners and other officials without attempting to enter into technical production questions.

The Secretary was asked about a report that he had sent word to the National Assn. of Manufacturers that Britain needed immediate additional aid from the U. S. to hold out more than 90 days.

He replied that he would not undertake to confirm that report.

He was said in other quarters, however, to have told Federal officials that Britain probably would face a serious crisis next spring unless the U. S. considerably increased delivery schedules of war supplies.

It was learned that the shipping situation is being examined to determine whether additional merchant ships might be made available for rushing supplies.

The fact that Britain had made a formal request for financial aid was disclosed last night by an authoritative source.

Sen. Austin (Vt.), acting Republican leader, today advocated a readjustment of government contracts to finance a six-day week for defense industries.

Austin said it seemed obvious that industries would have to work longer than the prevailing 40-hour week if they were to overcome certain "bottlenecks" hampering defense production.

British Hope to Resume World War Debt Talks

Note Defaulting on Dec. 15 Payment Made Public

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The State Department today made public a note from the British government saying it could not pay the war debt installment totaling $127,670,765.05 due Dec. 15. The note, signed by Neville Butler, the British Charge d'Affaires, once more reiterated, however, that the British government "will be winning to reopen discussions on the subject whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached."

The debt installment due from Great Britain Dec. 15 comprised $42,000,000 in principal, $71,767,500 in semi-annual interest, $4,182,500 in accrued interest and $9,720,765.05 in installment of the annuity due on account of the moratorium agreement of 1932. The State Department announced yesterday that six other nations were in default, Hungary alone making a token payment.

Stark Tells U. S. Strength Alone Assures Peace

Nation Must Absorb Fact, He Warns Pan-American Aviation Day Dinner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Admiral H. R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, warned the nation tonight that it must "absorb the fact and get it ingrained in our national marrow that if we want peace we must be stronger than those who want war." He addressed a dinner celebrating Pan-American Aviation Day.

Stressing the part aviation plays in naval operations, he declared that the Navy's air corps "is indispensable to the fleet; and in efficiency, I am proud to state, it is not surpassed by any other naval aviation in the world."

Then, reviewing what he described as a "few thoughts which I have often expressed during the last year," Admiral Stark warned:

"We must absorb the fact and get it ingrained in our national marrow that if we want peace we must be stronger than those who want war.

"Potential strength and wishful thinking are not enough.

"We must translate our potential strength into immediate readiness, and once attained—we must stay ready.

"The value of time and timing is more important than ever before.

"Getting ready and keeping ready is a job that devolves upon every citizen of the land."

Admiral Stark discussed briefly the Navy's expanding air-training program in which he said two undertakings "are proceeding almost simultaneously—the procurement of men and the procurement of training planes."

He said that obviously the number of combat planes at the present "does not loom large in our figures of aircraft strength," because "we cannot utilize combatant planes until we have trained men to fly them; but the combat types are proceeding apace—and all phases of the expansion are being synchronized."

Air Lines Get Collier Trophy

The Collier Trophy for the greatest achievement in aviation in the United States during the last year was presented by President Roosevelt today to the commercial air lines serving the country.

The trophy, donated annually since 1911 by "Collier's Magazine," was awarded by the National Aeronautic Association for the record established by the air lines for safe travel.

Special recognition was given to Dr. Walter M. Boothby and Dr. William Randolph Lovelace, 2d, of the Mayo Foundation for Medical Research and Education, and to Capt. Harry C. Armstrong, of the Army Medical Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The three physicians analyzed "pilot error" resulting at high altitudes from lack of oxygen and developed oxygen masks to correct the condition.

Air-line presidents, officials of the National Aeronautic Association and men prominent in Federal aviation activities, as well as William Chanery, of "Collier's Magazine," were present at the ceremony in Mr. Roosevelt's office.

This is the thirty-seventh anniversary of the first flight by a heavier-than-air motor-driven aircraft by the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

Planes Salute Wright Memorial

MANTEO, N. C., Dec. 17 (AP).—Army, Marine Corps and Coast Guard airplanes dipped their wings in salute today as they roared over the slender pylon atop wind-swept Kill Devil Hill, site of the first sustained flight of heavier-than-air craft thirty-seven years ago.

Capt. W. J. Tate, of Manteo, who let rooms to Wilbur and Orville Wright while they experimented with a flying ship, told visitors at an anniversary observance that Dec. 17, 1903, was "just such a day as this—clear and cold" when the Dayton, Ohio bicycle makers' motor-driven contraption fluttered aloft and soared for 120 feet.

ORDERS PLANES DOWN

Brazilian Objects to Fete Marking Wrights' Flight.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—While Pan American Aviation Day was being observed in the United States today in commemoration of the flight of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk on December 17, 1903, the president of the Brazilian Air Club, Col. Ivo Berges, disclosed that he had urged all civilian aviation clubs in Brazil to show their disapproval by keeping their planes grounded all day.

Berges was quoted in the Brazilian press as saying the selection of the day was "in detriment to the glory of Santos-Dumont." The Government's Press and Propaganda Department presented a preview of a movie calling Santos-Dumont the father of aviation.

Alberto Santos-Dumont, Brazilian aeronaut, who died in 1932 at the age of 59, made his first balloon ascent in Paris in 1897, but it was not until 1905, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica that he turned his inventive talents to heavier-than-air machines, and in 1906 built one.

BRITISH ARMY OPENS ASSAULT ON BARDIA

Three Forts in Libya Fall as Italian Port Is Hard Pressed by Mechanized Units, Backed by Infantry.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Reuters, a British news agency, reported tonight that British mechanized units had begun an attack on Bardia, Italian base fifteen miles inside Libya, and that severe fighting was in progress.

The agency reported that British mechanized units were carrying out a formidable attack on the perimeter of Bardia's defenses, with advanced forces of infantry following up and truckloads of supplies and ammunitions bringing up the rear.

CAIRO, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—British armed forces were within striking distance of the important Libyan port of Bardia today after capturing Fort Capuzzo, which gave them a foothold on Italian colonial soil for the first time since the war began.

With the fall of Fort Capuzzo, the British announced recapture of Salum, last Italian stronghold on Egyptian soil.

Fort Capuzzo's capitulation left the British in control of a vital highway terminus twelve miles due south of Bardia and apparently in position for an attempt to outflank that base.

Bardia holds the key to the coastal road leading westward to the big Italian base at Tobruk, approximately seventy miles inside the Libyan border and the springboard from which Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's armies launched their drive into Egypt last September.

The British Navy and air force were reported to be keeping Bardia under heavy bombardment, apparently to soften Italian resistance to attack on the land side.

Little Opposition at Sea.

Military quarters here held that there was little obvious opposition to the British Navy's control of the entire Libyan coast from the Egyptian border to Tripoli, 700 miles to the west.

The communique announcing the fall of Fort Capuzzo and Salum gave no details of the operations except to say a number of Italian aircraft had been seized at Salum.

Military men here pointed out that the capture of Salum, on the coast, about five miles from the Libyan border, would enable the British to move troops and supplies to the front by sea, thereby eliminating a long haul across the desert.

These informants believed it unlikely that lengthening lines of communication would prove enough of an obstacle to prevent Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East commander, from continuing his westward drive.

Sharp Fighting Reported

Reports from the front indicated sharp fighting had preceded the fall of Salum and Fort Capuzzo, which is about three miles inside the Libyan frontier. The Italians, intrenched strongly at both points, were said to have resisted fiercely before they were overwhelmed by British mechanized forces and infantry.

While the battle surged around these two key points, British armored units were reported to have made a series of swift thrusts into the surrounding territory, harassing Italian lines of communication.

The fact that the British reported capturing a number of grounded Italian aircraft at Salum was taken here as an indication that Marshal Graziani's forces were disorganized badly under steady pounding during the last week.

There was no official mention of the capture of additional Italian prisoners to swell the total of about 30,000 the British estimated they had taken from the outset of their offensive through the fall of Sidi Barrani.

Although the Italians were reported to have had about 250,000 men ready for action in Libya, the British believe not more than 100,000 have been involved directly in the current fighting.

British Capture 3 Libyan Forts, Menace Strongly Held Bardia

Mechanized Units Reported Encircling Graziani's Coastal Base While Fleet and R. A. F. Pound It; English Drive Shows No Sign of Flagging

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Dec. 17.—Great Britain's army in North Africa reported today the capture of three more Italian frontier forts and rolled on toward the important Fascist base of Bardia in the counter-invasion of Italian Libya.

[Reuters, British news agency, reported that British mechanized units were attacking Bardia and that heavy fighting was raging about the town.]

The offensive, far from slackening, as had been expected in some quarters with the ejection from Egypt of the last invading Italians, appeared actually to be gathering power. The British command declared "pressure on the enemy is steadily increasing as new forces arrive."

The latest Italian outposts to fall, a communique said, were the forts of Musaid, Sidi Omar and Shefferzen. Their occupation, along with the previously reported seizure of Fort Capuzzo, put the British in control of a substantial segment of the eastern Libyan border area.

The drive upon coastal Bardia—which had been reported under bombardment by the British Mediterranean Fleet and Royal Air Force in an effort to reduce its defenses—threatened an important Fascist line of communication, for that town commands the coastal road westward to Tobruk, the strongest Italian military center in Libya. British sources said they were uncertain whether the Italian communication line had been wholly cut as yet.

An Associated Press correspondent with the British in the field reported that the Italians were understood to have large forces in Bardia, including many survivors of the retreat from Egypt, and apparently were preparing to make a major fight there.

British armored forces sped over the desert in a maneuver to encircle the town, and advanced units reported that considerable numbers of Italian trucks, tractors and tanks had been destroyed by dive bombers.

British communiques during the day made no mention of the number of Italian prisoners now in hand, but The Associated Press correspondent said a recapitulation indicated that, of the five Fascist divisions which invaded Egypt, only one got out entire. Two appeared wholly shattered. Another, he said, withdrew many of its men, but lost most of its equipment. Italian divisions are understood to number as many as 14,000 men.

The British air command reported a continuing bombing campaign against Fascist positions, particularly at Bardia. There, said a Royal Air Force communique, more than a dozen tons of bombs struck the barracks, military buildings generally and the railways, and a train of fires was laid.

Tobruk, some seventy miles within Libya, also was attacked, the British added, and in half a dozen other and less important bases "much damage" was caused.

In a single offensive patrol eleven Italian planes were declared shot down, aside from the capture of fifteen Italian craft reported by the British in the seizure of the frontier Egyptian post of Sollum.

Australian troops were said to have captured Italian trucks and a gun in a moonlit battle last night.

A communique reported renewed offensive patroling "on a considerable scale" on the Kenya frontier in East Africa.

Rome Claims Hit on Warship.

ROME, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Italian torpedo-launching planes hit a 6,000-ton British cruiser with two torpedoes while the warship was shelling Bardia, on the Libyan coast, the Italian High Command reported today.

The exact effect of the claimed hits was not given.

The communique declared that fighting in north Africa was continuing "with ferocity no less than on previous days" and credited the Italian Air Force with striking hard blows at British advance forces in an effort to help the Italian troops.

"British Propaganda"

Rome, Dec. 17 (AP)—Rumors of a smashing Italian victory over the British in Egypt ran wildly through Rome tonight until the press and radio quashed them with the characterization: "British propaganda."

The Italians were lifted from the blues by the rumors which said 170,000 Britons were captured and hundreds of tanks and other equipment seized in a smashing counter-offensive.

Authoritative papers cautioned against such reports, which were described as subtle means of raising enthusiasm in order to dash it more thoroughly later.

'Electric Whiskers' Exhorts Italians

By EDWARD KENNEDY, Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With The British Forces At Salum, Egypt, Dec. 16 (Delayed)—British armored units were sweeping over the desert west of Bardia today in an attempt to encircle that important Italian base in Libya following the capture of Salum and Fort Capuzzo.

The last remnants of the Italian army have been driven from Egyptian soil. Under heavy British fire the Italians abandoned Salum, seized early in their drive into Egypt, and retired across the frontier into Libya, five miles to the west.

Move Across Border

British troops promptly occupied this westernmost Egyptian port. Then they continued to carry the fight to the Italians, moving across the border to seize Fort Capuzzo, south of Bardia.

The Italians are reported to have large forces at Bardia, on the coast, fifteen miles from the border, including troops which have retreated from Egypt, and apparently are striving to make a stand there.

In the opinion of British officers how long they can hold out will depend largely on whether Italian troops could be rallied after the Egyptian rout.

Bardia already has been bombed heavily from the sea and air. British armored units west of the town reported that they had destroyed Italian trucks, tractors and tanks, but that it was uncertain yet whether they had wholly cut off communications between Bardia and Tobruk, farther west.

These armored units were subjected to dive-bombing attacks by Italian planes.

Italian General Berdi is in command at Bardia and General Bergonzoli, whom the British have dubbed "General Electric Whiskers," also was reported there, exhorting the Fascist troops. Bergonzoli is said to be popular with his men and is known for his ability to rouse them with stirring words.

In their advance toward Libya, British columns moved along a splendid road the Italians built from the Libyan frontier to Sidi Barrani during their three months of occupation.

The "Victory Way"

The Italians named it Via Vittoria—Victory Way—and over it they had hoped to march into all of Egypt. They erected along it several monuments to Mussolini and the triumph of their occupation.

A marker at Sidi Barrani, where the new road joins the road to Alexandria, bears the inscription: "Despite sand and winds and the insidiousness of the enemy, this road linking the sands of Egypt with those of Libya has been constructed."

No Top Surfacing

The road is straight and wide and has an excellent bed of crushed stones, but the Italains did not get around to the top surfacing. With a top surface it probably would be the best highway ever constructed over any desert—a truly Roman road.

The armored brigade which intercepted the Catanzaro division here came across the desert on the escarpment to the south, then cut northward to Buqbuq on the coast.

Thought Desert Was Barrier

It encountered considerable opposition from Italian outposts on the way, but reduced them and got here in two days.

Italian military maps of Egypt, found here charted the topography only ten miles inland from the coast. Apparently the Fascists did not consider the more difficult inland desert as a potential battlefield, which may explain their surprise when the British came from there.

In almost every encounter of the offensive up to now the British were outnumbered at least four to one, British officers said.

But in no cose, the same men said, have the Italians successfully resisted the British. Of the five divisions which invaded Egypt, it appears now that only one got out complete, while another got many of its men out but lost most of its material, British officers said.

Completely shattered and with most members captured were two Libyan divisions, most of the Black Shirts in the Sidi Barrani region, the Cantanzaro division and the crack Maletti group, all at Nibeiwa—in [illegible] perhaps an army of 40,000 [illegible] equipment. The deserted [illegible] indicated the troops [illegible]

In [illegible] jewelry, razors, blankets and letters were left behind, strewn over dugouts and in tents. The desert is littered with abandoned sun helmets, knapsacks and rifles.

Prisoner-Line Mile Long

As we approached Buqbuq three days ago we saw an odd dust cloud in the distance, brightened by rays of the desert sun and moving slowly nearer.

On passing the crest of a hill we saw what was raising the dust—the tramping feet of two columns of men well over a mile long. They were Italian prisoners, about half of the 14,000 taken at Buqbuq, and they were being marched to Sidi Barrani, thirty miles away, for embarkation.

They were mainly members of Gen. Giuseppe Amico's Catanzaro division of the regular Italian Army, intercepted by a British armored unit.

Didn't Expect Offensive

"When we left Libya we didn't dream that any English offensive was

30.24-6463

30.24—6463

coming," an officer told me. "Then we heard there was action, but we thought the front was still forty miles away. Imagine our surprise when the enemy tanks suddenly charged at us."

At Buqbuq, a water hole near the sea which the Italians had made their main food-distributing center for the troops in Egypt, we saw the rest of them encamped around elaborate wells. A water-storage plant had been constructed there in the past three months.

Australian Unit Eager to Open Bardia Attack

Mechanized Troops Rush to Front; Three Reporters Take 20 Italians Prisoner

By Edward Kennedy

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, Dec. 17 (AP).—Fresh Australian troops, charging to get into battle with the Italians, pressed on toward the Libyan base of Bardia today at such a pace that one of their commanders complained: "We can't hold them back."

The Australians form a unit with the British command which followed up the occupation of Solum by hurrying up reinforcements for the advance on Bardia, fifteen miles inside the border of Italian Libya.

"They want to show they can do what their fathers did in the last war," said the Australians' chief.

Completely mechanized, the men from "down under" moved directly from camp to the battlefront. The mechanized units already were operating through the Libyan desert west of Bardia, while others were active to the south, and new infantrymen pushed toward Bardia from the east, in an apparent encircling move against the Italian stronghold.

The Australian vanguard overnight tackled one Italian column, capturing transports and guns.

Italians Quit Solum in Haste

Most of the Italians already left Solum in the direction of Bardia so swiftly that they could not be intercepted. The mop-up squads at Solum found fifteen Italian planes on the ground so badly damaged by British bombs that the Fascisti had not tried to salvage them. The Italians abandoned lower Solum Sunday morning, dynamiting the hairpin-curved road that leads to the upper town.

Sunday night British bombers struck at both upper Solum and Bardia with a series of terrific raids, which this correspondent watched from a promontory along the coast. One squadron after another of British planes swooped to the attack and the resultant explosions and fires as their bombs hit the targets could be observed.

Italian anti-aircraft fire also lit the sky, interspersed with occasional "flaming onions"—great rainbow-hued, fiery projectiles, eight of them chained together and ascending slowly, snaking in the wind. This weapon, of German origin, is designed to tangle about the planes, but so far none in this sector has been brought down by it.

The planes in their turn cast out parachute flares, which gleamed over the desert and sea like great guiding stars.

Two planes crashed down in flames.

British mastery of the air was so overwhelming that there was scarcely a moment of the day or night when a British plane could not be seen or heard, while this writer saw only three Italian craft in the same twenty-four-hour period. It is a common sight at British air fields dotting the desert to see a bomber squadron come in for fuel and bombs, then take off again as soon as the pilots have eaten.

On Saturday night Italian fliers attempted to destroy a big water supply they had established at Bagbag, despite the fact that thousands of Italian prisoners were camped next to it. They missed both water and prisoners by about the same margin—fifty yards.

The staggering task of moving the Italian "army" of 40,000 or more prisoners out of the desert continues. In some cases prisoners are loaded onto captured trucks and drive them to the railroad themselves.

There is only one recorded case of an Italian prisoner trying to escape. A young officer jumped from a train but was recaptured shortly afterward. The round-up of stray Italian soldiers continues, in many cases at their own request.

As a party of newspaper correspondents was breaking camp where this correspondent had spent the night outside Bagbag, three Libyans, one with an eye shot out, appeared and asked us for three things—bread, water, and to be taken prisoner.

Three correspondents attached to the Australian forces and armed with one unloaded rifle soon rounded up and delivered to the military twenty prisoners.

In the past day or two thousands of Italian prisoners could be seen marching to Sidi Barrani along a Roman road that they themselves built and named Via Vittoria—Victory Way. Their dejected columns passed monuments erected to Premier Mussolini and inscribed with such of his maxims as:

"Those who stand still are lost."

These Italians had hoped to march into the valley of the Nile and on to Suez. Instead, the British are using the broad Italian road in their drive against Bardia while the Italians under British guard are using it to head for prison ships bound for internment camps.

Terrain Discourages Escape

Any temptation to escape is discouraged by the terrain. Off the road lie the trackless desert on one side and the sea on the other. Few guards are necessary.

The prisoners seen were mostly from General Amicos Catanzaro's division of the regular Italian Army, which was surprised and overwhelmed by the British in a sweep to Bagbag, a coastal waterhole.

"When we left Libya we did not dream any English offensive was coming," a captured Italian officer asserted. "Then we heard there was action, but we thought the front was still forty miles away. Imagine our surprise when enemy tanks suddenly charged us!"

An order of the day of General Nerdi, now commanding Bardia, was found at Bagbag. It advised Italian troops:

"Surprise is always master of the battlefield."

Most of the men rounded up at Bagbag were in their 30's and 40's, and their chief concern was to get word of their safety back to their families. A few of the younger men, who had been schooled to the "invincibility" of the Italian Army, were stunned by the collapse of the campaign in Egypt.

NAZIS REPORTED IN ITALY TO AID DUCE IN WARS

50,000 Troops Believed Ready To Leave For Africa And Albania

Large Quantities Of Reich Arms Supplies Are Declared Arriving

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 17—Winston Burdett, the Columbia Broadcasting Company's correspondent in Belgrade, reported in a broadcast from there tonight that more than 50,000 German troops have moved quietly into Italy, presumably to embark for Libya and Albania.

Some of the troops were expected to perform "police duties" in Italy in exchange for Italian labor in German factories, he said.

The German movement southward, according to Burdett's sources, began immediately after the resignation December 6 of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian chief of staff.

LAVAL IS TAKEN TO VICHY TO SEE PETAIN AND NAZI

Confers With Both Marshal and Abetz, Paris Envoy of Der Fuehrer.

COUNCIL ADJOURNS MEETING

DEC 18 1940

Berlin Reported Worried Over Weygand—Fears Move by General in Africa.

the conversation.]

Conferences were held throughthe day, a lively one for the Government, with decisions regarded as important for France's future, and more meetings were expected to last into the night.

Abetz, Adolf Hitler's representative in Paris, left Vichy tonight to return there.

Besides a morning conference with Petain, which Laval later joined, Abetz lunched with Gen. Charles Huntziger, War Minister; Admiral Jean Darlan, Navy Minister, and Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State. Later he visited Laval at his home, Chateau Chateldon, twenty miles from Vichy, and again conferred and dined with Petain.

At German's Request.

BERNE, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—At the behest of Reichsfuehrer Hitler's representative, German Ambassador Otto Abetz, Pierre Laval reappeared suddenly in Vichy today for a lunchtable talk with Abetz and Chief of State Philippe Petain.

It was the first time the ousted Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister had been seen in Vichy since he was expelled from the French Cabinet Friday night and led away under guard.

His reappearance increased the anxiety of many veteran French officials whose usual tranquillity in the face of Government upheavals had been upset by Abetz's own dramatic arrival yesterday with a picked Nazi guard and a German delegation.

Total German occupation of France, some observers said, may be foreshadowed in the Abetz visit—the first to Vichy of any ranking Nazi official since the armistice.

Rumors spread that the Germans want Laval, once the old Marshal's own choice as his successor, back in his job, but reports reaching diplomatic quarters here said it was more likely that Abetz merely wished to hear Laval's side of the story before making any report to Hitler.

Petain Reported Calm.

Petain, according to his aids and those who saw him, remained cool in his talks with Germany's Ambassador.

The chief of Petain's personal office drove out of Vichy early this morning and returned just before noon with Laval seated beside him in an automobile.

As the Petain-Abetz conversation shifted from the chief of state's office to a private dining room in the Hotel du Parc, with Laval as a third conferee, it was reported that a Petain-Hitler meeting might follow if Der Fuehrer's representative and Petain agreed on a future policy of French German collaboration.

If they don't—according to Vichy rumors—anything might happen.

It was Gen. Maxime Weygand

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, DEC.17-(AP)-GAS HAS NOT BEEN USED IN THE CURRENT DESERT WARFARE BETWEEN BRITISH AND ITALIANS, BUT GAS MASKS ARE PROVING THEIR WORTH.

WHEN THE FREQUENT AND SEVERE SANDSTORMS COME, THE BRITISH DON THEIR MASKS AND GO RIGHT AHEAD.

--O--

VALLETTA,MALTA, DEC.17-(AP)-SNOW FELL TODAY ON THE HEIGHTS OF THIS BRITISH MID-MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1904.

WM1038PES

DEC 18 1940

VICHY, Dec. 17 (A.P.).—Pierre Laval, the Vichy government's ousted Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, came back into the picture today as a conferee with Chief of State Marshal Petain and the German Ambassador, Otto Abetz.

[Reports in Berne said that Laval was permitted to return to Vichy at Abetz's request for

who informants here said was the man Abetz wanted to talk to most. He was not in Vichy, however, but in North Africa, and he showed every intention of remaining there.

Gen. Weygand, former Allied Generalissimo and now commander of French forces in North Africa, was said to be following Vichy events closely. But if he was in constant touch with Marshall Petain, as diplomatic reports said, there was little external sign of it at Vichy.

Many observers have been comparing Gen. Weygand's present position in North Africa with that of Italy's position of potential menace when France was fighting for her life in Flanders.

The tables, they said, now are turned. Italy's troops are hard-pressed by Greek forces in Albania and by the British along the Egyptian-Libyan border. At Italy's back in Africa stands Gen. Weygand with a strong, well-armed force of French colonial troops untouched by the war.

Military and diplomatic observers, however, considered it unlikely that Gen. Weygand intends to do more than hold tight in France's North African possessions for the present—particularly so long as Marshal Petain rules in Vichy.

Nonetheless, diplomatic reports indicated the French General looms large among the reasons why Berlin may think twice before occupying the rest of France, or forcing Marshal Petain to step down from the post of Chief of State.

Abetz and Petain Talk.

VICHY, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to France, talked with Chief of State Philippe Petain for more than an hour and a half today in the first of a series of conferences regarded as important for the future of France.

Strict censorship was placed on details of arrivals at Sevigny Pavillion, Marshal Petain's residence, shortly before 1 P. M.

Abetz was escorted from his hotel to Marshal Petain's residence by French Army motorcyclists, followed by a touring car full of German officers.

The German Ambassador's guard of uniformed German soldiers armed with automatic rifles, which accompanied him to his hotel last night when he reached Vichy, did not go with him today.

Silent, scattered groups of French saw him leave the hotel and watched as his escort passed through the streets.

Abetz left the residence at 1:30 P. M. and went directly to his quarters at the Majestic Hotel. Observers said that Petain left by another door. It was believed he would go to the Parc Hotel, where French guards already had been posted.

French Policy Main Issue.

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Authorized Nazis declared today that Germany's interest in changes in the French government at Vichy centers on the question "does France intend to continue advancing the European policy which recognize the principle of German victory or not."

These persons said Germany was not interested in who supplanted Foreign Minister Pierre Laval, "but whether any change in French policy has taken place."

Until Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's ambassador to Paris, reports from Vichy no information will be divulged concerning Germany's official attitude toward the French upheaval, they said.

"We are continuing our efforts to fathom the motives which led the French Government while still in a state of war supplanted by an armistice with us, to bring about a change in that post which for the purposes of French-German relations is the most important in the French Cabinet, namely that of Foreign Minister."

When asked whether the French Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, in his recent message to Hitler, has explained the motives behind Pierre-Etienne Flandin's appointment to succeed Laval, these informants said:

"Apparently not."

No Concrete Agreement.

They further intimated that since the meeting between Hitler and Petain at Tours—where, it was said, mere principles had been discussed—there had been no concrete agreement on details of relations between Vichy and Berlin.

"German interest in Vichy developments is naturally extraordinarily great," they added.

Recapitulating French-German relations since the defeat of France—which they described as the most complete in modern history—they said Germany wanted a new Europe in which France would have an appropriate place provided only that she undertook certain corrections in her historic attitude, notably that of enmity toward Germany.

France, they said, apparently was animated by the same desire; both countries wanted a new Europe of French-German co-operation.

BERN REPORTS ABETZ TOOK LAVAL TO PARIS

Says Pair Left Together After Mysterious Parley With Petain

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 17—Authoritative sources reported tonight that Pierre Laval was with Otto Abetz, German Ambassador, when the latter left for Paris tonight after a day of mysterious conferences with both Laval and Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of state.

These persons said the deposed Vice-Premier was in one of the automobiles belonging to the Abetz suite when the German envoy, his aides and guards, whirled out of Vichy. Laval's friends said he would accompany Abetz to Paris.

Abetz Drops No Hints

Before he left, Abetz gave no hint of what he would tell Hitler about the Laval ouster. But the fact he took Laval back with him indicated, some observers said, that the little Auvergnat still would play a big part in French-German affairs.

These observers believed Laval might emerge as a "special delegate" of the Petain Government in Paris, charged with talking with the Germans. He is not, however, expected to regain his former high position in the Vichy Government.

On the other hand, other persons believed Laval might have accompanied Abetz to Paris only for the sake of his own personal safety.

Had Been Under Guard

From Friday night until today, he had been under guard in his Chateldon home, twenty miles from Vichy.

The swift-moving events today had even Vichy's rumor-mongers puzzled.

Abetz was believed, however, to hold the fate of the Vichy Government in his hands. Arriving from Paris last night, he began his day late in the morning, leaving the rooms guarded by his German armed escort to go to Marshal Petain's residence.

Then he sent for Laval.

Diplomatic reports from Vichy said Laval was brought, beaming, into Vichy in an automobile by the chief of Marshal Petain's personal staff.

Meet A Second Time

In mid-afternoon, while Petain napped, Laval talked with Abetz again in his Chateldon home and later in the afternoon he was back in Vichy conferring with Petain and Abetz.

Although Laval's successor in the Foreign Ministry, Pierre-Etienne Flandin, was ill, he received Abetz at his bedside, it was reported here.

Few believed Petain would remain as chief of state if Laval again is given anything like the power which he once held.

Flandin also was said to have served notice on both Petain and the Germans that he could not remain in the Cabinet if Laval were to be its chief.

Another estimate of Laval's position was that he was enjoying what may be only a temporary spot in the limelight.

Petain Calls Laval Back For Conference

Vichy, France, Dec. 17 (AP).—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of state of France, summoned his deposed Vice-Premier, Pierre Laval, back today for long conferences with himself and Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's high envoy.

An official communique, following a hectic and secretive day, said Petain and Laval discussed "the general situation." At least, however, it was clear that Laval's own situation since his ouster from the Government four nights ago was a part of the discussion.

Abetz saw Laval this morning at a conference at Petain's home, and still later in a visit to Laval's chateau at Chateldon, twenty miles from Vichy.

Confers With Petain

Then Abetz conferred at dinner with Petain before leaving tonight for Paris. During the evening Laval was at the Hotel Majestic, where Abetz has been staying since last night. The former Premier was with members of Abetz' suite, but there was no confirmation of a rumor that Laval, too, had gone to Paris.

The comings and goings of the principals in this drama of France in defeat were filtered all day long through a screen of secrecy that cleared a bit only tonight.

First, Abetz met Petain for three and a half hours at the old marshal's Pavilon Sevigne. While they were talking, Laval arrived there accompanied by a member of Petain's staff.

Escorted By French

Abetz was escorted to Petain's home by French motorcyclists and followed by a touring car filled with German officers. Two companies of French infantry and a drum and bugle corps greeted him.

The German envoy also wanted to see Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Laval's successor as Foreign Minister, but Flandin is ill.

Meanwhile, the French Cabinet was meeting, with at least one interruption. Nothing was said about the Ministers' decisions, but after the meeting Petain and Abetz conferred again and had dinner together.

Accompanied By General

When Abetz left for Paris about 8.30 P. M. he was accompanied by the French General Laure, representing the Vichy Government, and his own German staff and guard.

Abetz arrived in Vichy from Paris last night with a guard of three carloads of German soldiers carrying automatic rifles conspicuously.

French Increase Fund To Pay for Nazi Troops

VICHY, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The official journal disclosed today that the Bank of France had increased from 65,000,000,000 to 73,000,000,000 francs a provisional non-interest loan to the French Government to pay the costs of German troops garrisoned in occupied territory.

The franc no longer is quoted in the New York foreign exchange market, but this year before the fall of France it varied from 1¾ cents to 2¼ cents.

U. S. Envoy to Visit French North Africa

VICHY, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Robert D. Murphy, United States Charge D'Affaires here, will leave by plane tomorrow for Algiers to inspect Consular establishments in French North Africa.

He probably will visit Casablanca, Dakar, Tunis and Tangier.

114 Seized in France In Red Roundup

VICHY, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—In a roundup of communist suspects in the area around Lyons, police arrested 114 persons charged with distributing communist tracts, it was announced today.

France to Demobilize Army Class of 1938

VICHY, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Chief of State Philippe Petain announced today the French army, class of 1938, would be demobilized progressively, beginning December 20.

Restrictions Placed On French Exports

VICHY, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Government ordered today that any French or French empire products exported to nine countries must be accompanied by an agreement, signed by the receiver, not to re-export the goods.

The countries are Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, Ireland, Portugal, Rumania, Turkey, Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia.

STRONG-ARM SQUAD FRENCH MYSTERY

"GP" Appears To Be Gaining Power In Unoccupied Territory

First Seen In Marseille, Aiding Police At Visit By Petain

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 17—France's mysterious new strong-arm clan—the "GP"—is reported spreading its organization throughout the "unoccupied" zone.

Husky members of the "Groupes de Protection," wearing armbands lettered "GP" and leather jackets and helmets similar to those worn by motor cyclists, made their first public appearance on December 3 in Marseille, where they assisted police in controlling the crowds during a visit there by Marshal Petain, Chief of State.

The organization was said to be composed mainly of former mobile guardsmen or the hard-boiled street fighters of ex-Communist leader Jacques Doriot's French Popular party.

Other Units Spring Up

Reports indicated a membership of 1,000 in Marseille, 500 in Lyon, and additional units springing up in other cities in the unoccupied zone following activity by mysterious agents.

Some reports said it was a vigilante group. Others called it a French version of the Nazi party's S. S. Elite Guard. Still others believed it might prove the means for a new dictator to ride to power in France over the heads of the Vichy Government.

There have been rumors from Vichy that the organization was approved by Marcel Peyrouton, Minister of the Interior. There has been no official word from Vichy sanctioning the corps, but Marshal Petain himself saw it in operation in Marseille.

BASLE ATTACK INVESTIGATED

Swiss Seek to Place Blame for Raid on Railway.

GERMANY ACCUSES BRITAIN

Tracks and Cars Damaged and Service Is Interrupted.

BASLE, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Bombs killed four persons, injured many others and caused considerable property damage last night in Basle in an air raid which the Swiss general staff declared was evidently "directed against the railway and buildings east of the Basle central station."

Railway lines east of Basle cross the Rhine River into southwestern Germany.

The Government sought to determine from examination of the bomb fragments the nation responsible for the raid.

President Marcel Pilet-Golaz told the Federal Council at Berne that information received so far indicated the planes were probably British, and said that as soon as this point had been definitely established the council would "make an energetic protest to London asking for reparations."

[In Berlin, authorized persons said the bombs were British and called the bombing a flagrant breach of neutrality to which the Swiss Government would reply with all the means at its dis-

30.24—6465

posal].

The Government reported twelve bombs fell in various parts of the city, several of them along the railway line.

Basle has been called the turntable of Switzerland because it is one of the main rail links between German, Alsatian and Swiss rail systems.

One bomb smashed directly on the railway tracks after striking a corner of the main railway station. Long lines of cars were damaged, and service was interrupted. A restaurant inside the station was wrecked.

Bombs also fell near the freight yard of Basle's second railway station on the northern side of the Rhine—the terminus for southwestern German railway systems.

A woman was killed as she ran across Winkelried Square toward an air-raid shelter. Three other persons were killed in the suburb of Dininger.

An alarm sounded soon after the airplane motors were heard. The all-clear did not come for more than an hour.

German anti-aircraft fire from across the Rhine joined in the din.

Swiss to Protest To British Over Basel Bombing

Legation in London Ordered to Ask Reparations After Blame Is Fixed on R.A.F.

BERNE, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Swiss Legation in London was instructed tonight to protest against the bombing of Basel last night by British flyers.

A demand for full reparations and for measures to prevent a repetition was included in the instructions, which followed an examination and identification of the bomb fragments today as British.

Meanwhile, on the theory that the bombs were dropped by flyers who believed they were over Germany, the Council of State of Canton and Republic of Basel City in a telegram to the Federal Council asked removal of the blackout.

The bombs killed four persons and caused considerable damage, particularly in railroad yards and the central station of this border city, which links German, Alsatian and Swiss lines.

Another theory, advanced by the Swiss General Staff, was that Basel's railway center was picked intentionally because it links German and Italian railroads.

The blackout for all Switzerland was imposed Nov. 6 by the government and general staff "in order to avoid facilitating by any means any military operations." Germany had charged that Basel had been a "lighthouse" guiding R. A. F. raiders to Axis objectives.

Baden Sounds Raid Alarm

BASEL, Dec. 17 (AP).—An air-raid alarm sounded tonight over Alsace and Baden, but no planes were heard immediately on the Swiss side of the frontier.

Rome Decrees Death For Food Hoarders

ROME, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Food hoarders will be punished by death in "more serious cases," the Government announced today as Fascist party leaders undertook to keep a strict watch over supplies, rationing and prices.

The announcement followed by twenty-four hours a conference between Premier Mussolini and Fascist Secretary Adelchi Serena, who said his party followers were ready for a winter "battle on the internal front."

EGYPT TO RELAX BLACKOUT

Alexandria Plans Change Because Of British Successes

Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 17 (AP)—Alexandria's total blackout may be relaxed shortly in view of British successes against the Italians.

Navy and R. A. F. shellings and bombings are declared to have caused widespread destruction of Italian airdromes in Libya.

Modification of Cairo's blackout also is under consideration.

Ice Halts Shipments On Danube, Life Line To Nazi Oil Supply

Budapest, Germany, Dec. 17 (AP)—Shipping on the Danube river, Germany's life line to Rumanian oil and Balkan foodstuffs, was ordered halted today because of ice conditions.

Great floes were sweeping downstream. Two days of cold, experts said, would freeze the river tight.

Because of erratic and inadequate rail connections out of Rumania, the Danube is the key route for oil transport.

Dynamite Explosion In Plant Founded By Nobel Injures Over 20

Stockholm, Dec. 17 (AP)—An explosion in the great Bjoerkborn dynamite plant founded by Alfred Bernhard Nobel, of peace prize fame, seriously injured at least twenty persons and shattered many buildings in the southern city of Karlskoga where thousands of inhabitants immediately ran underground into air-raid shelters.

Firemen fought desperately to prevent raging fires from reaching powder magazines. After a five-hour fight the Government defense staff said they had mastered the flames which threatened the extensive munitions and steel works.

It was not immediately determined whether there were any dead.

A great blast knocked out windows, razed some buildings, broke telephone lines and caused general property damage for a distance of a mile from the plant. Part of the city had to be evacuated.

SWEDISH-NAZI PACT

Berlin Expects Accord to Increase 1941 Trade.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—A new German-Swedish commercial pact is expected by Government circles to increase trade between the two countries by about $150,000,000 in 1941.

The agreement, announced last night, calls for a trade overturn of about 2,000,000,000 kronor (approximately $480,000,000) next year. This year's trade will approximate 1,400,000,000 kronor.

Sweden will receive 5,700,000 tons of coal and coke, processed steel and synthetic cloth, and Germany will get much wood pulp and paper.

The coal will be obtained without a price increase, it was stated here.

Trade negotiations with Belgium and the Netherlands are expected soon. A two-month trade agreement with Norway, for approximately 25,000,000 kronor, also was disclosed.

Reich-Holland Customs Barriers Removed

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—In informed quarters it was reported today that customs barriers between Germany and the conquered Netherlands had been removed, and that Dutch goods were flowing freely into the Reich.

German goods will be admitted into the Netherlands duty free in the near future, it was said.

TO GREET POPE PIUS

Cardinals to Have Audience on Christmas Eve.

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Vatican City officials announced today that the College of Cardinals would extend personal Christmas greeting to Pope Piux XII at a special audience the morning of December 24.

It was believed the Vatican radio would broadcast a speech by the pontiff in Italian at that time, 3 A. M., Eastern standard time.

Meanwhile, a Vatican news agency said the Pope was trying to evolve a plan to send Christmas greetings and gifts to prisoners of war in Italy and Italian prisoners of war held by the British and Greeks.

The announcement modified Italian reports the Pope would send gifts to all war prisoners through the Nuncios and Apostolic Delegates in various countries. The agency said it was evident such gifts could not be sent to the vast numbers of prisoners throughout Europe and added the plan still awaited a definite decision.

Nazis Ship Yule Trees Into Forested Norway

OSLO, Dec. 17 (AP).—Norway, where the mountains are covered with fir trees, is getting thousands of Christmas trees from Germany.

They are among the items being sent on three ships bringing presents from home to German occupation troops in Norway.

SOVIET GIVES FINNS HINTS ON ELECTION

Press Says to Pick President Friendly to Neighbors.

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Soviet press gave notice to Finland today to choose a President who "will guarantee normal friendly relations with neighboring countries and avoid the ruinous path of adventures and experiments of any kind for Finland in foreign policy."

Kyosti Kallio, former President, resigned on November 28 because of poor health. No date has been set for the election to name his successor.

The newspapers printed a dispatch of the official Russian agency, Tass, from Helsinki, declaring that Finland was being pushed into an experimental path by "various reactionary business people."

"In progressive circles the present position is being discussed with alarm and some fears have been expressed concerning the possible consequences of the game behind the scenes in the choice of a candidate for the presidency," the dispatch said.

MOSCOW, FIRST ADD FINNISH ELECTION XXX THE DISPATCH SAID.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY BETWEEN THE AGRARIAN AND SOCIAL

DEMOCRAT COALITION PARTIES TO FORM A BLOC FOR THE FORTHCOMING

ELECTION, TASS SAID, ADDING THAT "THE INTERNAL POLITICAL POSITION OF

FINLAND MAKES HARDLY POSSIBLE THE CREATION OF A MORE OR LESS STABLE

BLOC OF PARTIES."

THE DISPATCH ALSO REPORTED PROPOSALS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PRESIDENTIAL

POWERS WHICH, IT SAID, "MEANS IN FACT THE COMPLETE LIQUIDATION OF

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION."

"IF THE REACTIONARY LEADERSHIP OF A NUMBER OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES

ARE TRYING INSISTENTLY TO CREATE A BLOC OF PARTIES FOR THE ELECTION OF

A SUITABLE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT THIS IS BEING DONE MAINLY FOR

Dec 19 shelled

THE PURPOSE OF A JOINT STRUGGLE AGAINST THE STEADILY GROWING ACTIVITY OF PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC ELEMENTS," TASS SAID.

A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH ALSO PUBLISHED TODAY CITED BARON MANNERHEIM AND PREMIER RISTO RYTI AS POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

THE RESULTS OF SUNDAY'S LOCAL SOVIET ELECTIONS PUBLISHED TODAY SHOWED THAT 98 PER CENT OF THE VOTERS VOTED IN THE KARELIAN FINNISH REPUBLIC AND WESTERN UKRAINE AND 99 PER CENT IN WESTERN BELO-RUSSIA. ALL CANDIDATES ELECTED WERE FROM "THE COMMUNIST" AND NON-PARTY BLOC."

WD942AES

TOKYO, DEC 17-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR JOSEPH C.GREW AND FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA HELD TODAY THEIR FIRST CONFERENCE SINCE NOV.30.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THEY "MERELY EXCHANGED VIEWS OF AMERICAN-JAPANESE PROBLEMS," AND THAT THE TWO-HOUR CONFERENCE HAD NO TANGIBLE RESULT.

OBSERVERS BELIEVED, HOWEVER, THAT RECENT MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN SUBMARINES AND AIRPLANES TO MANILA MIGHT HAVE BEEN AMONG THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

DEC 18 1940

JAPANESE MILITARY CIRCLES WERE INCLINED TO TAKE A SERIOUS VIEW OF THESE MOVEMENTS, BUT THE PRESS WAS SILENT ON THE SUBJECT.

DN653AES

3 THAI TOWNS BOMBED BY INDO-CHINA FLIERS

Hanoi Says It Retaliated for Bombing by Neighbor's Plane

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 17 (AP)—In a fresh flare-up of the undeclared border warfare between Thailand [Siam] and French Indo-China, the French declared today they had dropped three tons of bombs of three Thai towns.

Hanoi officials said that a Thai plane had raided Xiengkhouang, 200 miles southwest of Hanoi, late yesterday and that their craft had retaliated with attacks on Nongkhay, Undorn and Sakolakon, border towns in Northeast Thailand.

Peace overtures were reported meanwhile from both Bangkok and Hanoi, but there was no indication of any progress.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 17 (AP)—A Thai Government communiqué said today that planes from French Indo-China had bombed Nagron, Panompenh and Muddaharn, Thailand, last night. Nineteen bombs in all were loosed without damage or casualties, it reported.

One plane caught fire and crashed near Thakhek.

Japan Places Limit On Price of Soap

TOKIO, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The maximum price of soap in Japan will be limited to 10 sen (2.34 cents) a cake, beginning Thursday, it was announced today.

The Government set the maximum price in order to conserve the use of vegetable oils and fats. The better qualities of soaps thus will be eliminated.

COLD SPREADS DEATH

Snowstorms Take Great Toll in East Asia.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17 (A. P.)—Freezing temperatures and snowstorms spread death and suffering today in East Asia as far south as the Yangtze Valley. Many deaths were reported among the tens of thousands of refugees and beggars in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery announced today that more than 29,000 bodies had been gathered from the streets of Shanghai in the past eleven and a half months.

It said 20,804 were bodies of children.

Albania's Biggest Base Bombed

R. A. F. Pounds Supply Depot as Greeks Push Twin Drives Toward Port of Valona.

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—A violent R. A. F. attack on Durazzo, Italy's biggest supply base in Albania, was reported today as twin Greek drives were said to be converging on the last mountain defense line guarding the port of Valona on the Adriatic Sea.

The Greeks said a series of seven Italian reserves had failed to halt the tortuous advance over the snow-covered mountain ranges.

"Among other operations carried out by R. A. F. aircraft was another attack on Durazzo, Albania's biggest port," an official communique said.

"During the night a successful raid was made despite most unfavorable weather, bombs being observed causing large explosions in the dock area.

"One large fire and a smaller fire were observed to have started when our aircraft left the targets."

Cold Blocks Fighting.

Fighting today over all fronts was reported mostly of a local nature as a result of the continued cold which made large-scale operations almost impossible.

The only intense actions appeared to be taking place north of Argyrokastron in the region of Tepelini and Klisura. These operations, developing for more than a week, were described as progressing satisfactorily.

In the region beyond Pogradetz, new Greek gains also were reported. An unidentified height and mountain village were said to have been taken this morning against heavy Italian resistance.

Both artillery and infantry moved from hill to hill in the snow-covered mountains and one report said an entire Italian company was destroyed when Greek artillery fired into its ranks as the men were eating breakfast.

A Government spokesman said the Italians had been forced to retreat in the Dvinos Valley and had failed in repeated attempts to oust Greek troops from newly won positions on the Skivovik heights.

Testifying to the ferocity of the fighting, the spokesman said last night the Italians hurled seven counter-attacks against Greek positions on the heights.

In the Dvinos Valley, Italians fell back after suffering heavy losses and leaving 200 soldiers and one senior officer captives of the Greeks, he said.

On the northern front, where the Greeks are driving toward the mid-Albanian base of Elbasani from the mountains near Lake Ochrida on the Yugoslav frontier, Italian positions were being shelled with captured Italian ammunition.

Cold Grips Northern Front.

WITH THE GREEK ARMY ON THE NORTHERN ALBANIAN FRONT, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Fighting on this front was at a virtual standstill today with soldiers of both sides showing the effects of three days of snow and falling temperature. About three out of every four Italian prisoners are being treated for severe frostbite, a Greek army physician asserted, and the Greek troops themselves are suffering from the cold.

Sharp Fighting Reported.

ROME, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today sharp fighting in the southern sector of Albania, where the Eleventh Army is operating. To the north it was said there was quiet.

Assails British Reports.

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—British "propaganda" about developments of the war in Greece and northern Africa was described as foolish today in German quarters, which held the British accounts were completely out of proportion to the "limited military importance of local successes over Italian troops."

Greeks Strafe Italians.

SALONIKA, Greece, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Greek planes flying less than 200 feet above the ground are strafing Italian troops massed in ravines on the northern front in Albania, military dispatches reported today.

One heavy bomb fell on an ammunition dump, the explosion killing many Italians, they said.

Greeks Capture Fort in North, Gain on Coast

Advance on Central Front, Close In on Valona as R. A. F. Batters Durazzo

By The Associated Press

ATHENS, Dec. 17.—A government spokesman announced tonight as "one of the major successes of recent days" the capture by the Greeks of a camouflaged fortified position in the northern sector, which the Italians had held stubbornly with permanent artillery and machine-gun installations. The position was said unofficially to be near the Yugoslav border.

In the coastal sector, the spokesman added, the Greeks had "pressed back" the Fascists. The port of Palermo, he said, was under Greek artillery fire. He said "during the last twenty-four hours wherever the enemy has attempted to do battle he has been defeated."

The Greek command's night communique said that near the center of the front the Italians were retreating "with losses" toward Klisoura, twenty-six miles southeast of Valona, and that fires were observed in that town.

The Italian troops in the heights northeast of Palermo were reported driven back after fierce fighting and heavy losses.

The spokesman said that "more to the eastward" the Greeks had occupied another height, from which a "concentrated and important" Fascist force had been dislodged by Greek fighters who stormed the position with bayonets.

The camouflaged northern position reported fallen to the Greeks was protected, he added, by elaborate barbed-wire barricades, through which Greek infantry burst to take "a number of prisoners, including officers."

Greek soldiers battling through snow-clogged passes were reported closing in from two directions on the last Italian-held mountain stronghold standing between them and the Adriatic port of Valona.

While the Greeks pressed on toward Valona, British bombers were reported to have again battered Durazzo, the biggest port of entry for Italian supplies and men, sixty miles farther up the Albanian coast. Large explosions and fires were reported in Durazzo's dock area.

The main fighting today was north of Argyrokastron, in the region of Kilsoura and Tepelini, road junction seventy-five miles below Tirana, Al-

30.24-6467

30.24—6467

DEC 18 1941

banian capital. Here the Greeks said operations were "proceeding satisfactorily."

Fascists Caught Eating

In their advance on the northern front, beyond Pogradetz, the Greeks said an entire Italian company was destroyed by Greek artillery as the Fascists were eating breakfast.

In another engagement, bayonet-charging Greeks routed the Italians, a front-line dispatch said, after a nightlong fight with hand grenades and machine-guns.

For three days snow has been falling on the northern front, accompanied by steadily falling temperatures, and both sides have suffered hardships.

Most Italian Prisoners Frostbitten, Greeks Say

Extreme Cold on North Front Hits Both Armies Hard

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (AP).—A Greek Army doctor said today that 75 per cent of the Italian prisoners taken on the northern front were severely frostbitten. He said the Greeks likewise were hard hit, but that the Italian cases predominated by a ratio of three to one.

Even Mussolini's hardy Alpinists were quoted as saying the Albanian cold was worse than anything they had experienced before.

Italian troops huddled in the mountain ravines were said to have been easy pickings for Greek planes, swooping to within 200 feet of the ground to attack with machine guns.

The job of getting both the Greek and Italian wounded back to ambulance stations was a formidable one. Some have to be carried for miles on hand stretchers and pack mules, taking days to get them to a hospital.

Bordeaux Battered, Travelers Report

Paris (Via Berlin, Delayed, A. P.) Dec. 14—British bombers have been giving the port of Bordeaux a heavy pounding in recent weeks, according to travelers returning to Paris.

Day and night alarms have given Bordeaux residents real war experience, they report, and British planes have appeared sometimes as often as three or four times a day.

Barriers and guards have been placed about dock facilities while repair work goes on.

The city itself also has suffered in raids. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed.

BITOLJ, YUGOSLAVIA, (ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER), DEC. 17-(AP)-BUCKING SNOW IN THE NORTH AND OVERFLOWING RIVERS IN THE SOUTH, GREEK TROOPS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE PRESSING ATTACKS ON ITALIANS WHO SOUGHT TO ENTRENCH THEMSELVES IN NEW POSITIONS NEAR TEPELENI AND SOUTH OF CHIMARA ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD TO VALONA.

THREE GREEK ASSAULTS ON POSITIONS NEAR TEPELENI WERE SAID TO HAVE RESULTED IN HIGH LOSSES, INCLUDING OFFICERS, FOR THE ITALIANS. THEIR COUNTERATTACK IN DRINOS VALLEY SOUTHEAST OF TEPELENI WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FAILED.

IN THE SOUTHERN AREA, FLOODS WASHED OUT MANY BRIDGES AND OTHERWISE HAMPERED TRANSPORT OF THE GREEKS PRESSING NORTH ALONG THE ADRIATIC SHORE PAST PALERMO.

CASUALTIES PUBLISHED IN GREEK NEWSPAPERS INDICATED GREEKS TOO WERE AMONG VICTIMS OF THE SNOW AND COLD IN THE NORTH, BUT THE ITALIANS WERE SAID TO BE LESS EQUIPPED TO WITHSTAND THE FRIGID WEATHER.

R. A. F. BLASTS MANNHEIM FOR SEVEN HOURS

Gives Nazis A Dose Of Own Medicine At Industrial City

British Also Pound Ludwigshaven And U-Boat Base At Bordeaux

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—Heavy explosions from the direction of the French coast were heard tonight in London, indicating that British bombers were making a heavy attack upon German bases across the Channel.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—Stealing the Nazis' own thunder, British bombers delivered a seven-hour assault upon the German industrial city of Mannheim in the heaviest of a series of overnight raids from western Germany to the submarine base at Bordeaux, France, the Air Ministry announced today.

An airplane factory, a dye plant and other military objectives in the Mannheim area were declared left ablaze from the attack, carried out by the light of a bright moon.

In pouncing upon Mannheim for the second time in five days, the British singled out this chief industrial center of the upper Rhine for a fiery dose of the same medicine the Germans have given some of Britain's own industrial cities.

Ludwigshaven Fired

At Ludwigshaven, suburb of Mannheim, the Air Ministry said an aniline dye factory, "one of the largest in Germany," was fired.

"A particularly violent" explosion was reported at Neckarstadt, another suburb, where returning pilots said "by 3.30 A. M. the whole target area was a mass of flame."

"At Steyer, a town south of Mannheim, aircraft factory buildings were hit and targets at Heilbronn on the Meckar were set on fire," the Air Ministry account went on.

Bordeaux Raided

The Air Ministry news service said coastal command flyers carried out a heavy raid on Bordeaux, base of German U-boats preying upon Britain's Atlantic shipping.

"When one raider came over the docks and let go a salvo of large-caliber bombs a wide column of flame rose to a height of 300 feet," the news service said. "Other bombs fell on a corner of the U-boats' dock basin, followed by an immense flash which produced a bright glow in the sky over Bordeaux."

In addition, the Air Ministry said daylight raids were made upon several airdromes in Nazi-held territory and that one of six merchantmen attacked off the French coast was seen listing and another on fire.

Meanwhile, the Air and Home Security ministries reported "very slight" German daytime air activity over England. They said no bombings were reported from any section of the country during the day, but that one German bomber was shot down by British fighters.

Nazis Say Raid By R.A.F. Killed 10 and Hurt 50

DEC 18 1941

Admit Attack on Mannheim and Assert Reich Planes Blasted Midland Cities

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (AP).—British air raiders killed ten persons, injured fifty and inflicted damage with fire and explosive bombs in attacks on western and southwestern Germany last night, while Nazi bombers heavily blasted two unnamed "important" cities in the British midlands, the Germans reported today.

The high command said Mannheim, inland port on the Rhine, and another undisclosed town bore the brunt of the British attacks. In Mannheim, a castle and a hospital were said to be among the buildings damaged, and at the other place a hospital and two factories were reported hit.

The official account said, however, the production decline in the factories "is immaterial."

One vital factory in the Midlands was reported destroyed by fire in the Nazi raid.

German speed boats fought a short skirmish with a superior force of British destroyers in the western waters of the English Channel Sunday night, informed quarters reported. The skirmish ended when the British vessels drew out of sight of the Nazi craft, which returned to their bases safely, it was said.

German bombers, meanwhile, were reported to have scored a hit on a 2,500-ton ship 300 miles west of Ireland and to have sunk a 3,000-ton vessel seventy miles north of the spot where this attack took place.

The Germans said they had downed two British planes during the last day and night, but had lost none themselves.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, addressing workers of the big Blohm and Voss shipyard at Hamburg, lauded their discipline "despite many nocturnal air alarms," and told them their forging of Germany's sea armor gave the best proof of the failure of the British night raiders to disturb Hamburg's war production even at a single point. (The British have reported repeated crippling raids on Hamburg in general and the sprawling Blohm and Voss shipyard in particular.)

Beaverbrook Warns Britons Of Nazi Invasion in Spring

Declares Germany Is Building Mighty Air Force—Calls England Too Confident —Seeks More American Planes.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, declared over the radio tonight that Germany is making preparations for invasion of England before springtime—by land and sea, but principally by air.

Hitler is making an immense attempt to bring out a huge air force in the early months of next year, Lord Beaverbrook said, and there are signs of a feverish development of production.

"These vast preparations," he added, "are directed at one objective—the invasion of Britain.

"So we are warned. We know that this same measure of preparation was carried out in Germany last winter, with tanks and dive-bombers produced to destroy the French. The same thoroughness will be employed against us when the time comes."

Lord Beaverbrook told Britons that they were much too confident and added that there was no justification for over-confidence now.

"It must be acknowledged that Hitler is still military master of Europe, but not quite so much the master he was," he went on.

Praises American Planes.

American planes are arriving in England "in an increasing flow—very, very many of them," he said. They are fine types of fighting planes, he added, and some of them are equal to the best produced here. He described the Curtiss P-40 Whirlwinds, nor are any permissible.

Lord Beaverbrook said that all aircraft lost by Britain during the four-month battle of Britain had been paid for with public contributions and that "the main flow of money has been from overseas."

The prime need, he said, is for more bombers.

"That's where we want to see new records," he said. "So roll out the bombers."

as the equivalent of the British Spitfire in performance and speed.

By 1942, he declared, 26,000 American-built planes will have reached Britain.

Regarding Britain's own production, he said that in August, September, October and November the output was double that of the same period last year.

New Type of Fighter.

Addition of a new type of fighter plane—the Whirlwind—to Britain's air forces was disclosed by Lord Beaverbrook.

"We have seized control of the air by day with our fighter squadrons of Hurricanes, Spitfires, Defiants and Whirlwinds," he said.

He gave no further details on the

Canadian Official Rescued From Torpedoed British Liner

Minister Of Munitions' Party On Western Prince Believed Safe—List Not Announced

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—Charles D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions, was said authoritatively tonight to have arrived safely at a British port after being rescued from the liner Western Prince, torpedoed Saturday 550 miles northwest of Ireland.

It also was said that members of the Howe party were believed safe, but an official announcement was awaited.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In Ottawa, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King received definite word from London that Howe and three of his department officials were safe.]

With Howe when he sailed from New York December 6 for Britain were E. P. Taylor, of Toronto, and Col. W. C. Woodward, of Vancouver, executive assistants, and Gordon Scott, of Montreal, former Quebec provincial treasurer, Howe's financial adviser.

There was no indication as to how many others of the sixty passengers aboard the 10,926-ton ship were saved. The British said a complete list of rescued persons would be compiled before an announcement was made.

All Reported Safe

Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 17 (A.P.)—Mrs. George Warwick Boxall, of Wilson, received a cablegram today from her sister in London that all passengers aboard the torpedoed British liner Western Prince had been saved. Their mother, Mrs. Louise Birch, a resident of London, who came to the United States recently with several child refugees, was a passenger aboard the ship.

Britain Releases Ex-boxing Champion

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The release of Joe Beckett, former British heavyweight boxing champion, and his wife, detained since last June 3 under defense regulations, was disclosed today. The date of the release, by order of the Home Office, and the specific reason for the detention were not given.

BRITAIN SENTENCES WOMAN SPY TO DIE

Housewife Is Found Guilty —Hollander Executed.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Mrs. Dorothy Pamela O'Grady, a forty-two-year-old housewife, was sentenced to death for treason at the Hampshire Assizes today.

She was convicted under the official secrets acts and defense regulations, it was announced.

Mrs. O'Grady heard the death sentence entirely unmoved.

She was convicted in the Isle of Wight of making a plan likely to give assistance to military operations of the enemy and also to have cut a military telephone wire. The charge further accused her of approaching a prohibited place, making a plan likely to prejudice the defense of the realm, and possessing a document containing information regarding British defense measures.

Meanwhile the Home Office announced that a Hollander had been executed at Pentonville Prison as a spy for Germany.

His name was given as Charles Albert van den Kieboom, and he was said to have been born at Takarumuka, Japan, on September 6, 1914.

The announcement said he was tried at the same time as two others executed as German agents on December 10, and had been associated with them. They were convicted of having used a portable radio transmitter to send messages to Germany.

BRITISH SAY ENEMY SANK 101,190 TONS

Admiralty Reports Losses in Week Ending Dec. 8.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Admiralty reported today that 101,190 tons of British, Allied and neutral merchant shipping were sunk during the week ending December 8.

Nineteen British vessels totaling 86,740 tons, three Allied ships of 12,937 tons and one neutral vessel of 1,513 tons were lost during the period, it said.

An authoritative informant said "one bad day accounted for a good proportion" of the losses.

These losses made the average weekly loss reported since the beginning of the war 63,192 tons, exclusive of vessels lost in the removal of troops from Dunkirk.

The losses reported today were said to have been due to submarines, mines, bombs and surface raiders.

It was claimed that winter weather, with long nights, and the concentration of many British warships in the Mediterranean were favorable to attackers.

BRITISH AIR SIEGE DEATHS AT 19,288

Bombers Took 4588 Lives in November.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Civilian air raid casualties in the United Kingdom in November were 4,588 dead and 6,202 injured, it was announced officially today.

The report for October showed 6,334 dead and 8,695 wounded in the United Kingdom. Today's announcement puts the total casualties since Germany began raids on Britain last June 18 at 19,288 dead and 27,252 wounded.

In November the number of men killed totaled 2,289; the women, 1,806, and children under 16, 493. Of those injured and detained in hospitals 3,493 were men, 2,251 women, and 458, children under 16.

American Eagle Club Opened.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Wade Hampton Hayes, American banker with British financial interests, formally opened today the American Eagle Club which will be used as a center for all Americans serving in the British armed forces.

MORE RAID SHELTERS

Britain Reports Additional Room for 105,000.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, said today additional shelter accommodations for 105,000 persons had been provided since October, and the "worst of overcrowding in big shelters is now a thing of the past."

Mr. Morrison, speaking at the opening of an exhibition of pictures of London life under air raids, said 206,000 bunks had been installed and 200,000 more had been delivered but were not yet installed because of a labor shortage.

Meanwhile, Food Minister Lord Woolton said that only ten cities and towns in Great Britain had provided for communal feeding in event of heavy bombing, and urged others to speed preparations to care for civilians forced to leave damaged homes.

"We have the food in the areas," he said, "We have gone to infinite trouble to see that no place shall starve. All I am asking local authorities to do is to arrange to cook it."

"The experiences of Sheffield, Southampton, Coventry and Birmingham have been unanimous in indicating the ned for community feeding centers," the Minister said.

British Turkeys 57 Cents a Pound

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Food Ministry today fixed the price of undressed Christmas turkeys at two shillings ten pence a pound (about 57 cents) because butchers were raising their prices.

The Ministry's order indicated a change of heart on what was to be regarded as a necessity.

Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, in reply of November 26 to a question whether turkey prices would be controlled, asserted it was not his business to control luxuries.

Lothian's Successor Not Yet Selected

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—An authoritative spokesman said tonight that several days more still might be needed to find and name a man "ideally suited" to succeed the late Lord Lothian as British Ambassador to the United States.

Lloyd George Refuses U. S. Ambassadorship, London Paper Reports

London, *Wednesday*, Dec. 18 (AP)—The London *News Chronicle* says that David Lloyd George has declined the ambassadorship to the United States, although pressed strongly by Prime Minister Churchill to accept.

Lloyd George, the paper added, refused the post in consideration of his advanced age—78.

Last night, an authoritative source said several more days might be required to find the "ideally suited" man for the job, which was vacated by the recent death of Lord Lothian.

London Asks Economic Cooperation, Not Help

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—London political circles tonight interpreted the news that Britain has asked the United States for financial aid as "merely pursuing the policy of placing our cards on the table in order to convince the United States their interests are bound up with ours."

The British viewpoint was that "financial aid" was an "unfortunate" choice of phraseology for what really was "economic cooperation between the British Empire and America."

It was suggested that such "co-operation" might take the form of buying from Britain large quantities of rubber and tin and paying for them in advance or granting credits to the Canadian Government.

Ability To Pay Near End

One point on which general agreement was expressed by British sources was that Britain has ordered presumably as much as she can pay for with cash and the ability to "pay across the counter" is reaching a visible end.

The view also was expressed that the stage is being set for a "most interesting and vital discussion when the United States Congress meets." One British expert said "we are making our position clear to Americans and then it will be up to Congress to decide how closely they can collaborate with us in an economic sense in order that democracy be preserved."

Reds Go Underground To Undermine Morale

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—A Scotland Yard report to the Home Office said today alleged communists had posted agents in underground shelters in attempts to undermine British morale.

The report asserted several communists had obtained appointments as shelter marshals. It added that several hundred leaflets attacking the Government had been distributed.

30.24-6469

30.24—6469

BAN MODIFIED

British to Allow Trading in More American Stocks.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The ban on dealings among British residents in 122 different overseas and dollar stocks and bonds was modified yesterday by the Bank of England.

The bulk of the issues concerned are in safe custody in Canada and trading will be carried on mainly by means of security deposit receipts but the sanction of the Bank of England is necessary in all cases.

The list of issues "unfrozen" includes International Nickel, Grand Trunk Pacific bonds and debentures of a number of Canadian cities and provinces.

The securities concerned are the property of residents of the United Kingdom. After the ban on these dealings ordered in June the owners deposited their securities with banks. They learned in July the securities had been transferred to Canada for safe keeping.

The Financial Times said editorially that the list presented was "a welcome addition" to that issued three weeks ago which "was rather disappointing for its exclusion of the more popular American shares."

The newspapers said it was possible that "a reasonably good American market" would be re-established in the Stock Exchange.

France Forever Group Backs British Blockade

Supporters Of De Gaulle In U. S. Discount Reports Of Scarcity Of Food In Unoccupied Area

New York, Dec. 17 (AP)—Officials of the France Forever Committee in the United States said today they would not seek lifting of the British blockade to allow food shipments to unoccupied France as proposed by former President Hoover.

At a press conference leaders of the committee, which is supporting the Free French movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, discounted reports of food scarcity in unoccupied France and asserted that if Britain felt the blockade was a necessary weapon the committee would not oppose the British stand.

Chrysler Gets Canadian Order

OTTAWA, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Department of Munitions and Supply announced today award of a $3,000,000 contract to the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Windsor, Ont., for military vehicles. The company will make a "large number" of light four-wheel drive trucks, the department said. It added that production schedules to meet the needs of British and Canadian armed forces would keep the automotive industry of Canada at top speed throughout 1941.

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5,00 A.M. E.S.T. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18)

LONDON, DEC. 18--AP--GREAT BRITAIN OFFICIALLY ADMITTED TODAY THAT IT WOULD NOT WIN THE WAR UNTIL THE BRITISH ARMY HAD "STRUCK AND STRUCK DEEP INTO THE AXIS COUNTRIES."

THE BLOCKADE, A MINISTRY OF INFORMATION STATEMENT SAID, WILL WEAKEN GERMANY AND ITALY, AND AIR ACTION WILL SHAKE THEIR CONFIDENCE, BUT THE XXXX WEAPON "WHICH ULTIMATELY WILL ENFORCE SUBMISSION OF THE ENEMY" IS THE ARMY.

THE STATEMENT SAID BRITAIN HAD ABOUT 2,000,000 MEN IN THE ARMY AND ANOTHER 1,000,000 IN THE HOME GUARD.

WARNING THAT THERE "IS NO CLOSED SEASON FOR INVASION," THE MINISTRY SAID NEITHER THE DEFENSE UNITS NOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREWS COULD SAFELY BE REDUCED.

"APART FROM SET INVASION, RAIDING PARTIES FLUNG ASHORE SUDDENLY OUT OF LONG DARK WINTER NIGHTS MIGHT DO MUCH DAMAGE BEFORE AN EQUAL FORCE COULD BE BROUGHT FROM DISTANT BASES TO DRIVE THEM BACK, X X X SUBSTANTIAL MOBILE FORCES MUST BE KEPT IN READINESS TO CRUSH ANY INVADERS WHO MIGHT SUCCEED IN LANDING."

(END ADVANCE) GYW-TAITS -

300 NAZI SAILORS TO BE MOVED AGAIN

Survivors Of Scuttled Liner Columbus Ordered To New Mexico

Situation Has Caused U. S. Government Some Embarrassment

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—The Government, it was learned today, has directed that 300 Nazi sailors from the scuttled German liner Columbus be transferred from Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay, to an abandoned CCC camp near Fort Stanton, N. M.

The sailors were rescued by an American destroyer several months ago after scuttling their ship to avoid capture by a British man-of-war. The incident occurred off the Atlantic seaboard and the survivors were taken temporarily to Ellis Island.

British Threat Cited

Later, German consular officials obtained permission to transport the men to Angel Island, where they expected to send them home via Japan and Russia.

This plan failed when the British threatened to take the men captives whenever they reached the high seas.

American officials, it was said, decided to transfer the sailors to the New Mexico camp after citizens of San Francisco had complained they had been spreading Nazi propaganda in the city.

The Government believed it advisable, authorities said, to station the German refugees in a less populous area.

Given Special Privileges

The men have special privileges as "distressed seamen." They cannot be deported, officials said, so long as their country is at war. Meantime, the German Government must pay for their support under maritime law.

The situation has caused the United States Government considerable embarrassment. Officials said no American community has been willing to receive them, the State Department has been reluctant to move them about for fear of offending the Nazi Government, and the United States Bureau of Immigration, which has them in charge, has hesitated to expedite their return home for fear of offending the British.

Must Be Protected

This country, authorities said, must offer the men protection because they were picked up in American waters. They cannot be interned as prisoners of war since this is a neutral country, nor can they be handed over to the enemy.

Officials said the men would be quartered in twenty-four buildings formerly used by a CCC soil conservation camp on grounds of the Marine Veterans' Hospital near Fort Stanton.

FRENCH OIL TANKER READIED FOR DASH

Craft At Philadelphia May Join British Or De Gaulle Forces, Report

7,000-Ton Boat Has Tricolor Painted And Spotlighted On Sides

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Dec. 17—The Tricolor of France freshly painted and spotlighted on her sides, the 7,000-ton French oil tanker Herope was ready to sail tonight, but her plans and destination were a mystery.

The tanker has been laid up here for repairs since November 19. Shipping circles said the ship might be turned over to the British at sea for use as an oil carrier from Mexico. There is an pipe line from near-by Marcus Hook to carry oil to Canada. Another report was that the ship was prepared for a dash across the Atlantic to join the Free French forces of General Charles de Gaulle in Africa.

Delay In Sailing Not Explained

Clearance papers for the vessel, which carries a crew of thirty-seven men, were renewed yesterday after the ship delayed sailing Saturday without explanation.

The United States Coast Guard said the captain of the vessel, Jules Flouri, had obtained Government permission at Washington to sail.

The French Consulate here declared it was not "concerned" with the vessel although officials said they had talked with the captain two days ago. The consulate said Flouri had been in New York since then. The vessel formerly operated out of Marseilles, in African service.

Damage Done To Propellor

The Merope left Tampico June 7, but put into the Marcus Hook anchorage grounds June 21 with a damaged propeller. On November 19 she was moved up the Delaware river to Philadelphia, where she discharged a cargo for the Sun Oil Company.

No new cargo was put aboard here and no actvity was seen aboard the vessel until last week when crew members readied her for the sea.

NO FOREIGN WAR GROUP IS FORMED

Iowa Editor Heads New Peace Body—Investment Banker Is Treasurer

Plans To Offset Work Being Done By William Allen White's Committee

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 17—Verne Marshall, 51-year-old newspaper editor who said he learned to hate war as an ambulance driver at Verdun, has organized a group to "help keep the nation out of war."

A statement issued by the organization, known as the No Foreign War Committee, said the purpose was "to give articulation to the hopes and prayers of . . . millions of Americans who know if they are dragged once again into the economic and political conflicts of the Old World, only complete world chaos can result."

The statement declared that the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies was developing "exactly the same public psychology as that which was carefully created during the war period preceding our declaration of hostilities in April, 1917."

It also claimed that much of the success of the committee, headed by another editor, William Allen White, of Topeka, Kan., was due to lack of opposition to its efforts.

Will Provide Voice

"It is the purpose of the No Foreign War Committee to provide that voice," the statement said.

Marshall, editor of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Gazette*, said: "We start with one hundred groups behind us."

"Eighty-three per cent. of the population is against participation (in the war)," he said, "and we expect to enroll the majority of that percentage.

"This committee is in favor of the present defense measures, only because we may well be the last democracy. Therefore we must be strong . . . but it's pure poppycock to say that if Germany licks Britain they would attack us.

Stand For Neutrality

"As regards our attitude toward aid to Britain, we stand pat on the neutrality law as it exists today. That law was supposed to protect us against all these problems. Now they're trying to repeal it."

Heading the committee, besides Marshall, who is chairman, are O. K. Armstrong, Springfield (Mo.) author, as director of organization, and Robert A. Lancaster, New York investment bank associate, as treasurer. Temporary headquarters were set up here, although permanent headquarters may be established shortly in Washington.

Marshall said that members of the committee were not "appeasers, fifth-columnists, pro-Nazis, pro-British, pro-Fascist, or anything save a group of determined pro-Americans."

Wants Strong Defense

"It was made plain that the No Foreign War campaign will start with the premise that the United States needs and must have an impregnable defense, and that aid to Britain is

desirable, but it must not drag this country into war," he added.

Marshall, a Pulitzer Prize winner, enlisted as a private in the French army in 1916 and did first-line work with the American Ambulance Field Service. His ambulance unit evacuated wounded from Dead Man's Hill near Verdun and was cited for valor by the French.

New Peace Group Formed By Students At Harvard

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 17 (AP)—A group of Harvard students announced today the formation of a new peace group, the Harvard Committee Against Military Intervention in Europe, and listed Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, as one of its members.

In a statement announcing formation of the new organization, the committee said:

"Since contrary to the assertions of the committee for militant aid to Britain, there is every reason to believe that America is not now at war, it is incumbent upon us to consider the possibility of remaining at peace."

Quentin Roosevelt, a grandson of former President Theodore Roosevelt, and Tudor Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine, son of a former Governor of Maine, also were listed as members.

STEEL FOR DEFENSE WILL BE X-RAYED

Largest Industrial Machine Of Type Makes Photos Through Four Inches

Installed In Schenectady Building Having Walls Three Feet Thick

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 17—The biggest industrial X-ray in the world starts today looking through the steel going into warships and other American military equipment.

The ray takes two minutes to take a picture of a four-inch thickness of steel, against an hour previously required. It takes five-inch depth photos in five minutes, compared with three hours previously.

The rays are produced by a new type X-ray tube of 1,000,000 volts invented by technicians of the General Electric Company. It has been installed in a special building here, with walls three feet thick, to inspect power machinery parts.

Developed First For Medicine

The tube is really a boon to industry from cancer research. It was developed originally at the request of Memorial Hospital, New York, for cancer work. Three were built for hospitals before this industrial eye was made.

The principal new feature of the tube is its comparatively small size. It also delivers higher amperages of X-rays than most giant tubes. In terms of radium, its rays are equivalent to about $90,000,000 worth.

X-ray inspection of machinery is an established industrial process. The method has uncovered interior flaws which otherwise would have gone unnoticed, but the time necessary to take pictures through steel has been a handicap.

Workers Wear Detectors

Workmen around the tube will wear X-ray wrist detectors. These are flat leather straps containing unexposed photographic film. If this film darkens too much, it is a sign that the men have been crowding the limits of safety in exposing themselves to the giant rays. By frequent inspection of the wrist films it is expected to protect the workers.

When the ray is in operation, the operator watches it through a periscope behind a 36-inch wall.

Tells How Chemical Sweeps Fog Away For Plane To Land

M. I. T. Professor Says Sulphur Chloride Spray Enables Descent In "Zero-Zero" Conditions

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 17—Dr. Sverre Petterssen, professor of meteorology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, tonight told how a solution of sulphur chloride sprayed into fog would provide enough clear air for an airplane to land under "zero-zero" conditions.

The sulphur chloride creates an artificial rain through adherence of the fog droplets to the chemical, he said in a lecture before the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences at Columbia University.

Services Cooperate

Dr. Petterssen, former meteorologist for the Norwegian Government, said the United States army, navy and Weather Bureau had cooperated in the experiments.

In experiments conducted by H. G. Houghton and W. H. Radford, of M. I. T., Dr. Petterssen said, a spray of eighty-five gallons of sulphur chloride a minute cleared a path 150 feet wide, 30 feet deep and 1,500 feet long.

In an interview preceding the lecture, an annual event in celebration of the first powered flight by the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on December 17, 1903, Dr. Petterssen said "the fog-free path would be used in conjunction with radio instruments to permit an airplane to line up with the airport runway."

Produced Commercially

Such radio instruments, giving a pilot both lateral and directional guidance, are now being produced commercially.

"To my knowledge," said Dr. Petterssen, "no large-scale experiments of this nature have taken place abroad."

30,000,000 Aspirin Tablets To Go To China

Part Of $1,000,000 Consignment Of Red Cross Supplies Awaiting Shipment

San Francisco, Dec. 17 (AP)—Thirty million aspirin tablets for the headaches of China, part of a million-dollar consignment of American Red Cross medical supplies and food, are stored in Pacific Coast ports awaiting the next ship for Burma.

The aspirin, along with thirteen tons of sodium bicarbonate, 1,200,000 sulfanilamide tablets and huge quantities of chloroform, ether, iodine and other medical stores, will be sent via the Burma road to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's capital at Chungking.

Reporting on its program for Chinese war relief, the Red Cross said today that $290,000 worth of food, medicine and cloth for garments already had reached China; that more than $700,000 in additional supplies are ready for shipment.

PLAN TO CRIPPLE U. S. LAID TO AXIS

Ickes Cites Sabotage And Creation Of Latin-America Suspicion

Lindbergh Among Americans Secretary Denounces As Appeasers

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 17—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, charged tonight that the Axis plans to cripple the United States by sabotage, to sap it by propaganda and to drive a wedge of suspicion between this country and Latin-America.

In a speech before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Science, Ickes also denounced Americans whom he described as appeasers. Among them he named Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, whom he called a "peripatetic appeaser who would abjectly surrender his sword even before it is demanded."

Last September, Ickes said, "the Nazis in Los Angeles, at their meeting in the Deutsches Haus, offered their nomination for the Presidency of the United States to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh!

Hitler Honored Lindbergh

"Of course, I do not say that the Colonel accepted or even was consulted about this precious gift. I am merely stating a significant fact. After all, Lindbergh has been the proud possessor of a Hitler decoration for several years and his recent utterances, both at home and abroad, have not been of a tone that would persuade Nazi sympathizers in this country that he would not be susceptible to the flattery of a 'nomination' for President at their hands, however absurd such a gesture might be in the eyes of patriotic Americans."

The Secretary also took Merwin K. Hart, president of the New York State Economic Council, to task on the ground that Hart "misses few occasions to sneer at democracy." During the last campaign, Ickes said, Hart delivered an address before the Union League Club in New York, in which he attacked democracy as a "foreign" importation, a Communist plot.

Axis Plans World-Wide

In another part of his speech, in which he discussed what he termed Axis plans, he said:

"The Axis plans are far-reaching and world-wide. The dictators propose to cripple the United States if they can. One way of doing this would be to damage the Panama Canal.

"If that were done, our fleet would be bottled up in one ocean and one of our coasts would be at the mercy of any enemy. The Axis powers eye the canal with hungry eyes."

"Another way of crippling the United States, particularly in its defense efforts," he said, "is to sabotage our plants, both industrial and military. Recall that most of the Nazi Bund units are located in the vicinity of shipyards, docks and arsenals.

"Despite increased and increasing vigilance on the part of the authorities—the FBI, the local police forces, and the army and navy intelligence—many plants undoubtedly harbor fifth columnists. In time these will be weeded out. But in the meantime they are in position to do considerable damage. . . .

"During the last few weeks the newspapers have carried disturbing stories of deadly explosions in our powder plants. On November 12 alone on less than three such explosions took place. Already there has been considerable loss of life.

"If experience is any guide, more explosions may be exepcted, although some of them will be accidental. However, I recall that, between 1914 and 1916, no fewer than ninety-nine chemical and explosive plants were blown up in this country."

U. S. Workers Send Gift To Aid Coventry Victims

American Viscose Corporation Employes Make Present Of 2,590 Pounds Sterling

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 17 (AP)—The American Viscose Corporation announced today it had sent 2,590 pounds sterling as a Christmas gift to its plant in Coventry, England, to aid bomb victims.

This represented voluntary contributions from the 17,000 employes. While the company approved the project and collection boxes were placed at the entrances to each of the plants, there was no solicitation.

The company has plants at Marcus Hook, Lewistown and Meadville, Pa.; Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va., and Roanoke and Front Royal, Va.

Windsor Willing To Be Envoy To U.S.

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Dec. 17—While thousands waited to wave him a farewell, the Duke of Windsor said today he would accept the post of Ambassador to the United States should it be offered and "if I thought it was in the interest of our two countries."

He made the statement at a press conference aboard Axel Wennergren's yacht Southern Cross, shortly before sailing on the return voyage to Nassau. The yacht brought the Duke and Duchess here just a week ago.

Duchess Fully Recovered

The Duchess, apparently completely recovered from the major dental operation that necessitated their visit here, stood beside the Duke on the deck to acknowledge the parting cheers of a large crowd on the pier.

Both stood erect as the University of Miami bank struck up "God Save the King" and the national anthem just as the sleek yacht slid clear of the landing.

While Edward, with his wife, posed at the rail for last-minute pictures, a spectator shouted:

"We're all with you, Edward. We want to see you go to Washington."

Denies Post Has Been Offered

The Duke smiled and waved.

As the Windsors received the press on the afterdeck, a reporter asked the former King if he had been offered the appointment as British Ambassador to the United States.

"I have not been offered it," he said, "but I would most certainly accept it if I thought it was in the interest of our two countries."

Hints At Another Visit Next Year

The Duke indicated he might make another trip to this country next year, commenting "we have found our way to America and we look forward to an early opportunity for another visit."

Edward said he and the Duchess were "deeply touched" by the expressions of sympathy and good wishes."

The American-born Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, chatted with those invited aboard the yacht for a parting reception.

Duchess Proud Of "My Country"

Asked about her reaction to the United States after being away for years, the Duchess declared:

"I'm proud of my country."

Later she commented: "Everything is so vital and alive here."

She was dressed in a two-piece white sharkskin suit edged in blue, and wore a navy blue jersey. Her small blue sailor-type hat was pushed well back on her head. Her shoes were white and blue.

As the Southern Cross moved out into the channel, a large blimp circled overhead. It bore a long streamer with the legend: "Bon voyage."

30,24—6471

30.24—6471

Ace Career Diplomat Holds Argentina Post

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—Norman Armour, ace career diplomat and now United States Ambassador to Argentina, was mentioned in informed circles today for the vacant post of Ambassador to Great Britain. President Roosevelt is expected to name a successor soon to Joseph P. Kennedy, who resigned the London post on November 6.

Some sources hinted that the President already had decided on Armour for the key assignment in the British capital.

Was Born In England

Armour, who was born in England of American parents, has held diplomatic posts in nearly every part of the world, including Japan, Russia and various European countries.

He was in the United States recently, but has returned to Buenos Aires. His service in Argentina, which has important economic ties with Great Britain, was rated as a factor in his favor for the London appointment.

Kennedy, who returned to the United States six weeks ago and has been resting in Florida, came to Washington Sunday to attend the funeral for Lord Lothian. He called at the State Department on routine business yesterday, but declined to discuss his future plans.

He has been mentioned for the chairmanship of the National Defense Commission and other Government positions, but he returned to Florida last night without seeing the President and there were indications that he was severing official connection with the Administration.

Armour Best Qualified

Armour was described by persons familiar with his record as one of the best-qualified diplomats now in the service for the difficult London post.

In more than a quarter of a century of service, he has been Minister to Canada and Haiti and Ambassador to Chile and Argentina, in addition to holding subordinate assignments in Rome, Paris, Tokyo and in Russia before the World War. He married Princess Myra Kaudacheff of Russia in 1919.

He was born at Brighton, England, 57 years ago and was educated at Princeton and Harvard.

NAZI PRINCESS IS ORDERED TO GET OUT OF U. S.

Extension Of Visitor's Permit Denied To Maria Waldenburg

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—The Justice Department denied today the application of Maria Waldenburg, the Princess Hohenlohe of Hungary, for extension of a visitor's permit and ordered her to leave the country by December 21.

At the same time Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, announced his approval of a recent immigration service order refusing to extend the temporary permit of Karl Scheuring, 18, described as "a citizen of Germany and an avowed Nazi," who is a student at the University of Denver.

Reason Not Disclosed

The department did not make public the reason for the denial of Princess Hohenlohe's request, but officials recalled that Jackson declared several months ago the department would require visitors to show a positive reason why they should be permitted in this country.

It was explained privately that the Princess' presence was considered "inimical" to this country's best interests because of her close association with Nazis.

Princess Hohenlohe was with Capt. Fritz Weidemann, the German consul at San Francisco, the department said, when Federal Bureau of Investigation agents located her to advise her of the decision. She was informed that deportation proceedings would be started unless she left by December 21.

Arrived Last December

The Princess, whose full title is Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe Waldenburg Schillingsfurst, arrived at New York on the steamship Veendam on December 22, 1939, from London, traveling on a Hungarian passport. Her visitor's visa was extended once to November 22, and on November 18 she asked for a second extension.

A Laborite member of the British Parliament last month referred to the Princess as a "notorious member of Hitler's spy organization" and asked why she was permitted to leave England for the United States "to do that sort of work over there." The member's question went unanswered.

Once Sued Rothermere

It was not the first time her name was linked with Hitler's. In November, 1939, she unsuccessfully sued Lord Rothermere, British publisher, for breach of contract, alleging that she was to receive about $20,000 a year special political representative Europe.

Her counsel stated that in 1934 she obtained from Hitler an invitation for Rothermere to visit him in Berlin, and that Rothermere had a "royal reception," telling her later that Hitler would make her a duchess.

During the trial a letter purportedly from Wiedemann to the British publisher was read. In it the Princess was credited with having "laid the groundwork which made the Munich agreement possible." Wiedemann, in San Francisco, said "That as far as I can remember at this time the letter is correct."

Paid Her $250,000

Lord Rothermere testified that he paid her about $250,000 for less than six years' service, and denied that he had promised contractually to pay her £5,000 a year for life.

Princess Hohenlohe was born in Vienna September 16, 1896. On May 12, 1914, she married Prince Francis of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfurst—a marriage not in conformity with the laws of the house and not recognized by the family.

A son, Prince Francis, was born in Vienna the following December, and in December, 1920, her marriage terminated in a Budapest divorce.

Efforts to locate the Princess last night were unsuccessful.

Discusses Scheuring Case

Discussing the Schuering case, the Immigration Service said that "in times of danger the hospitality of a country ought not to be extended to those who are committed in principle to its abuse. This opinion merely makes explicit the views upon which the service has been acting in similar cases for some time."

The opinion recited that Scheuring came to this country July 20, 1939, with his mother, a native of the United States who lost her citizenship by marrying a German, and who has since returned to Germany.

Young Schuering presented the Nazi viewpoint in a number of speeches around Denver which "aroused some local excitement, both pro and con," the opinion continued.

Brought Protests

The refusal to renew his permit brought protests from "a substantial number of United States citizens," it added. They objected that the youth spoke only on the invitations of Americans and that he had not engaged in subversive activities.

"But this is not the whole story," the opinion said. "We do not know that young Scheuring is not engaged in subversive activities. We only know that we cannot prove the contrary. And we do know that young Germans abroad, if they are good Nazis, do what they are told.

"Much more important, we know that a good Nazi in the event of a crisis will not hesitate to betray the hospitality of a country in which he is a guest. The history of the last two years leaves no room for dispute upon this point. . . .

Hints At Fifth Column

"Starving children, adopted in difficult times after the first World War by kindly Norwegians, returned later to stab in the heart the country of their foster parents. Thousands of tourists in many another unfortunate nation had thrown down their Bædekers and picked up machine guns.

"Karl Scheuring, by his own statement, is a good Nazi. Replying to questions by an immigrant inspector, he was frank. He said that he believed in the aphorism that 'might makes right.' When asked if he was in sympathy with the present Nazi Government, Scheuring answered, 'Yes.' He also boasted: 'I am a subject of Nazi Germany and proud of it.'

"These statements are conclusive as to the proper disposition of the present application."

Willing To Go Back— "If I Can Get There"

Denver, Dec. 17 (AP)—Karl Scheuring, Denver University student given until December 26 to start back to his native Germany under a Department of Justice order, said tonight:

"I would like to complete my studies here, but I have no hesitancy over returning to Germany—if I can get there."

He insisted that the only purpose of his United States visit was to study at the university from which his mother was graduated twenty-eight years ago. Schuering's mother, the former Lily Schlumpf, was born at Russell Gulch in gold rush days. Schuering has lived here with his grandmother, Mrs. Lily Schlumpf.

Schuering said he would talk with immigration officers and with William F. Godel, German consul, tomorrow. He will make any other feasible effort for extension of his permit, he asserted, and failing that will seek to borrow money from Consul Godel for his trip home.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

CAIRO, Dec. 17 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

EGYPT: In addition to Sollum and Capuzzo, our troops yesterday captured the enemy frontier forts of Musaid, Sidi Omar and Shefferzen.

Fighting continues in the Bardia area, where pressure on the enemy is steadily increasing as new forces arrive. Last night Australian troops successfully engaged an enemy column by moonlight, capturing transport and a gun.

In the northern frontier district of Kenya the cessation of the rain period has enabled us to recommence offensive patrolling on a considerable scale.

On the Sudan frontier the situation remains unchanged.

A communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

All enemy airdromes between Tobruk and Bardia in the western desert were heavily raided by R. A. F. bombers yesterday while our fighters maintained constant offensive patrols throughout the day.

Bardia was subjected to yet another intensive raid during last night. Weather conditions were excellent and our bombers were able to attack their objectives without difficulty. Altogether more than a dozen tons of bombs fell on barracks, military buildings and railways. Fires were started in native barracks and one particularly fierce blaze caused four loud explosions.

In addition to Tobruk, Bomba, Derna, El Deam, El Gubba and El Gazala were attacked, much damage being caused.

While on offensive patrol, our fighters shot down seven S 79's and one CR 42 (confirmed) and two S 79's (unconfirmed). A further S 79 was destroyed while landing, and a Ghibi Italian general purposes aircraft was also shot down.

These enemy losses do not include ten CR 42's and five S 79's captured by the Army on enemy airdromes near Sollum. The enemy had to abandon these aircraft as they had all been rendered unserviceable by our low-flying attacks earlier in the week.

From all the operations in the western desert our aircraft returned without loss.

In southern Albania, among other operations carried out by our aircraft was a heavy raid on Durazzo. This successful night attack was made despite most unfavorable weather. Bombs were seen to cause large explosions in the docks area.

In Italian East Africa, Gura and Asmara were raided during the night of Dec. 15-16. At Gura direct hits were registered on a building which was demolished by subsequent explosions and a fire was started which was seen fifty miles away. Enemy fighters intercepted our bombers, one of which was damaged but managed to get back to our territory.

Enemy bombers raided Port Sudan four times, but no damage was caused to R. A. F. property or personnel.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

A series of concentrated attacks on Germany was continued last night when aircraft of the bomber command subjected targets at Mannheim, the chief industrial center of the upper Rhine, to a sustained attack which lasted seven hours. The weather was good and there was a bright moon. One of the principal factories was repeatedly straddled by bombs.

At Ludwigshaven, a suburb of Mannheim, the aniline dye factory, one of the largest in Germany, was set well alight, the fires being still visible half an hour after the attacking aircraft had left. Bombs also were dropped on the railway yards, the port and along the banks of the Rhine.

A particularly violent explosion was observed at Neckarstadt, another suburb. By 3:30 a. m., the whole target area was a mass of flame.

At Steyer, a town south of Mannheim, aircraft factory buildings were hit, and targets at Heilbroon on the Neckar were set on fire.

Other aircraft dropped heavy bombs on the submarine base at Bordeaux.

The R. A. F. also attacked several airdromes in daylight yesterday and six merchant vessels off the French coast. After the attack, one vessel was observed listing to port and another was on fire.

From all these operations, four of our aircraft are missing.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

During daylight today enemy activity over this country has been very slight. No report of bombing has been received from any part of the country. One enemy bomber was shot down this afternoon by our fighters.

A Home Office communique:

A third enemy alien acting on behalf of Germany was executed at Pentonville Prison today following his conviction at the Central Criminal Court on the 22d of November. His name is Charles Albert van den Kieboom, a Dutch subject born at Takarumuka, Japan, on Sept. 6, 1914.

This agent was tried at the same time as the other two who were executed last week and with whom he was associated. He was similarly equipped with a portable wireless transmitting set.

The date of execution was postponed in Kieboom's case because he gave notice of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal, but he subsequently withdrew this application.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

For the eighth day, the battle in the desert zone on the Cyrenaican (Libyan) front proceeded with ferocity no less than that on previous days.

Our air force, despite prohibitive weather, was not slowed down in its activity in aiding the resistance of our troops, and strongly wore down the enemy.

At sea, our torpedo-launching planes hit with two torpedoes a 6,000-ton cruiser which had bombarded Bardia. Five of our planes failed to return.

On the Greek front, the sector of the 9th Army was quiet, with bitter fighting in that of the 11th Army. In fighting of the last few days, the Grenadiers Regiment and the Milan Regiment of Lancers particu-

larly distinguished themselves.

In East Africa, on the Sudan front, there was activity of patrols and artillery. An enemy plane which attemped to bomb Diredawa yesterday morning was shot down by our fighters, which took off at the alarm.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (AP).—Tonight's Greek communique:

The enemy, pressed, retreated with losses toward Klisoura, where fires were observed. On remaining sectors of the front, operations continued successfully. Prisoners taken included one lieutenant colonel. Considerable quantities of war material were captured.

A Home Security Ministry communique:

No raids on Greece today.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (AP).—The German high command communique:

German speedboats operating in the Channel the night before last encountered a unit of superior enemy destroyers. After a short skirmish, the enemy units went out of sight. Our speedboats returned to their bases safely.

Comdr. Kretschmer, who has just returned with his submarine from a cruise against the enemy, sank 34,935 tons on this cruise, as previously reported. This officer thus has scored a total of 252,100 tons and is the first submarine commander surpassing the 250,000-ton mark. Three enemy auxiliary cruisers and the British destroyer Daring were contained in this total.

The night before last, Sheffield again was attacked by the German air force's fighting units with visible success. Explosions and a large number of fires were observed.

In the course of the day only a few planes operated because of haze and foggy weather. In London and other places we succeeded in scoring several hits on war-vital targets, traffic facilities and a troop camp.

Two enemy merchantmen were bomb-raided 500 kilometers (about 300 miles) west of Ireland. The rudder was damaged on one ship and another was so seriously hit that its loss is probable.

British flights over German territory were limited to western and southwestern Germany last night. At Mannheim, explosives and incendiaries caused damage and fire to buildings.

In the War Zone

France's Great Colonial Strength May Be Secret of Petain's Courage

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Hitler would appear all unexpectedly to have encountered a tartar in the person of France's aged but agile dictator, Marshal Petain, who is trying to lead his people out of the wilderness of defeat.

The supposedly tractable old soldier suddenly has invited German ire by his sudden ousting of Vice-Premier Laval, his right-hand man and heir to his office as Chief of State.

This move is said to have been coincident with a refusal by the marshal to allow troops to pass through French ports to the aid of Mussolini's hard-pressed forces in Libya and Albania. Laval reportedly acted as intermediary for the German request.

Now the Nazi envoy, Otto Abetz, is in Vichy, with a heavy guard of 6-foot soldiers to investigate a still obscure position and find whether Petain's attitude means that he is balking at co-operation with Hitler. Should Abetz discover this to be the case, the Fuehrer's answer to Petain might be the military occupation of all France and the ousting of the Government, since Franco-German peace hasn't yet been concluded, but only the armistice.

But to my mind a matter of far greater importance than what Petain has done is why he did it—what gave him the courage to do it? That I believe must be Abetz's big problem.

Ace Up the Sleeve Perhaps.

I suspect that there's studied method in the old marshal's gamble. There is protruding from his sleeve something which looks suspiciously like an ace. The fact that Hitler is approaching the situation cautiously would indicate that he, too, sees the ace.

Petain's dismissal of Laval isn't surprising. As long ago as last October I reported in this column that Laval was ambitious, and that from personal contact with him I thought he would be a tough opponent in a poker game. That was the time that he arranged the meeting between Petain and Hitler to discuss Franco-German co-operation. In short, Laval is getting the credit in many quarters of hungering after his chief's job.

In this connection it is important to note that Laval has been strong for co-operation with Germany, and that he long has been bitterly anti-British.

Now the moral of the present imbroglio would seem to be that Marshal Petain, while undoubtedly willing to co-operate with Hitler within limits, has no intention of sacrificing his country on the Nazi altar for the sake of placating Germany. Among other things he has indicated that he will not join Nazidom in making war on Britain.

And where does Marshal Petain as leader of a crushed and defeated nation get the pluck to defy the conqueror of most of Europe?

Colonial Strength May Be Factor.

I believe Petain's strength lies in the fact that France's colonial empire is still intact and unconquered.

There is small doubt that this great empire with its wealth of materials and man power could be thrown to the aid of Britain by a mere wave of Petain's hand.

Many of the colonials are strongly pro-British, some already have declared their willingness to fight beside Britain. Mandated Syria, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, French West Africa and many more—what a team of allies for Britain!

Petain's chief of military and political affairs in Africa is the great Gen. Maxime Weygand. He is a powerful leader and, so far as has appeared, he is a patriot who will follow the orders of his Government. There are many observers who feel that the pro-British sentiment in French Africa is strong enough so that if Weygand gave the word to join the British, the people would follow. But there is no indication that the General will move except under orders from his chief in Vichy.

Hitler knows and Britain knows that should the French colonies swing to the British it would shatter the Axis hopes of gaining control of the all-important Mediterranean area which is one of the principal foundation stones of Britain's imperial might. No wonder then that both Britain and Germany have been straining every nerve to win these French possessions over.

There you have Petain's strength. That's why he has dared so greatly in the face of the great German military machine. He will keep his bond with Hitler so long as Hitler keeps his bond with France, I should say, for that's Petain's code of honor.

We might even see the Marshal patching up his row with Laval and taking him back. But the French Chief of State has demonstrated that he has the courage of his conviction.

LONDON,DEC. 17-(AP)-SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, MOVING SECOND READING OF A BILL TO INSURE BRITISH PROPERTY WORTH BETWEEN £6,000,000,000 AND £8,000,000,000 ($24,000,000,000 AND $32,000,000,000) AGAINST AIR RAID DAMAGE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY:

"NO COUNTRY, UNLESS IT WERE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY AND PARTICULARLY OF DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY IN THE AIR, WOULD PROCEED WITH THESE PROPOSALS."

WD1024AES

PARIS (VIA BERLIN),DEC 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE HOPES OF THOUSANDS OF REPUBLICAN REFUGEES FROM SPAIN AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO MEXICO WERE BUOYED TODAY BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SEVERAL SHIPS WOULD LEAVE FOR THAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC SHORTLY FROM MARSEILLE.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO RECEIVE THE SPANIARDS AND THE FRENCH HAVE AGREED TO RESPECT THEIR LIBERTY UNTIL THEY CAN EMIGRATE. SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND SPANIARDS ARE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN CREATED BY THE MEXICAN LEGATION TO HANDLE REQUESTS AND ITS TREMENDOUS JOB WAS DOUBLED WHEN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE OF THE EXPECTED DEPARTURE OF SHIPS. TRANSPORTATION, MADE MORE DIFFICULT BY THE WAR, WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE SEVERAL MONTHS.

EZ329PES

30,24-6473

30.24—6473

JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, DEC 18-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-RONALD A.SHAYES, 28, MEMBER OF BRITAIN'S DAVIS CUP TENNIS TEAM, WAS KILLED TODAY IN A PLANE CRASH JUST AFTER HE HAD COMPLETED HIS TRAINING AS A PILOT IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

DEC 18 1940

KA1?4AES

BUCHAREST, DEC.17-(AP)-ALL WORKERS' ASSOCIATIONS WERE OUTLAWED IN RUMANIA TODAY UNDER A GOVERNMENT DECREE.

TRADE UNIONISM, 400 YEARS OLD, WAS ABOLISHED IN 1938 AND THE PRESENT ASSOCIATIONS OR SYNDICATES PATTERNED ON THE ITALIAN COOPERATIVE PLAN THEN WERE FOUNDED.

#1

BARCELONA, SPAIN, DEC 17-(AP)-A 5-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN BOY, AXEL GORM ANDERSEN, TRAVELING ALONE FROM NORWAY TO NEW YORK, ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE FROM BERLIN TONIGHT, EN ROUTE TO LISBON, PORTUGAL, WHERE HE WILL BOARD THE S.S.SIBONEY.

THE CHILD WAS MET HERE BY AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN WITH WHOM HE LEFT THE AIRPORT IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

DEC 18 1940

YOUNG AXEL WEARS A TICKET AROUND HIS NECK SHOWING HE IS HEADED FOR "AXEL ANDERSEN, 4137 70TH ST., WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND." HIS VISIT TO HIS GRANDPARENTS IN THE TRONDHEIM DISTRICT OF NORWAY WAS INTERRUPTED BY THE WAR.

DA8 902PES

OTTAWA,DEC 17-(AP)-BECAUUE OF THE ILLNESS OF TRADE MINISTER J.A.MAC KINNON (CAP K), THE CANADIAN TRADE MISSION TO THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA IS RETURNING TO OTTAWA, MACKINNON'S OFFICE SAID TODAY.

DEC 18 1940

THE MISSION, DESIGNED TO IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS, LEFT OTTAWA NOV.29, VISITED KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND NASSAU, BAHAMAS, AND THEN WENT TO THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

EZ924AES

CALLAO, PERU, DEC. 17-(AP)-THE LATVIAN STEAMER HERCOGS JEKABS, 4,183 TONS, WHICH HAD BEEN DETAINED IN THIS PORT SINCE LAST AUGUST, SLIPPED OUT AT DAWN TODAY FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION.

DEC 18 1940

THE CREW WAS REPORTED TO HAVE WANTED TO SAIL TO VLADIVOSTOK, AS HAD BEEN SCHEDULED BEFORE SOVIET RUSSIA ABSORBED LATVIA, OR TO SOME BALTIC PORT, BUT THE CAPTAIN AND OWNERS INSISTED THE SHIP WOULD REMAIN HERE. WHETHER THE CREW PERSUADED OR FORCED THE CAPTAIN TO SAIL WAS NOT KNOWN.

DA905PES NM

TOPEKA,KAS., DEC 17-(AP)-FORMER GOV.ALF M.LANDON ASSERTED TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM A WASHINGTON TRIP THAT "FROM RELIABLE OFFICIAL SOURCES I WAS ADVISED THAT HITLER PLANS TO START HIS ENGLISH INVASION THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY."

THE 1936 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HE FOUND "A DEFINITELY DISTURBED FEELING IN ADMINISTRATION CIRCLES IN WASHINGTON REGARDING FAILURE TO CO-ORDINATE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES."

DEC 18 1940

HU145PCS NM

NEW YORK,DEC. 17-(AP)-THE FRENCH RADIO, HEARD HERE BY NBC, SAID TODAY THAT CARDINAL VERDIER, PRIMATE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE, HAD URGED ALL FRENCHMEN IN THE NAME OF POPE PIUS XII TO COLLABORATE IN THE RENOVATION OF THE FRENCH NATION AND IN THE RESTORATION OF THE FRENCH FAMILY.

KILLED DEC 18 1940

WD948AES

NEW YORK,DEC 17-(AP)-PAQUIN'S CELEBRATED SALON IN PARIS WAS CROWDED, AND AMONG THOSE FINGERING THE STYLISH COATS AND WRAPS WAS LADY DECIES, AMERICAN-BORN PEERESS.

SUDDENLY, A WELL-UPHOLSTERED MAN STRODE IN, EYED A COAT IN LADY DECIES' HANDS--SHE WAS JUST ABOUT TO BUY IT--AND SAID:

"I'LL TAKE THAT COAT FOR MY WIFE."

"I DIDN'T ARGUE WITH HIM," THE FORMER ELIZABETH WHARTON DREXEL OF PHILADELPHIA EXPLAINED LAST NIGHT AFTER HER ARRIVAL ON THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR.

"HE WAS REICH MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING."

"IT WAS A NICE COAT, TOO," SHE SIGHED. "BEIGE WITH A FUR COLLAR."

LADY DECIES SAID GOERING NOW LIVES IN THE FORMER FRENCH CAPITAL.

SHE ASSERTED SHE HAD SEEN LUXURIOUS FURNITURE BEING MOVED INTO THE PALAIS DU LUXEMBOURG--SEAT OF THE FRENCH SENATE SINCE 1879--FOR THE REICH MARSHAL.

SHE SAID THE GERMANS HAD TAKEN OVER ALL THE BETTER KNOWN HOTELS, INCLUDING THE CRILLON, THE RITZ AND THE CONTINENTAL.

CONDITIONS IN PARIS, SHE ADDED, WERE STEADILY GETTING WORSE.

"EVEN IF YOU HAVE A HUNDRED CARDS (RATION CARDS)," SHE SAID, "IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO BUY SOAP OR OLIVE OIL, AND YOU CAN PURCHASE ONLY ONE PAIR OF SHOES AND ONE DRESS A YEAR."

DN6SOAES

ITALIANS RETREAT IN LIBYA AS BRITISH ENCIRCLE BARDIA; LAVAL IN PARIS WITH NAZIS

TREK TO DERNA ON

Bardia Defense Ring Cut and Divisions Holding Port Are Trapped

BRITISH IN KENYA STRIKE

Fifty Reported Killed and 120 Captured in Attack on Post in Italian Somaliland

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 18—An Italian retreat westward along the Libyan coast toward Derna, 150 miles inside the Italian colony from the Egyptian border, was reported today by Royal Air Force observers while the British Army closed in on the port of Bardia, the easternmost Libyan base left to the Fascisti after their disastrous Egyptian campaign.

Bardia itself appeared to be surrounded and doomed to imminent fall to the British, whose dusty armored cars were reported to have cut communications to the west. East of Bardia thousands of fresh imperial troops brought in from Egyptian desert camps formed the other end of a closing pincer that imperiled several Fascist divisions.

[Two Italian divisions and thousands of Blackshirt militiamen have been bottled up at Bardia, it was reported in a United Press dispatch from London. According to The Associated Press, a Reuters (British news agency) dispatch sent from Cairo to London reported the retreat of part of an Italian division stationed at Bardia before the British attack.]

The British Command used but a single sentence to describe the action: "Operations in the Bardia area continue." The reports of British pilots, however, drew a picture of Fascist flight over a vast area—from Bardia to Tobruk, itself more than seventy miles from the Egyptian frontier and the strongest Italian base in Libya, and on to the west from there toward Derna. The Italian columns were reported to be under machine-gun attack by British planes.

Somaliland Post Attacked

While the offensive in the Western Desert thus proceeded, a British feint into Italian East Africa was reported by general headquarters. British forces operating from the frontier of Kenya Colony were declared to have raided the strongly defended town of El Wak, in Italian Somaliland, killing fifty of the Italian garrison, capturing 120 and seizing war material. Among the men captured was an Italian lieutenant colonel, the British said.

This frontier sortie was supported by the British South African Air Force, which reported that it had dropped two and one-half tons of bombs. It was noted that heavy rains in Northern Kenya had just ceased, enabling the British to resume what was termed "offensive patrolling" over a wide area.

A military informant here asserted that the Italian colonials at El Wak had fought better than the Italians themselves and that the commander of the garrison had fled in a mule cart. One of his officers was represented as having been so disgusted at this defection that when the British entered the town he led them to the hidden Italian stores, including field guns, machine guns, gasoline and food supplies.

In the Libyan battle area the British field army was using squadrons of far-from-sleek tanks that looked to correspondents a little like flat-nosed London taxicabs. Fleets of buses were employed to move the infantry rapidly from one point or action to another.

The British reported that new aerial assaults had been made on both Bardia and Derna. At the former base three fires were set, it was stated, and at Derna bombs were dropped on the airdrome, but damage could not be observed because of bad weather.

Air raids on Italian East Africa also were described and it was said that pamphlets as well as bombs had been dropped—pamphlets in Arabic and Italian that described the fall of Solum, Egypt, and Fort Capuzzo, Libya, to the British.

30.24-6475

DEC 19 1940

30.24 — 6475

British Advance On Bardia Is Described By Eyewitness

Low Casualties On Both Sides Laid To Surprise Of Attacks And Rapidity Of Action

By EDWARD KENNEDY
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the British Forces in Libya, Dec. 18—British land forces advanced today on Bardia in heavy fighting, while the Royal Air Force bombed that Italian stronghold from the air and the fleet shelled it from the Mediterranean.

The ground fighting centered on the strong fortifications five or six miles outside the town which the Italians built long before the war and strengthened in the last year.

Heavy rains turned the desert into mud and handicapped but did not halt the British drive.

British Cutting Off Retreat

British airmen reported some Italian troop movements out of Bardia toward Tobruk, indicating that a way of retreat from the town was partly open. British armored patrols, however, already had established themselves west of Bardia toward Tobruk.

How many Italian troops remained in Bardia was problematical. The normal garrison is one division, but all of the divisions or fractional divisions which had got out of Egypt presumably had entered there.

While there are yet no definite figures, casualties are very low among the British and not high among the Italians for the campaign generally. This is due mainly to the surprise of attacks and the rapidity of the action.

Little Gasoline In Loot

Even British intelligence officers were surprised at the amount of material the Italians had brought into Egypt. Their only serious shortage seemed to be in metals. More than half the Italian soldiers had no steel helmets and half the fortifications had no barbed wire. The Italians had little gasoline—and this was a disappointment to the British—for most of their vehicles run on Diesel oil, of which they abandoned thousands of barrels.

The Italian troops apparently ate very well. They had excellent canned fish and tons of spaghetti. The officers' messes were well stocked with wine and bottled mineral water—luxuries unknown on the British side. The Italian hospital equipment is superior, but not very mobile, and sanitary conditions in their camps are not always good.

Three Factors In Successes

The success of the British to date against forces invariably superior numerically is attributed by them mainly to three factors—the complete and absolute surprise of the offensive to the Italians, the skill with which the campaign was conceived and executed, the apparent superiority of British soldiers over the Italians, especially in fighting at close quarters.

Keeping the carefully considered plans for the offensive secret in a country where thousands of Italians were at large and espionage was extensive was itself a difficult task. The leaves of desert soldiers were canceled a week in advance with the explanation that they were needed for "maneuvers."

Some Fought Valiantly

Medical supplies and other requisites were shipped out by truck at night. In telling correspondents that the drive had begun, Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the British commander, remarked that not more than six of his staff officers then knew about it.

While the Italians fought valiantly in many places—some staying with their machine guns when all hope had gone—they generally broke when the British got close upon them.

Men in the front say Wavell's genius was shown in allowing the greatest initiative all along the line. He approved the general lines of the campaign and then didn't interfere. Many of the most successful operations were improvised in the field. Some Italian posts, in fact, were taken from a different direction than had been planned.

Bayonet Charges Common

Bayonet charges with the protection of tanks and artillery—and sometimes without any protection—are common in this campaign.

At Nibiewa, Egypt, for example, infantrymen hopped out of their busses, formed for the charge, cleaned up the fortress in half an hour's fighting after the artillery had opened the way, and then jumped back into the busses to be driven northward for similar work.

SOMALILAND ZONE RAIDED BY BRITISH

Italians Seized as Strong Force Attacks Base.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A strong rBitish force which included armored fighting vehicles and artillery has dashed 35 miles into Italian Somaliland and raided the Italian base at El Wak, killing 50 men and suffering only slight losses, the British command announced today.

A communique issued here said that at least 25 Italians, including several officers, and 50 native troops were captured, along with three guns, some machine guns and large quantities of stores and ammunition.

[A later communique issued by the British Middle East Command in Cairo put the number of prisoners at 120 and guns at fifteen. El Wak is in the Jubaland territory which Britain ceded to Italy in 1925.]

Units drawn from widely separated parts of Britain's [illegible] empire took part in the operation, including land and air detachments from South Africa and black troops from the gold coast in the West. The raid marked resumption of activity in the East African theater made possible by favorable weather. The El Wak raid was launched from northern Kenya.

OUT TO 'WEAR DOWN' BRITISH, ROME EXPLAINS

Italians In Libya Dealing Out 'Ruinous Punishment,' Says Gayda

Declared Still On Feet, Resisting Inch By Inch, Far From Beaten

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 18—Italians were told today that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's forces in Libya had turned to tactics of trying to "wear down" the pursuing British army of the Nile.

The final victory, Virginio Gayda, authoritative editor, assured his readers, won't depend on who occupies the most territory, but on who inflicts the heaviest losses.

The Italians, he said, are dealing out "ruinous punishment" to the British; are still on their feet, resisting inch by inch, and are far from beaten.

British Declared "Worn Down"

Il Popolo Di Roma marked the tenth day of the British offensive with the declaration that Italian artillery and aviation had littered the vast desert battlefield with wrecks of "dozens" of British tanks and armored cars.

The high command, reporting yesterday's operations, saw the British forces as already "worn down" and weakened by losses, and said they had slowed down their pressure.

A communique admitted that Col. Mario Amaru, who flew the Atlantic twice with the late Italo Balbo, was lost in air fighting Monday.

British Cruiser "Seen Sinking"

However, the high command said that a 6,000-ton British cruiser torpedoed off Bardia Monday had been seen sinking.

Among the air raids listed was one on Port Sudan, on the Red Sea. "Great columns of smoke" arose from the bombed air base, harbor and fuel installations and four planes were smashed on the ground, it was stated.

Il Popolo drew a picture of white Italian troops from the mainland, with motorized equipment, fighting "the second phase" of the battle after Libyan infantrymen were overwhelmed in Egypt by the British forces and driven back from Sidi Barrani.

Now Fighting 'Hard And Fiercely'

It estimated at least 800 British tanks and armored cars were used in the first attacks, and these outmaneuvered and outstripped the Libyans in Sidi Barrani and the Egyptian desert zone under cover of sandstorms.

Now, said the paper, the armies are fighting "hard and fiercely" in the triangle between Salum, Bardia and Fort Capuzzo, Libya, and the battle will be decided there.

Gayda On British Casualties

Gayda gave this purported evidence of British casualties: Nine trainloads of wounded hauled into Cairo on the third day of the desert battle; others left dead on the field; still others too badly wounded to be taken back.

At home, the first sentence for listening to a British news broadcast was given to a bar proprietor at Padua—a month in jail and a fine of 500 lire (about $25). A young woman told on him.

Il Messagero asserted an impending decree would authorize execution of food hoarders by firing squads in extreme cases.

Duce's Paper Doubts Aid Can Reach Britain In Time

Milan, Italy, Dec. 18 (AP)—Mussolini's newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia*, said today "the question for us is not whether the United States can manufacture all the projected armaments" for England—"but when?"

"The arms which America produces after Britain collapses are useless," said the paper. "There is, therefore, a date unpredictable and fatal after which the possession of masses of war material will serve America no better than do the masses of gold in the cellars of Fort Knox. . . .

"The tragedy of the English isle . . . is that of a starving man who sees death approaching, while in a far-off country grain is being ground to save him. Airplanes which don't fly, cannons which don't shoot, because they don't exist, may serve to win an election but not a war."

Il Popolo also predicted the decision in the war would come on English soil.

Berlin Is Silent

Berlin, Dec. 18 (AP)—While the Roosevelt plan to lend war materials to Britain drew no official comment here today one spokesman said: "Silence sometimes may have a significance of its own."

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 18—The British radio in a broadcast heard by CBS announced tonight that British airmen have shot down or put out of action more than one hundred Italian planes during the last seven days in Africa.

The British radio added that British losses were said to be probably "no more than five."

First Italian Jailed For Radio Listening

ROME, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The first punishment of Italians for listening to a British news broadcast was reported today from Padua, where the proprietor of a bar was sentenced to one month in jail and fined 500 lire (about $25).

A young woman who entered the bar at night to use a telephone informed Fascist party officials that she had heard the broadcast and they summoned the police.

BRITISH AID ETHIOPIANS

Hear Revolt Against Italy Is 'Making Progress,' Says Butler

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Revolt in Ethiopia against the Italian forces of occupation "appears to be making progress," Richard Austen Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, informed the House of Commons today.

"Information as to conditions in Abyssinia [Ethiopia] is naturally difficult to obtain," said Mr. Butler, "but the movement of revolt against the Italians appears to be making progress.

"It is the policy of His Majesty's government to extend to Emperor Haile Selassie, as well as to all elements within Abyssinia willing to bear arms against the enemy, all possible assistance in their fight for freedom."

Hear Hitler Got Assurances.

BERNE, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—France's elderly Chief of State, Marshal Petain, was today reported to have assured Adolf Hitler that the ousting of Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of France has not affected the French Government's policy of collaboration with Germany.

According to diplomats here, Marshal Petain conveyed this assurance to Der Fuehrer through the German Ambassador, Otto Abetz, who left Vichy for Paris last night after a day of mysterious conferences with both Laval and Marshal Petain.

Petain Scores Too.

Advice here indicated that Marshal Petain and the group of Ministers who ousted Laval from the Cabinet had backed water considerably following the whirlwind visit from Hitler's emissary. At the time of his deposition, the Marshal and his advisers not only made it plain that they wanted no more of him in the Government, but showed every inclination to keep him a prisoner.

Some reports indicated, however, that not all of yesterday's concessions were on the side of Marshal Petain. Advices from close associates of the Marshal said he had remained firm against all suggestions that he take Laval back as his "Crown Prince"—his officially designated successor as Chief of State.

Berlin Hears Crisis Is Passing.

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The German Government, according to authorized spokesmen, is now in full confidential possession of the motives which led to the recent political upheaval at Vichy, but until Ambassador Otto Abetz's full report reaches Berlin no official statement of the Nazi position can be expected.

From the general attitude of German officialdom, however, observers believed that the storm was blowing over, and that Franco-German relations could be resumed where they left off.

Authorized spokesmen declined to confirm or deny reports that Pierre Laval, dismissed as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of France, was getting back into grace. They had no official information and knew only what they read in the world press, the spokesmen said. They declined to discuss the motives underlying the French Cabinet upheaval, saying that this was distinctly a matter for the French to handle.

15 French Judges Lose Posts.

VICHY, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Official Government decrees today deprived fifteen judges of their posts under the application of new French laws forbidding Jews from holding Government offices.

VICHY AIDE IN PARIS GIVEN MORE POWER

Envoy Gets More Authority To Continue Negotiations With Germans

Laval Apparently Restored To Active Role In Franco-Reich Dealings

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Dec. 18—With Pierre Laval apparently restored to an active if unofficial place in French-German dealings, the Petain Government tonight conferred new powers upon Fernand de Brinon, whom Laval has established in Paris as "Ambassador of France" for purposes of collaboration with the conqueror.

Official sources indicated they considered the Laval affair as closed now that Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's envoy, has returned to Paris, taking with him Laval.

Laval's friends thought he actually would resume French-German negotiations in Paris, although Vichy Government sources insisted he had no official mission. In any event, Abetz' visit here seems to have achieved its aim and negotiations with the Germans are expected to start up again.

May Be Special Negotiator

Laval may now become sort of a special negotiator with the Germans, answerable only to Petain, but having no part in the Government.

His position will be clarified by Hitler and Petain, it is expected, although the two probably will not meet. Laval will stay in Paris for several days and Abetz, meanwhile, will report to the Fuhrer.

De Brinon, the permanent contact man in Paris, was appointed "Ambassador of France" in the occupied capital last month, while Laval had full charge of foreign affairs.

Powers Reinforced

He not only remains in office but his offices of "collaboration" with the Germans now are reinforced. Before the war he was known as Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet's "unofficial Ambassador to Germany."

New adjustments may be made in the Vichy Cabinet. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, who succeeded Laval as Foreign Minister, is expected to play only a minor part in the German negotiations—at present, France's most important diplomatic matter.

Relative calm returned to Vichy, but the day brought forth one note of French spirit in foreign affairs, an editorial by the newspaper *Le Temps*. This, considered officially inspired, said "France will not resign herself to letting her vast empire be carved up," and that those who count on doing so "just because France was beaten on the western battlefields deceive themselves."

The only thing *Le Temps* mentioned specifically in this connection was the undeclared war on the border of French Indo-China and Thailand.

Nazis Leave Versailles; Petain May Go There

Paris, Dec. 13 (Via Berlin, Delayed, A. P.)—German troops have moved out of Versailles, seat of the Kings of France, apparently in anticipation of the arrival of Chief of State Petain.

No definite announcement has been made concerning Petain's arrival, however.

The army of occupation has put up barriers to all entrances of the city and guards are stationed there. Plans may have been postponed by the upheaval centering around the ouster of Pierre Laval.

FRENCH DEPUTY CLEARED

Dismissal Ordered Of Desertion Charges Against Lieut. Wiltzer

Vichy, France, Dec. 18 (AP)—The military court at Clermont-Ferrand ordered dismissal today of desertion charges against Lieut. Alexis Wiltzer, Deputy from Moselle.

He was among passengers aboard the liner Massilia when it sailed for French Morocco June 21 while French-German armistice negotiations were in progress.

Paris Universities to Open

Nazis to Let Classes, Halted Since Nov. 11, Be Resumed Tomorrow

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Delayed) (Via Berlin) (AP).—The universities of this city, closed after demonstrations by students on Armistice Day, will be reopened Dec. 20, the German military command has announced.

Five of 143 students arrested during the demonstrations in Champs-Elysees will be tried before a military court on charges of "particularly serious acts," the command said. All others have been released and military restrictions imposed at the time have been lifted.

GREEKS REPORT ITALIANS ABOUT TO QUIT KLISURA

Athens Says Fires Indicate Foes Are Burning Their Supplies First.

ATTACKERS IN CLOSE RANGE

Tepeleni and Palermo Are Also Being Surrounded by Advancing Greeks.

ATHENS, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Fires are raging in Klisura, it was officially reported today, leading to a belief that the Italian forces were burning supplies in preparation for abandoning that mountain town on the middle Albanian front.

The Greeks pointed out that such fires were observed before the Italians relinquished Argyrokastron and Porto Edda.

Both Klisura and Tepeleni, farther west, were meanwhile reported within range of Greek machine guns.

Heavy fighting was reported continuing both in the Klisura-Tepeleni sector and in the coastal region to the southwest, and the Greeks already called the contest in the former sector a brilliant victory, likely to have a decisive influence on future operations.

Tanks in Roving Defense.

Klisura, about midway between Premet and Tepeleni on a cross-mountain road, bars an important route to Tepeleni and the lower valley of the Viousa River.

In the valley between Premet and Klisura the Fascists were said to have used fifty tanks in a roving defense of their fortifications while Greek artillery held them under fire.

On the coast the Greeks were said to be well within range of Chimara, which the Italians were reported defending with re-enforcements. Greeks said that they were flanking the port of Palermo. In the northern sector fighting had been slowed down by bad weather, but nevertheless the Greeks continued to report local successes.

British Attack Supply Column.

A motor transport column apparently headed for the coastal front to supply the Italians was bombed yesterday by the British Royal Air Force, according to its communique.

The bombers found the column on a coastal road between Aghisaranda and Valona, it said, and a number of bombs were seen to burst on the roadside. The trucks were also machine-gunned but, the communique said, a fierce snowstorm, which hampered the operations, prevented observation of the full effect of the attack.

All the British planes were reported to have returned safely.

Encircling Palermo.

Palermo and Tepeleni guard the roads leading north along the coast to the important supply port of Valona, and the forts north and west of Pogradetz are sentinels along the road from the Yugoslav frontier to the Albanian capital, Tirana.

The Greek High Command today reported what apparently was a Greek encircling movement around Klisura, while other Greek troops thrust at Tepeleni from the south.

Fifteen miles southwest, where a second road runs along the coast, the Greeks were apparently attempting a similar detour around the town of Palermo, at the same time battering the town with artillery fire.

At the opposite end of the battle-front, where three days of snow have packed down on last week's drifts and temperatures have fallen each day, Italian and Greek forces alike were said to be suffering intensely from the cold.

75 Per Cent Frostbitten.

A Greek Army doctor said that 75 per cent of the Italian prisoners taken in that sector were severely frostbitten. Veterans of Italian Alpine regiments were quoted as saying that the cold was worse than anything they had experienced.

The wounded of both armies have to be carried for miles on hand-borne stretchers and pack mules, taking several days in some cases to get them back to hospitals.

It was from this hardship-ridden front, however, that the Greeks reported "one of the major successes of recent days"—capture of a camouflaged fortified position in which the Italians had held out for days.

The captured stronghold was understood to have been near the Yugoslav frontier, where the Greeks have been mopping up isolated Italian posts, some of them on heights almost impossible to reach because of the deep snow.

Rome Tells of Aerial Attack.

ROME, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported that sharp fighting between Italian and Greek troops was continuing in the southern sector of Albania.

The communique said that Greek troop concentrations were sprayed with machine gun fire by Italian flyers.

Information received here indicated also, they said, that the port of Palermo, southwest of Tepeleni, may already be in Greek hands.

The Greeks were said to have occupied two more hamlets at the northern end of the Albanian battlefront, in the Pogradetz region, despite severe cold and continued snow.

Greeks in Hills Blast at Italians In 2 Key Towns

Klisoura and Tepeleni Are Under Fire From Above; R.A.F. Raids Foe on Coast

By The Associated Press

ATHENS, Dec. 18.—Greek machine gunners were reported raking the Albanian towns of Klisoura and Tepeleni from surrounding mountain peaks tonight in an apparent prelude to a major effort to drive out the Italian defenders.

The Greeks declared that in bringing the two towns under their guns their troops scored a "brilliant victory" likely to have a decisive influence on the Albanian campaign.

Klisoura is in middle Albania on a cross-mountain road leading to Tepeleni, some twelve miles to the west. It also provides an important route to the lower Viosa River valley.

Fires Indicate Retreat

Flames such as those seen before the Italians retreated from Argyrokastron and Porto Edda were said to be licking skyward at Klisoura, indicating Premier Benito Mussolini's forces had fired the city in preparation for withdrawal.

[Unconfirmed reports from Struga, on the Yugoslav frontier, said Klisoura had been taken by the Greeks after heavy fighting, according to The United Press, but a Greek military spokesman in Athens said that neither Klisoura nor Tepeleni had yet fallen.]

In the valley between Klisoura and Premet, to the southeast, artillery was reported to be pounding fifty tanks used by the Italians in a roving defense of their fortifications.

On the Adriatic coast the Greeks were said to have pushed well within range of the port of Khimara. A flanking movement likewise was reported under way around Palermo, another port about six miles below Khimara.

Italian Column Bombed

The Greeks said the Italians had brought up reinforcements in a determined effort to hold Khimara. One motor transport column apparently bringing up fresh troops and supplies was heavily bombed yesterday by R. A. F. planes, the British air command reported.

In the northern sector continued snowstorms slowed down fighting. Nevertheless, Greek advances were reported after local encounters.

The motor transport column bombed by the British was found by the R. A. F. on a coastal road between Aghisaranda and Valona, it was said, and a number of hits were observed on the roadside. The trucks also were machine gunned but, the communique said, a "fierce snowstorm" which hampered the operations prevented observation of the full effect of the attack.

All the British planes were reported to have returned safely.

30.24-6477

30.24—6477

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH THE GREEK ARMY IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA, DEC. 18-(AP)---I AM WRITING THIS IN A GREEK ARTILLERY POSITION WHICH A MINUTE AGO BEGAN LAYING DOWN A BARRAGE ON ITALIAN INFANTRY DUG IN EIGHT MILES AWAY OVER A RAMBLING, SNOW-POWDERED HILL.

STANDING IN A FIELD OF FROSTED CORNSTALKS A GREEK OFFICER SIGNALLED FOR FIRING TO BEGIN. THE GUNS SUDDENLY THUNDERED. MOUNTAINS RUMBLED ON EACH SIDE OF THIS NARROW VALLEY.

LESSER NOISES CAME FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIDGE IN FRONT OF US.

DEC 19 1940

"THE ITALIANS ANSWERING US," A LIEUTENANT EXPLAINED.

A THOUSAND FEET UP THE MOUNTAIN, GREEK ADVANCE TROOPS WERE STEALTHILY APPROACHING AN ITALIAN-HELD TOWN FROM TWO SIDES. THE GREEKS AVOID THE LOWLANDS WHERE THE ITALIANS ARE.

EXCEPT FOR THE GUNS AND THE TOTAL ABSENCE OF CIVILIANS, THIS MIGHT HAVE BEEN A TYPICAL WINTER SCENE IN THE ALBANIAN COUNTRYSIDE.

BEFORE THE FIRING STARTED I SNAPPED A PICTURE OF A GRINNING SOLDIER CARRYING A LIVE SHEEP AROUND HIS NECK ON HIS WAY TO THE ARMY KITCHEN. I TOOK ANOTHER OF SOLDIERS, SLAPPING THEIR ARMS ACROSS THEIR CHESTS, AS THEY CAME OUT OF THEIR TENTS CASUALLY TAKING THEIR PLACES IN THE GUN POSITIONS.

ED1237PES

Mannheim Bombed Again

German City Raided Second Night in a Row —Britain Has Quietest Time in Weeks.

LONDON, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—For the second consecutive night the Royal Air Force attacked industrial targets at Mannheim, Germany, last night and bombed ports and airdromes in the German-occupied coast of the Continent, the Air Ministry announced today.

The attacks were carried out in spite of bad weather.

Explosions from the direction of the French coast were heard in England, indicating that channel ports of occupied France were among the points attacked.

Southwest German cities have been the targets of British planes three times in the last six nights and heavy damage has been reported at Mannheim.

Officials noted today the second consecutive day in which virtually no bombs have fallen on the United Kingdom.

A communique of the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security said:

"A German bomber was shot down off Dover this afternoon by our fighters without loss to themselves. Otherwise there is nothing to report."

Great Britain passed apparently her quietest night in weeks last night.

Says Army Must Strike.

Meanwhile today Great Britain admitted officially that she cannot win the war until the British Army has "struck and struck deep into the Axis countries."

The Ministry of Information declared that the blockade will weaken Germany and Italy, and that fleet and air actions will shake their confidence, but that the weapon which will ultimately enforce their submission is the army.

The statement said that Britain has about 2,000,000 men in the army and another 1,000,000 in the home guard.

Nazis Admit Raids.

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that "British planes dropped bombs in southwest Germany last night, and that slight property damage resulted from the bombing at two places.

Two British planes were shot down in air fights, and a third by anti-aircraft fire, it was asserted.

German air operations yesterday were limited to armed reconnaissance and scattered harassing raids, authoritative spokesmen reported, and there were no air battles, other than those noted by the High Command, and no German losses.

Reveal Raid on Brest.

Brest and German military objectives near this French port were bombarded by the British last night, informed German spokesmen reported, adding that the damage was negligible. Furthermore, they said, British claims or successes against German bases in that region were grossly exaggerated.

LONDON GIVEN SECOND NIGHT WITHOUT RAIDS

Has One Of Longest Periods Free From Alarms Since September

R. A. F. Blasts Nazi Industrial Center Of Mannheim For Second Evening

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 18—Bomb-wise Londoners went into their second successive night without an alert tonight for one of their longest raid-free periods since September.

The British capital had a similar bombless period last week, ending after 43 hours and 51 minutes with a major pounding from the Nazis the night of December 8.

Adding to the mystery of the *Luftwaffe's* absence was the fact that the Channel was clear of mist for the first time in weeks, although the sky was cloudy.

Mannheim Attacked Again

Keeping up its own air offensive, the R. A. F. roared through last night's rain squalls to blast the German industrial center of Mannheim for the second straight night, the Air Ministry announced. German-held Channel ports and airdromes also were attacked.

An Admiralty communique tonight said British motor torpedo boats sank an armed supply ship of between 6,000 and 7,000 tons off the Belgian coast early today.

Enemy Escort Ship Also Hit

"The enemy supply ship," a communique said, "was seen to break up and sink. Fire was opened with machine guns from the enemy ship just before she sank, but this fire was ineffective.

"An enemy escort ship, a vessel of the trawler type, was then engaged by machine-gun fire from our torpedo boats and hit. A torpedo was fired at the enemy trawler and an explosion was felt by our craft and the enemy ship ceased firing.

"No casualties or damage were sustained by any of our forces."

The Government announced compensation for all adult citizens killed or injured as a result of "enemy action." Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons the plan would apply to injuries already incurred.

WARNED ANEW, BRITAIN GIRDS FOR INVASION

Defense Lines Tightened. 36-Year-Old Class Ordered To Register

Government Admits Army Must Strike On Axis Soil To Win War

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 18—Newly warned against the danger of German invasion, Great Britain has mobilized a million Home Guardsmen and thousands of coast defense and mobile troops in her constant vigil for the approach of Adolf Hitler's threatened armadas.

Moreover, today the Government officially admitted that the empire could not win the war until the British army had "struck—and struck deep—into the Axis countries."

A Ministry of Information spokesman said the British blockade would weaken Germany and Italy, and the navy and air force would shake the confidence of Adolf Hitler and his totalitarian partner, Benito Mussolini.

Army As Decisive Weapon

"But the weapon which ultimately will enforce submission of the enemy is the army," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Britons 36 years old were ordered to register January 17-18 for duty with the armed forces.

The new call-up by the Ministry of Labor and National Service is expected to make about 250,000 more men available for Britain's fast-expanding army.

War Office figures said Britain now has about 2,000,000 men doing military service, with another 1,000,000 in the Home Guard. Registration under the Conscription Act begins at the age of 19.

Britain Prepares For "Der Tag"

Truckload after truckload of military supplies speed along coastal highways of this island kingdom, in preparation for Hitler's long-awaited *der Tag.*

The War Office has issued new restrictions against the wearing of uniforms by unauthorized persons, presumably to guard against fifth-column operations; and the Admiralty called for volunteers for the Marine Corps.

Noting Cabinet Minister Lord Beaverbrook's warning that "the enemy is making preparations for the invasion of Britain even before springtime comes," observers said the new threat is particularly grave because the Germans might attempt either a mass invasion or isolated raids to relieve the pressure on the Italians in Albania and Africa.

Moon And Tides Favor Invasion

The moon and tides will favor invasion or raids from now until Christmas, and attackers would have the benefit of Channel fogs and 16-hour-long nights.

"Naturally we're on the alert," a British spokesman said. "It would be just like Hitler to try to spoil our Christmas or at least try to make us nervous by moving men and boats around on his side of the Channel."

The War Office issued a statement asserting "there is no closed season for invasion."

One patrol of Home Guardsmen noted in a coastal area was armed with American Springfield rifles and Browning [illegible]-shot automatic rifles.

SEES GROUND CLEARED

London Finds Help Put on Realistic Basis.

LONDON, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Authoritative circles said today that Britons felt that President Roosevelt's statement yesterday on the subject of aid to this country had put the whole question on a realistic basis.

These persons said that they considered that the President cleared the ground by removing the issue from the realm of dollars and cents, and that it was to the interest of the United States to find ways of putting into Great Britain's hands means of hastening the end of the war.

British Add to Clipper Link

Land-Plane Flights to Lisbon, Halted Nov. 11, Are Resumed

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Civil land-plane flights to Lisbon, Portugal, have been resumed after a recent temporary suspension, Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Under Secretary for Air, announced today.

The land-plane service, providing connections for trans-Atlantic Clipper planes and for American steamships calling at Lisbon, was suspended on Nov. 11. Balfour said difficulties which necessitated this action had been surmounted. Flights twice a week by flying boats have continued without interruption.

Says Good Peace Aims Need Good Bomb Aims

LONDON, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Hugh Dalton, the Minister of Economic Warfare, speaking today at a Fabian Society luncheon, declared "we shall attain no good peace aims hereafter unless we have good bomb aims now."

He said that Great Britain would "soon give the world a fresh definition of our war aims."

Red-Organized Women Decry London Milk Prices

"Shame" And "Disgraceful," They Shout At Meeting With Food Ministry Official

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—An angry deputation of women organized by the London district Communist party protested at the Ministry of Food today over the increased price and shortage of milk.

"Shame" and "disgraceful," the women cried throughout a half-hour meeting with Sir Henry French, who received them on behalf of Lord Woolton, Food Minister.

Dr. H. E. Magee, of the Ministry health staff, also was berated when he declined to discuss the question of free distribution of cod liver oil. As he attempted to leave, the women rushed the door to bar the way, but he forced a passage.

Then the women trooped out shouting "we want more and cheaper milk." Police ushered them from the building.

Britain Revamps Raid News Service

LONDON, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Home Security announced today that it had decided to withdraw its representatives from the Ministry of Information.

Spokesmen for the Home Security Ministry at the Information Ministry had answered reporters' questions concerning air raids on Britain. Those inquiries in the future, it was stated, will have to be addressed directly to the Ministry of Home Security.

Chamberlain's Seat Goes to P. F. Bennett

BIRMINGHAM, England, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—P. F. Bennett, Conservative, was elected without opposition today to fill the House of Commons seat of the late Neville Chamberlain.

He was chosen by the party and, under a political truce, there were no other candidates.

De Valera Enters Dublin Nursing Home

LONDON, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Exchange Telegraph Company reported from Dublin today that Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire had entered a Dublin nursing home for a few days' medical observation.

British Highway Toll Fourth of Air Raids'

LONDON, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—British highway accidents are killing one-fourth as many persons as air raids, it was officially disclosed today.

Frederick Montague, parliamentary secretary of the Transport Ministry, said that 1,146 had died in motor accidents last month, as compared with 4,588 dead in air raids.

A little more than half the total of November victims were killed during air-raid blackouts.

In fifteen months of war, Mr. Montague said, 11,424 persons had been killed on roads, an increase of 3,141 over the fifteen months preceding the war.

Swiss Chase Foreign Planes

BERNE, Switzerland, Thusday, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Swiss High Command this morning reported a new violation of Swiss territory by "foreign warplanes" during the night.

Swiss anti-aircraft batteries were in action and Swiss fighting planes rose into the darkness to pursue the invaders who, the High Command said, "crossed the Jura in a southeasterly direction." This, Swiss pointed out, is the route frequently used in the past by British raiders on their way to Italy.

25 Seized Near Consulate

GENEVA, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Twenty-five young men were released today after their arrest for attempting to stage a demonstration before the British Consulate last night to protest the bombing of Basle. Four residents of Basle were killed in the bombing Monday night.

Western Prince Survivor Tells Of Grim Rescue

James Bone, English Editor, Relates Ordeal in Night; 140 Saved, 17 Missing

(James Bone, London editor of "The Manchester Guardian," who was a passenger on the British liner Western Prince, torpedoed Saturday, cabled "The Baltimore Sun" the following account of the disaster from the British port where survivors were landed.)

By James Bone

By The Associated Press

Copyright, 1940, Baltimore Sun

A NORTHWESTERN BRITISH PORT, Dec. 18.—One hundred and forty passengers and crew of the liner Western Prince, torpedoed in the Atlantic on Saturday, were landed here today from a cargo steamer which courageously came to their rescue.

Her name cannot be given at present, but it will always be remembered by the rescued so long as they live. Nothing could exceed the skill, resource and complete hospitality which the captain, his officers and crew gave us.

The Western Prince was torpedoed about 6 o'clock in the morning darkness, with strong seas running. The captain drove the engines astern to relieve the pressure on the bulkheads. The torpedo started a red glow, just before the ship plunged. We heard two blasts on the whistle. "That's the old man's (Captain John Reed's) last words. good by to you," said a sailor near me in Lifeboat No. 3.

Lingered for "a Bit of Looting"

Six passengers and eleven of the crew are missing, including Capt. Reed, a Scotsman of fifty-six, heavily built, deliberate, with the look of a man of strong resolution. It's not thought by his colleagues that he intended to go down with the ship, but that events and his own sense of responsibility to others brought that end about.

Capt. Charlton, a former captain of the Furness Withy Line, who played a large part in the conduct of the departure and the rescue, told me Capt. Reed had handed him his overcoat and had told him to have a lifeboat around later. Capt. Charlton thought Capt. Reed's intention was to try for a boat or a raft at the last moment.

The second officer, R. F. White, who remained with Capt. Reed, was rescued from a raft before the rescue ship was boarded. Lifeboat No. 3 tried to rescue White but the rope slipped and he was carried past. The third man who remained aboard the Western Prince was Franks, a steward, who had a personal attachment to the captain. He was seen by one of the last passengers off the ships with the purser's key going down to get the Spitfire fund raised by the crew to bring it to safety.

Another passenger told me that Franks, a taciturn man with dark hair and a grim humor, said when pressed to hurry that he was staying on, that he was going "to do a bit of looting."

Crushed Against Ship's Side

Gordon Scott, financial adviser to the Canadian Ministry of Munitions and Supply, who was one of the four members of their mission on board the Western Prince, is missing, with little hope that he survives. He was in a motor lifeboat which was upset at the side of the rescue ship. He was seen holding on to a rope and being crushed badly between the ship and the boat.

Afterward, without the rope, he was seen drifting away, his head all bloody. Mr. Sprouls, a young nautical-instrument expert born in Alberta and one-time mile champion of western Canada, told me this.

Sprouls lost his wife, who was in the cabin of the motorboat when it was upset, owing to the sudden movement of the occupants to one side as they got a blast from the ship's exhaust.

Scott's heart wasn't strong, and it was courageous of him to come over with the mission; Sir Andrew Duncan particularly desired his presence in London. He selected the motorboat himself, considering it a better risk. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply; W. C. Woodward, his assistant, and Edward Taylor, Director General of Munitions and Supply, were other members of the Canadian party and they are safe.

All boats were away within half an hour. There was no rush nor shouting. Even the officers gave their orders quietly as the passengers and crew of the liner took their places in the boats. Three babies were carried aboard without excitement and the women, who included a Mother Superior returning with novices after a strange experience in China, took their places with steady steps.

Nerves Kept Under Control

It was a company that recalled Kipling's stories—men from many parts of the Far East and America—experts in many techniques and trades, a major general with many decorations from the last war and a colonel who was one of the heroes of Dunkerque; banking advisers, a Treasury lawyer, a ship-builder, a Labor candidate (husband of Vera Brittain, English pacifist), were among them. Howe, afterwards in the rescue ship, said he had read of passengers fighting for places in a lifeboat but the crew's difficulty that dark morning was to get passengers into boats. "Everything was orderly," said Howe, "and nerves did not react on nerves."

The story of lifeboat No. 3 was much like that of the others. Passengers had prepared and most of them slept in their clothes. When I came on deck the port lifeboats had gone, and the starboard boats were filling. There was a heavy swell and in an effort to keep them off the ship's sides, oars were broken and lifeboat's sides were tested severely. It was a struggle to get away in that strong swell, but we drew away slowly and lay to about 100 yards away.

We saw lights on the ship and rowed back past the stern, looking out for stragglers in the water. The waves were about twenty feet high and when we came on another lifeboat it seemed a miniature thing. One boat covered up its people in a tarpaulin. All the boats used their sea anchors, which helped in the hard job of keeping their heads to wind with heavy oars. Many became sick, including a surprising number of sailors. They fell about, clogging the oarsmen and increasing congestion at the oars.

U-Boat Comes Close By

Newfoundlanders did especially good work at the oars, particularly Basil White, a youth whose talk and glance put new heart into weaker men. R. C. Thompson, head of a Sunderland shipbuilding firm, and J. Tansey, of the Bank of England, were at the oars all eight hours, with occasional rests when the sea anchors were out—a remarkable

30.24—6479

test of strength and endurance. The boats kept company as the only hope of succor. In No. 3 boat there was much congestion, as so many of the thirty-five occupants were sick. Beside me was Howe, and in front Gen. Macrae, who pushed manfully at an oar the whole time, while different men pulled on the others.

The momentous moment was when we heard the chief officer saying, not loudly: "Keep quiet. Don't show a light."

A shape appeared about twenty yards away on the starboard side of our lifeboat—the tower and part of the deck of the German submarine.

She submerged as she passed by and there was a flash which was thought to mean that photographs of us had been taken.

I watched closely the faces of the sailors and firemen massed in our bows watching the enemy. I saw no fear in their eyes but a terrible tension, like a white sh dow, passed over their faces.

"I thought he was going to give us the machine guns," said one sailor as he relaxed. Two steel helmets had disappeared instantly.

We had been taking in water as the seas broke over our sides and it was discovered that the after plug at the bottom of the boat was missing—probably bumped out as she struck the water.

The first mate did a good bit of work down in the bilge, almost flat on his face and wet through, recovering the plug and fixing it in its place. Fast bailing in cramped positions in a crowded boat followed. The boats still hung together—tiny objects in the high waves, while squalls of rain and hail passed over us.

"Why, There Is a Ship"

About six hours had gone—it seemed like six minutes—and then Warburton, a passenger, said in a conversational tone: "Why, there is a ship; I can see it quite plainly." He pointed without standing up. We had been hoping and praying for that, but there were no shouts.

When an officer was hoisted up, he could not see anything. The passenger was sure and soon we could all see the steamer and its smoke.

There was faster pulling at the oars then, but not much progress. Would she pass us, was the only question now. We fired five of our nine lights from a signal pistol.

It became clear that the ship was approaching, and about one and a half hours later No. 3 boat was in its lee. This freighter's captain maneuvered cleverly to give us shelter, and oil was thrown over to help us.

Just before we came alongside the sun came out—a grim smile as the boat seemed to hurl itself against the ship's side. Roderick Henderson, a two-year-old baby, was hoisted in a basket with a life line round him in case it capsized. The strong and young scurried up a rope ladder on the ship's side. The elderly and the women climbed up with ropes around their waists.

It took some time, and before we were all up the motor lifeboat came alongside and capsized. I saw the men standing on the upturned boat holding on to ropes, and some of them were in water. It seemed like a picture in a 'movie.' I found one's emotional qualities quite dulled and one took everything in a literal way, as by instinct, until it was all over and other boats came up and empty ones were allowed to drift away.

The Mother Superior came up in a basket, but Sister Muldoon, the young Irish novice, came up the ladder herself. Afterward I saw her wearing the overcoat of Capt. Reed, which Capt. Charlton had brought on board, but she did not know that. Sir Cecil Smith, the Treasury lawyer, and his wife climbed the ladder skillfully and Mr. Jick, of the Admiralty, went up and over us as in a drill.

One of the babies was in a case like a dog's box marked "Baby, with care." It came up in a basket and when Capt. Charlton, who had taken a personal interest in its packing, opened the case the infant crowed at him and he said, "Well, you sweet little thing."

The rescue ship, which had Malayans and Maltese in its crew, did wonders in succoring the weaker and ill among us. It was blowing up heavily at night and there would have been little chance of lifeboats riding out in those seas.

The line between wives and widows was a very close one that Saturday.

Howe Greets Officials

A WESTERN BRITISH PORT, Dec. 18 (AP).—A rescue ship today landed survivors of the 10,926-ton torpedoed liner Western Prince, including three babies saved in coal baskets.

At least sixteen persons, ten of them crewmen, aboard the British liner perished during the rescue work following the submarine attack 550 miles off the Irish coast.

A London advertising man, Percy Linden, returning from the United States, found himself a nursemaid shortly after the three infants, the eldest of whom was eighteen months, were hauled aboard the rescue ship in coal baskets.

(Sources in New York said that among the rescued were Mrs. George Alexis Bankhoff, English wife of a Russian-born surgeon, and her baby. Mrs. Bankhoff was reported in a Scottish hospital suffering from exhaustion. Sir Cecil Thomas Carr and Lady Carr have landed safely, friends in New York said.)

Scott Was Well Known Financier

MONTREAL, Dec. 18 (CP).—Gordon Scott, fifty-three years old, was known in Quebec Province as a parliamentarian and a financier. He had been with the Department of Munitions and Supply and its predecessors as a financial adviser since early in the war.

Scott was a member of the Quebec Legislative Council—the provincial upper House—to which he had been twice appointed. He also was a former Quebec provincial treasurer.

He was born in Montreal Oct. 1, 1887, and was educated at Montreal High School. He became associated with the Montreal accounting firm of P. S. Ross & Sons, of which he was a senior partner at the time of his death.

Scott was married in 1914 to Mary Edith Anderson, of Montreal, who survives. They have a daughter, Helen Marjorie.

16 PERSONS DIED IN SEA DISASTER

Western Prince Survivors Arrive in Britain.

HOWE AMONG THOSE RESCUED

But Scott, His Adviser, Perished After Ship Was Torpedoed.

A BRITISH WEST COAST PORT, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Sixteen persons, including six passengers and ten members of the crew, probably perished in the torpedo sinking Saturday of the liner Western Prince, it was disclosed today when the Canadian Minister of Munitions, C. D. Howe and other survivors reached this port.

A rescue ship landed fifty-three passengers of the Western Prince and ninety-nine members of the crew.

Among the known dead were Gordon Scott of Montreal, financial adviser to Mr. Howe, and Capt. John Reed, who stayed with his ship.

"I was in the last boat to get away," Mr. Howe said, "and we stayed around to pick up the captain, who hailed us and said he might need us. Capt. Reed, Second Officer R. F. White and Steward Franks were the last men to remain aboard. White was picked up by a raft, but the captain and Franks were lost."

Except for Mr. Scott, all of Mr. Howe's party were rescued. They included Major-Gen. A. E. Macrae, who did special work in Ottawa for the British Government, and E. P. Taylor of Toronto and Col. W. C. Woodward of Vancouver, executive assistants to the Canadian Minister.

Lifeboat Capsized.

Mr. Scott, former Quebec Provincial Treasurer, and six others were lost when a lifeboat containing twenty-six persons struck the side of a rescue ship and capsized. Mr. Scott fell between the lifeboat and the ship and his body was not recovered.

All the sixty passengers were said to have been in bed when the torpedo struck. The Canadian party had stayed up until after midnight the previous night "to get safely by Friday, the 13th."

Names of the others lost were not imediately available.

The 10,926-ton Western Prince, which sailed from New York on December 6 for England, was torpedoed 550 miles off Irelend.

"Our rescue was a wonderful piece of seamanship," Mr. Howe said. "They did a remarkable job. We're very glad to be here and we're feeling fine."

Mr. Howe, who was born in America, stood on the bridge of the rescue ship in a downpour of rain while a tender with officials and newspaper men pulled alongside. He and the others showed no signs of serious effects from their experience.

Mrs. James Tamblyn of Norfolk, Va., the wife of a Food Ministry employee, was among the survivors reaching this port. It was her third wartime crossing.

She brought along a book in a waterproof bag "just in case I'd be bored in the lifeboat." When she disembarked she kissed the sailors on the rescue ship.

Percy Linden, London advertising man returning from Canada, spent most of his time aboard the rescue vessel pacifying three babies, the oldest 18 months old, who were hauled aboard in coal baskets. They arrived here apparently none the worse for their experience.

London Editor Rescued.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—James Bone, London editor of the Manchester Guardian, who was a passenger on the British liner Western Prince torpedoed Saturday, was reported "safe and well" by the Guardian in a cablegram today.

Capt. Charlton Is Safe.

Mrs. W. A. Charlton received word today at her home at 274 Ancon avenue, Pelham, that her husband, former staff captain and master of the Queen of Bermuda, who was on the Western Prince, had landed safely last night at a Scottish port. Capt. Charlton six months ago was master of the Nerissa, which was in Caribbean service, and was on his way to England presumably for a new assignment.

WITH WESTERN PRINCE

A WESTERN BRITISH PORT, DEC. 18-(AP)-BEFORE CAPTAIN JOHN REED WENT DOWN WITH HIS SHIP, THE TORPEDOED BRITISH LINER MERCHANT PRINCE, HE GAVE THREE BLASTS OF THE WHISTLE AS A FAREWELL TO THE RESCUE SHIP THAT SAVED 152 PASSENGERS AND CREWMEN.

"CAPTAIN REED, SECOND OFFICER R.F.WHITE AND STEWARD FRANKS WERE THE LAST MEN TO REMAIN ABOARD. WHITE WAS PICKED UP BY A RAFT, BUT REED AND FRANKS WERE LOST."

FRANKS, SAFE IN A LIFEBOAT, WENT BACK FOR THE CREW'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SPITFIRE (AIRPLANE) FUND, AND RETURNED TOO LATE FOR A LIFEBOAT.

WV510PES

(SOURCES IN NEW YORK SAID AMONG THE RESCUED WAS MRS.GEORGE ALEXIS BANKHOFF, ENGLISH WIFE OF A RUSSIAN-BORN SURGEON, AND HER BABY. MRS.BANKHOFF WAS REPORTED IN A SCOTTISH HOSPITAL SUFFERING FROM EXHAUSTION.)

SUPER DEFENSE COUNCIL OF THREE KEY MEN TO BE CREATED BY ROOSEVELT

Knox, Stimson And Knudsen To Be Named To Speed Production

Congress Would Give New Group Authority To Get Job Done

[*Special from the New York Times*]

Washington, Dec. 18—Agreement in principle on a plan for reorganizing the defense high command was reached today between President Roosevelt, Secretaries Stimson and Knox, James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, and Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War.

This agreement was reached with a view to putting the utmost speed into the production of vital war supplies for the United States and Great Britain.

As submitted by these four advisers, and left for the President to fill in the detail, the proposal calls in substance for an overall defense council composed of Secretaries Stimson and Knox and William S. Knudsen, industrial member of the Defense Advisory Commission.

No Other Changes In Setup

No other structural changes would be made in the present setup. Other members of the advisory commission would continue their functions as originally designated by the President. The procurement agencies of the War and Navy departments would proceed under present arrangements, which are products of many years' planning.

But the new "supreme" council would be charged specifically with getting the rearmament job done and, according to the plan as worked out upon request of the President during his absence in the Caribbean, would be clothed by him and Congress with the authority necessary to that end.

Mr. Knudsen might continue as the principal industrial representative of the commission, or he might be supplemented by another, but he would speak for the full commission in the triumvirate. Actually, therefore, he would be considered the day-to-day chairman of the advisory commission.

Work Up To Council.

The President would remain the nation's chief defense officer, even over the three-man council, but the every-day planning and operation of the re-armament program would be the primary responsibility of this body.

Just how much of the above was included in the agreement "in principle" between the President and his advisers could not be learned tonight. The plan was before Mr. Roosevelt, however, and he made known to those who conferred with him his determination to follow its general lines in an attempt to step up the speed of defense.

Suggestions Used

Before he left on his recent trip the President made certain suggestions as to how greater efficiency could be infused into the defense mechanism. Several of these are believed to have been included in the Stimson - Knox - Patterson - Forrestal plan.

One of the President's suggestions was that Knudsen move his desk into the White House and become the President's chief liaison officer on the industrial side of the program. The plan as submitted, however, is understood to include Mr. Knudsen in a more independent status.

Whatever the details, a White House announcement of some form of re-alignment of the defense setup appears to be indicated for some time during the next few days.

Hull Urges Production Of Arms Be Speeded Up

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—While Secretary Hull urged that America's arms production be speeded up toward a wartime basis, Administration aides on Capitol Hill prepared to push for legislation implementing President Roosevelt's plan to lend war supplies to Britain.

One expert estimated that this plan might add about $2,500,000,000 to the $15,000,000,000 authorized and appropriated by the present Congress for United States defense.

How the additional financing would be handled was not officially explained, but Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, already has asked Congress to increase the national debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000 or $65,000,000,000. The last-named figure, financial experts believed, would boost the Government's borrowing powers enough to cover British war requirements, at least in the near future.

Urges Production Boost

Hull, in disclosing at a press conference that he had been urging that the production of arms, planes, ships and other materials be brought as nearly as possible to a war basis, said that this was in complete harmony with the President's plan.

DEFENSE ORDERS GET RIGHT OF WAY

Roosevelt Widens Power of Priority Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt by executive order broadened the powers of the new Priorities Board today to assure a right of way for defense orders over private and export contracts.

He amended a previous executive act applying to munitions orders placed with manufacturers dealing directly with the War and Navy departments. The amendment stipulates that "all other naval and army contracts and orders shall take priority over all deliveries for private account or for export."

Defense commission officials said that the effect of the amendment was to extend the board's authority over sub-contracts for munitions, as well as primary contractors.

British Said to Need $2,500,000,000 in Arms

2 to 3 Billions in Aid After War Held Required

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—At least $2,500,000,000 worth of war supplies would be necessary, an authoritative source predicted today, to meet Great Britain's needs under any "lease-lend" program of American assistance. This estimate, he said, was over and above the $2,000,000,000 worth of munitions and material for which Britain has placed orders in this country on a "cash-and-carry" basis.

Britain's military needs, this official said, probably would constitute only one part of the broad question of assistance involvved. Assuming a British victory in the end, he said it was his belief that from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 in addition would be necessary to rehabilitate the besieged, bomb-wrecked country when peace came.

Planned Planes

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Dec. 18—Defense officials said today that none of several thousand combat planes ordered by the War Department since last summer under the army's $1,000,000,000 program was expected off the assembly lines until well into the new year.

In some instances the War Department has not yet completed negotiations for increased facilities to manufacture the planes.

Since July 1, the army has ordered 18,641 planes of all types, costing approximately $1,000,000,000, official records showed. Except for training planes of relatively simple design, warplanes of new types require many months for tooling, it was explained. Actual delivery schedules,, however, have been kept confidential.

18,000 Planes Per Year Seen By June

By Devon Francis
Associated Press Aviation Editor

New York, Dec. 18—An output of 1,500 to 1,700 warplanes a month—a rate of 18,000 to 20,000 a year—will be achieved by American factories in the next seven months, reliable sources in the aircraft manufacturing industry estimated today.

Considerably shy of the periodic forecasts of production since last August, these figures are based on the available engines, machine tools, aluminum forgings, magnesium castings and the supply of trained personnel.

Overly Optimistic

This fact can be added to the statement of William S. Knudsen, production chief of the National Defense Commission, last week that aircraft production was thirty per cent. behind schedule—the industry itself appears to have been overly optimistic.

Figures submitted to the Defense Commission by manufacturers last summer, intended to picture the production peak which could be reached in January, included all types of airplanes, private, commercial and military.

That led Knudsen on August 8 to announce that the rate of warplane manufacture was 10,800 a year and would pass the 18,000 mark in January.

The actual production of military aircraft in this calendar year will be slightly in excess of 5,000 machines. The trade press for months has posted a red light on forecasts of mass production until the influence of new engine factories became felt in 1941.

With the more conservative figures as a barometer, warplane output during the coming year takes on a much less dismal appearance than that reflected in the Kundsen statement. The engine problem, probably the worst, has been made more critical by shipments of engines to England.

By midsummer, 1941, on the basis of the industry's own revised figures, about 250,000 workmen will be employed in aircraft and engine plants.

That compares with 400,000 workmen now reported to be employed in German plants and a like number in England. The ultimate goal in domestic plants is between 500,000 and 600,000.

NEW BOMBER READY

Seaplane for Norwegians to Have Test on Coast.

ELSINORE, Cal., Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The first of a fleet of new 24 N-3 Northrup seaplane patrol bombers, completed at the company's Hawthorne factory under a Norwegian order, was ready today for tests on Lake Elsinore.

A company announcement said the craft, and others expected to be finished at the rate of one a week, are "destined for the arm of the Norwegian air force operating from the British Isles." The order was placed before the Nazi invasion of the country calls for twenty-four ships in a $1,500,000 contract.

A 1,200-horse-power Wright cyclone engine powers the craft, which is equipped with extra large pontoons to support a capacity bomb load of 2,000 pounds. The company said its speed, fully loaded, can exceed 235 miles an hour.

It carries a crew of three, mounts six guns, has a forty-nine-foot wingspread, is thirty-eight feet long and fifteen feet high.

Army Ski Units Out In Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The army organized a ski unit at its Alaskan base here today and, with thirteen inches of new snow on the ground, started studying tactics of winter warfare.

While ninety men were mastering ski patrol operations under the instruction of Russell Dow, former Dartmouth University skier, other units were out on the snow with anti-aircraft guns studying the art of camouflage.

30.24-6481

30.24—6481

British Base in Iceland Hinted

Admiralty's Danger Warning Indicates Fleet Anchorage Is Established There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A routine announcement by the navy Hydrographic Office indicated today that the British may have established a fleet anchorage in Iceland, protected by a mine field.

On the basis of a warning published by the British Admiralty, the Hydrographic Office included notice in its daily memorandum to mariners that a dangerous area exists in Hvalfjord, a fjord about fifteen miles north of Reykjavik, the Icelandic capital.

Officials said that they had no information what the danger was, but that "it may be mines."

The location of the dangerous area showed that it stretches across the upper reaches of the fjord in about the area that a mine field would occupy. Behind it lies an expanse of deep water, sixty-six feet deep in some places, which, the authorities said, would make "a splendid fleet anchorage." It is thought possible that British and Canadian naval vessels patrolling the northern ship lanes may be using the fjord as a base. Another suggestion was that the area may have been mined to prevent German naval craft from seizing it.

The Hydrographic Office bulletin also disclosed that the Icelandic Government has issued regulations prohibiting ships from approaching within 200 yards of certain parts of its coastline between sunset and sunrise, although they may enter or leave some of the ports, including Reykjavik, Harnarfjordur and Akranes and the anchorage of Eidisvik.

Small motor fishing craft are exempt from some of the restrictions, but even they are prohibited from proceeding beyond certain specified points.

Ambassador Phillips Is Due ... To Return To Rome Post Soon

Surprise Move Revealed By Hull Seen Possibly Connected With Italian Military Reserves

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 18—In a surprise move possibly connected with Italy's military difficulties, Secretary Hull announced today that Ambassador William Phillips would return to his post in Rome immediately after the holidays.

Phillips, a veteran diplomat, has been seriously ill and there had been indications that he was not likely to go back to Italy for many months, if at all.

Says Envoy Is Ready

Hull said the Ambassador had recovered from the illness, however, and was ready to resume his duties. He has been in the United States about three months.

In view of the Italian military reverses in North Africa and Albania, and hints that these were having an effect upon the morale of the Italian people, the State Department was believed to be eager to make use of Phillips' long diplomatic experience as an observer and interpreter of events in the Mediterranean area.

Leahy Expected To Go

Phillips, as Ambassador, would have access to key Government officials and other sources of information usually closed to diplomats of lesser rank.

Secretary Hull also said Admiral William D. Leahy, new Ambassador to France, probably would leave after the holidays to take up his duties at Vichy.

With France's internal political situation confused by the ouster of Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier, Hull disclosed that Robert D. Murphy, Charge d'Affaires at Vichy, was leaving there to inspect American consular offices in various French colonies.

Called Routine Inspection

The Secretary of State said it was a routine inspection trip and he did not know whether Murphy would meet Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of French African forces.

In some informed quarters, however, the belief was expressed that Murphy's trip was intended also to check on political conditions in the French colonies.

Expects To Leave U. S. Dec. 31, Phillips Says

Boston, Dec. 18 (AP)—Ambassador William Phillips, maintaining silence on the international situation, said tonight he expected to leave the United States for his Rome post by clipper December 31.

Fit and strong after a three-month convalescence at his Beverly and Boston homes from the effects of pneumonia, the Ambassador said he would be "delighted to return to Rome to renew friendships there."

He said, however, that the "sad part of it all" was that he would have to leave his wife and five children in this country.

Japanese Give A 'Last Chance' To Dutch Indies

Second Mission Off to Deal for Oil, With Threat of Force as an Alternative

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18 (AP).—Japan will give the Dutch East Indies a "last chance" to conclude an economic agreement in forthcoming trade negotiations, responsible Japanese sources here indicated today.

A delegation headed by former Japanese Foreign Minister Kenkichi Yoshizawa is en route to Batavia, Java, and is scheduled to open the negotiations early in January. This will be Japan's second attempt to obtain a favorable economic position in the East Indies, and authoritative Japanese quarters asserted that "it will be the last."

They declined to say what would happen if the new discussions failed, but informed neutral quarters in Tokio have reported direct action might be taken.

Yoshizawa succeeds Ichizo Kobayashi, Japanese Minister of Commerce, who returned to Tokio in November after prolonged talks which he admitted were virtually fruitless.

The main Japanese ambition is to obtain ironbound guaranties for the purchase of oil from the Dutch East Indies.

Reliable informants said Kobayashi had asked for the purchase of the Indies' entire production on long-term credits. The Dutch counter-offer admittedly was unsatisfactory, the quota offered being considered by the Japanese as too small. It was understood that Dutch authorities also flatly refused to discuss credits.

It was reported further that the Batavia government was unwilling to sell crude oil from which the Japanese could extract high-test aviation gasoline.

Besides tha economic phase, Yoshizawa is expected to broach questions designed to give Japan greater political influence in the rich Dutch possessions, in line with Tokio's program for a "Greater East Asia." He is known as a skillful and tenacious negotiator.

It was believed the impending Batavia negotiations would be shorter than the previous ones, regardless of the outcome.

It was recalled that the Tokio newspaper "Asahi" recently pointed to the possibilities of forcible measures. Informed quarters express the belief that this would be Japan's answer should Yoshizawa, like Kobayashi, return empty-handed.

Significantly, the Japanese press lately itemized a series of alleged anti-Japanese incidents throughout the Dutch East Indies, one of which was called "an insult to the Emperor" when a Japanese naval officer was barred from entering Java.

Missionaries May Get U. S. Visas to Free China

Report Chiang Kai-shek Willing to Aid Work in Interior

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18 (AP).—American missionaries here reported today that the American Embassy at Chungking had indicated willingness to grant visas to missionaries desiring to leave Japanese-occupied areas to carry on their work in free China.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government already has offered to pay expenses of those who want to enter unoccupied areas. An obstacle has been encountered heretofore in the fact that the State Department in Washington makes no distinction between occupied territory and free China, and American consuls have refused permits or passport visas for travel into the interior of China.

The missionaries here explained that as a result of the Chungking Embassy's action, it was not now necessary to refer the project for continuation of missionary work in free China to the Missionary Council in New York for handling through the State Department.

The American Consulate-General here said, however, it had received no information thus far on the embassy's reported move.

French Missionary Held On Spy Charge

Japanese Claim Evidence On Father Anatole Huse Connecting Him With Melville James Cox

Kumamoto, Japan, *Thursday*, Dec. 19 (AP)—The arrest of Father Anatole Huse, 71-year-old French missionary, on September 10 was disclosed today by police who were said to have gathered evidence connecting him with the espionage case involving the late Melville James Cox, British correspondent at Shanghai, and other Britons last July.

Cox, seized in Shanghai simultaneously with the arrest on spy charges of more than a dozen prominent British businessmen in Japan, was reported by the Japanese to have committed suicide by leaping from a window of the building where he was being questioned.

Father Huse was taken three days ago before the district procurator's office for indictment on charges of violating the military resources secrets protection law, the military criminal law, the wireless telephone law and the postal law.

U. S. FILES PROTEST

Jamming of Shanghai Radio Laid to Japanese.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The American Consul-General, Frank P. Lockhart, protested to the Japanese Consul-General here today against the jamming of the American-owned radio station XMHA whenever the station attempted to broadcast.

The station manager, E. L. Healey, told Mr. Lockhart that the interference had been traced to Japanese warships anchored in the Whangpoo River. He asserted that the jamming presumably was carried on in an effort to force the station to reduce its power output and to submit the broadcasts of a news commentator, Carroll Alcott, to the Japanese censor.

Similar occurrences in the last three years have brought numerous American protests to the authorities, but with virtually no results.

Chinese Painting For Roosevelt

Chungking, Dec. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt soon will receive a painting by the noted Chinese artist, Chang Shu-ching, entitled "Doves of Peace" and depicting a hundred doves in various forms and colors. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek inscribed on the painting the Chinese characters for "justice and peace."

Siamese Bomb 7 French Towns In Indo-China

Bangkok Reports Reprisal Raids as Artillery Fire Marks Border Warfare

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Thai (Siamese) Air Force was reported by the high command tonight to have carried out large-scale reprisal raids on seven important towns in French Indo-China. The bombed towns include Thakhek, Savannakhet and Vientiane, capital of the Laos District, which the high command said were attacked with great success.

The Bangkok radio said that in addition to the seven towns named by the high command Battambang, Sisophon and Siemriep, in northwestern Cambodia, were "bombed beyond recognition."

[These three lie near the tremendous ruins of Angkor, some of the most famous archeological relics of Asia, long buried in the jungles, remnants of a lost civilization of nearly a thousand years ago.]

The radio urged the people of Indo-China to look at the newly made ruins if French authorities would permit them to do so.

A communique yesterday described recent French attacks on Thailand as replies to Bangkok's suggestion that a peace delegation be dispatched to Bangkok. It added that French acts of aggression prevented peaceful settlement of the border fighting.

Border Warfare Continues

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 18 (AP).—Warfare along the Indo-Chinese and Thai border, which resumed Monday, is continuing spasmodically, with artillery fire marking the latest battles, the French announced tonight.

The French declared that Thai gunners shelled Savannakhet and Thakhek and that the French replied, centering fire on Thai gunboats in the vicinity of Lakhon on the Mekong River.

Blackout of Lighthouse Reveals Slaying by Reds

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Advices from Pouloobi Island, at the tip of Cochin-China, said today the blackout of a lighthouse there disclosed that the keeper, a Frenchman, had been killed by communists on December 14.

Japanese Ship Reported Sunk

HONG KONG, Thursday, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency reported today that Chinese guns had shelled and sunk a Japanese warship on Dec. 12 in the Yangtze near Anking, the Japanese-occupied capital of Anhwei Province. The type of warship was not stated nor were any other details given.

Japs Can't Shut Door —Grew Answers Tokio

Tokio, Dec. 19 (Thursday) (AP).—Responding to an address in which Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka said Japan desired only to see an end to trouble in China and war in Europe, U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew declared today the United States must consider "not alone expressed intentions" but "facts and actions, too, regardless of the persuasive garb in which they may be dressed."

Both addresses were made at a luncheon of the America-Japan Society.

Matsuoka appealed to "the common sense of our two peoples to maintain calm judgment and quiet self-restraint in the face of an appalling, unprecedented world situation." He said that in East Asia Japan had "shut the door to no one."

Grew replying extemporaneously, stated flatly:

"The door is not to closed anywhere to anyone. The American people are firmly determined in certain matters."

TOKYO, DEC. 19-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA, ADDRESSING A LUNCHEON OF THE AMERICA-JAPAN SOCIETY, APPEALED TODAY TO "THE COMMON SENSE OF OUR TWO PEOPLES TO MAINTAIN CALM JUDGMENT AND QUIET SELF-RESTRAINT IN THE FACE OF AN APPALLING, UNPRECEDENTED WORLD SITUATION."

MATSUOKA DECLARED "I OWE IT TO CANDOR TO ADMIT THAT THE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES ARE SEVERELY STRAINED," ADDING THAT HE FELT THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF THIS WAS "AMERICAN MISAPPREHENSION OF JAPAN'S AIMS AND ASPIRATIONS."

"CONTRARY TO THE IMPRESSIONS CURRENT IN AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE," HE ASSERTED "JAPAN IS NOT WAGING AN IMPERIALIST WAR OF GREED AND AGGRESSION IN CHINA. WE ARE ENGAGED IN A MORAL CRUSADE.

"LAUGH OR SHRUG YOUR SHOULDERS IF YOU LIKE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, BUT I AM SURE TIME WILL PROVE IT."

THE LUNCHEON, AT WHICH U.S. AMBASSADOR JOSEPH C.GREW PRESIDED, WAS IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, NEWLY-APPOINTED JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

MATSUOKA DECLARED HE CONSIDERED THE NOMURA APPOINTMENT "AN ELOQUENT INDICATION OF WHAT MY GOVERNMENT HAS IN MIND" REGARDING JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS, AND DESCRIBED NOMURA AS "A VEHICLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRUST AND CONFIDENCE."

AMBASSADOR GREW, IN INTRODUCING MATSUOKA, SAID HEBELIEVED THAT FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S INTIMATE ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES "HE HAS THE SAME SORT OF PERSONAL AFFECTION FOR OUR COUNTRY AS I HAVE FOR JAPAN."

MENTIONING NO NAMES, MATSUOKA DECLARED:

"IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THIS WORLD IS TOO WIDE POLITICALLY AND TOO NARROW ECONOMICALLY. OUR POLITICAL EFFORTS HAD BETTER BE RESTRICTED ONLY TO THOSE SPHERES IN WHICH WE ARE VITALLY INTERESTED, NOT EXTENDED TO OTHER PEOPLE'S DOMAINS."

OF THE JAPANESE-GERMAN-ITALIAN PACT, HE SAID A SECTION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAD "MISUNDERSTOOD OUR PURPOSE AND ACCUSE JAPAN OF HARBORING HOSTILE INTENTIONS TOWARD AMERICA. THIS IS ABSURD AND UNTRUE."

MATSUOKA SAID JAPAN'S "OLY DESIRE IS TO BE LET ALONE ON THE ONE HAND, AND ON THE OTHER TO SEE THE TROUBLE IN CHINA AND WAR I[illegible] EUROPE BROUGHT SPEEDILY TO AN END WITHOUT ADDING MORE PARTICIPANTS, PARTICULARLY SUCH A POWERFUL ONE AS AMERICA."

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR, HE SAID, WOULD CAUSE THE WORLD TO FACE "ARMAGEDDON THAT WOULD END IN THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF OUR CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION. I BESEECH MY AMERICAN FRIENDS TO THINK TWICE, THRICE, NAY A THOUSAND TIMES, BEFORE THEY TAKE A LEAP THAT MAY PROVE FATAL TO ALL HUMANITY."

JH132AES

30.24-6483

30.24—6483

Peasants Quartered in Castles During Great Nazi Migration

Hitler Presses History's Most Startling Resettlement Scheme Despite Handicap of the War.

DEC-18—MOVED—DEC-16

By PRESTON GROVER.

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—In one of history's most staggering resettlement schemes, nearly 500,000 "Volkdeutsche"—some pleased, some bewildered—are being jammed into a Germany which Adolf Hitler said last week is already compelled to fight for more and richer living space.

Some were rooted up from their homes along the Black Sea; some come from the Sovietized Baltic States, some from Russian-held Poland. Many of these transplanted Germans have been settled in new homes in German-held Poland and East Prussia, but nearly 200,000 more have been crowded into ancient castles and second and third-rate hotels in recent weeks, awaiting the time when homes can be found for them.

This is one of the most difficult tasks undertaken by the Nazi Government. Its stated purpose is to consolidate people of pure German race in one nation and under one leadership.

Peasants Occupy Castles.

This correspondent returned recently from a tour of some of the congested regions of south-central Germany, where these wandering Germans are packed into winter quarters.

It is generally assumed that many will be sent into Lorraine and other parts of conquered France to bolster German control of that territory. Others probably will be sent to the rich farm lands of eastern Germany, where it has been difficult to keep a solid farming population on the land.

Outside Wuerzburg, 2,500 Bessarabian Germans were being quartered in a gigantic sixteenth century castle. Day laborers, peasants, sharecroppers, craftsmen and school teachers milled about in bewildered fashion in the rambling building.

It is an enormous place, but not designed to shelter 2,500 persons. However, it seemed that every effort was made to keep them healthy and comfortable in these temporary quarters.

The castle had its own hospital, a nursery, a corps of Red Cross nurses, schools, a slaughter house, a laundry and a huge general kitchen where most of the food was cooked in pots of field army proportions.

In one old castle, each family had a room. Often, however, walls of rooms were lined almost to the ceiling with bunks. Some of the families had a dozen or more children. One had eighteen.

Confused and Disheartened.

Many persons I saw in the castles and others in smaller groups seemed confused and disheartened by the tremendous migration that had sent them over hundreds of miles of strange territory to a land which their ancestors had left more than a hundred years ago.

For the most part, this group is truly German in origin. They are the great-grandchildren of thousands of Germans who left beaten Germany at the end of the Napoleonic wars and fled eastward to the Black Sea coast.

In the century and a quarter since then, they have mixed to some extent, with Russian, Rumanian and other Black Sea populations. Most of them retained their German characteristics and German speech, however.

While some seemed unhappy and somewhat sick over the long journey behind and the unknown tasks ahead, most of them were docile. Some were even eager to see their new homes.

All were seeking to master the Hitler salute.

Hitler's Reason Stated.

Many said they had lost their farms and been loaded into trucks, ships or wagons for the long journey from the Black Sea coast.

One of the Bessarabians who had been a moderately wealthy landowner said that local laws compelled them to decide whether they would remain Germans or permit their children to be taught Rumanian, Russian or some other tongue.

Moreover, he continued, they were under pressure from Germany, Rumania and other localities to move.

More than a year ago Hitler gave this reason for bringing the German bloc back to the Reich:

"East and southeast Europe is filled with disrelated fragments of German folk. . . . Precisely in these groups lie the causes of disturbances between countries. We have the task in a far-sighted recording of Europe to resettle them in Germany and in this way relieve at least part of the ground for European conflicts."

From Varied Sections.

Some 12,000 persons of German blood have been brought back from Estonia and 51,000 from Lithuania, now occupied by Russia, and an additional 40,000 are expected, probably in the spring, from Lithuania.

From Russian-occupied Poland and sections of Russia east of Poland have come or are coming 160,000 more.

From Bessarabia and Bukovina—parts of Rumania ceded to Russia under German pressure—have come 45,000. Others come from Rumanian Dobruja and the part of Dobruja ceded by Rumania to Bulgaria.

One German official said that prolongation of the war had interfered with quick resettlement. He said it was notable that, despite the war, Germany was going ahead with efforts to settle peacefully the old problem of scattered German minorities.

Germans to Take Over Yugoslav Copper Mines

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The newspaper Vreme said today Germany is planning to take over the French-owned Bor copper mines in eastern Yugoslavia—the largest producers in Europe.

The newspaper said that German banking interests would absorb the majority of shares now held by the Kirabeau Bank in Paris.

20,000 Italians To Be Sent to India

BOMBAY, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Internment camps were reported today to have been prepared in India for at least 20,000 Italian prisoners captured in Egypt.

SPAIN RALLIES SHIPS TO BRING NEEDED GRAIN

Hopes To Obtain Supplies Of Wheat And Corn From Argentina

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Dec. 18—A plan to mobilize available Spanish ocean-going steamers and rush them to Argentina for wheat and corn was disclosed today as an urgent step in the Government's effort to cope with the food shortage.

Steamer owners offered all the ships at their disposal.

It is hoped here that the badly needed supplies will begin arriving before January 31.

British Approval Needed

Apart from the question of credits, however, British permission for ships to bring new supplies to Spain was necessary.

The scarcity of wheat has become so acute that a new stringent bread rationing is about to go into effect. Those who can afford other kinds of food would have their small bread apportionments cut so that more can be given to others.

The shortage is ascribed officially to these causes:

The country's reserves were used up in the Civil War and planting was radically reduced during those years.

Unfavorable weather has made crops extremely poor.

The present war has cut Spain off almost entirely from importation.

Qualified sources say 350,000 quintals (about 1,280,000 bushels) of corn has been placed at Spain's disposal. Negotiations are reported under way for 1,000,000 quintals of wheat.

NEW ROLE FOR ANTONESCU

Takes Foreign Portfolio—Bans [illegible]

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Dec. 18 (AP)—General Ion Antonescu, Rumania's military dictator, Premier and Minister of National Defense, today appointed himself Foreign Minister. He announced that the outgoing Foreign Minister, Prince Luca Sturza, would be appointed to another post later.

Owners Offer Ships to Spain

MADRID, Dec. 18 (AP).—All Spanish owner of ships of 3,000 tons or more capable of making the trip to Argentina met today with the Naval Ministry, which is considering chartering all available vessels for transport of grain from South America. It was said that the ship owners offered use of any or all their vessels.

Gandhi Calls Holiday Truce

BOMBAY, Dec. 18 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, proclaimed a Christmas truce from Dec. 23 to Jan. 4 today in the Congress party's campaign against Indian participation in the war.

CADETS HEAR HITLER

But What Der Fuehrer Said Is Kept a Secret.

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler made an unannounced address at noon today in the Berlin Sports Palace to 5,000 cadets about to receive commissions.

The meeting was closed and Der Fuehrer's remarks were not published, but DNB, the official German news agency, said that he gave the young soldiers "an inspiring address to prepare them for the tack as leaders of the National Socialist army."

Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief of the army, also spoke.

Mexico Plans to Expand Navy

MEXICO CITY, Dec 18 (AP).—Government sources reported today the budget of the Navy Department might be increased to 40,000,000 pesos (about $8,000,000) for 1941 so that additional warships could be acquired. Persistent reports here said Mexico might obtain four to six destroyers from the United States as part of a mutual defense agreement.

Princess Juliana Notes Lack Of Cupboards At Mt. Vernon

Visits Washington's Home With Mrs. Roosevelt At Outset Of Three-Day Stay At White House

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 18—What especially interested Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands at Mount Vernon today was the lack of cupboard space in George Washington's home.

The Princess, a shy, rather wistful looking young woman but much prettier and slimmer than her pictures indicate, visited Mount Vernon with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the outset of her three-day stay at the White House.

Mrs. Horace M. Towner, resident director, showed Mrs. Roosevelt and the Princess through the main house and outside kitchen. At one door the Princess sought to step aside and let Mrs. Towner, an older woman, enter first.

Given Democratic Welcome

It was in the bedrooms in the main house that the Princess murmured her puzzlement that there seemed "so few cupboards."

The future Queen of the Netherlands, now a refugee in Canada with her two children, received a democratic welcome when she arrived this morning on her first visit to the United States.

She was greeted formally by representatives of the State Department and members of the Netherlands legation in the Presidential room at the Union Station where the King and Queen of England were welcomed on their visit.

Small Crowd There

But there were no red carpets, bands or flags. A small crowd gathered as near the long black White House cars as the police would let them to see what a Princess associated with Dutch dolls and tulips looked like in reality.

They saw a young woman—she is 31—about five feet four inches tall, a substantial sort of person with a ready, friendly smile. She had on a knee-length light sable coat over a black wool frock. Her hat was a black off-the-face model. Her gloves and pouch bag were black antelope. She wore small gold bow-knot earrings with an emerald center.

Onlooker Notes Change

"She doesn't look like the happy, rosy-cheeked girl she was a few years ago," murmured a woman who had seen her at the coronation of King George of England.

With her lady-in-waiting, Baroness De Vos, and the Baron, who is the Princess' chamberlain, the Princess was driven to the White House.

At the sound of the cars coming up the half-moon drive at the Pennsylvania avenue entrance to the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt, wearing a holly-red wool dress—a gay bit of color against the Christmas trees at the door—came out onto the front steps. Smiling, she welcomed Juliana with a warm handshake.

On Sight-Seeing Trip

After lunch and a chance to powder her nose—Juliana wears but little makeup—the Princess started out to go sight-seeing. With Mrs. Roosevelt pointing out the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, the party headed for Mount Vernon.

On the drive back to town they paused in the early dusk beside the Lincoln Memorial to see the famous statue looking broodingly toward the Washington Monument.

The President joined the party for tea at the White House.

After a quiet family dinner, the Princess, the Baron and Baroness were guests of Mrs. Roosevelt in her box at a concert of the National Symphony Orchestra which was conducted by Hans Kindler, a native of Holland.

WINDSOR TO INSIST ON SATISFYING U. S.

To Take Up Selection of New Site for Seaplane Base.

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Selecting a seaplane base satisfactory to the United States will be one of the problems facing the Duke of Windsor when he resumes his duties as Governor of the Bahamas after a cordial reception at Miami.

The Duke and the Duchess—who recovered quickly from the major dental operation which necessitated their Florida visit of eight days—were en route here today aboard Axel Wenner-Gren's yacht Southern Cross.

A mission which looked over available sites soon after the United States traded fifty destroyers to Great Britain in return for air and naval bases recommended Mayaguana Island for the seaplane station in the Bahamas, but when President Roosevelt saw the selection last week he found it unsuitable because of a lack of good anchorages.

Meanwhile the Bahamas Legislature had passed a bill perfecting the transfer of the site to the United States and it now awaits action by the Duke. It is not known whether he will be advised to withhold the bill for reference to the King, or sign it and send an amending measure to the next session. A matter once dealt with cannot be brought up again at the same session.

The Duke discussed the base with President Roosevelt when he flew from Miami to visit the President while the latter was cruising in Bahamian waters. At Miami yesterday the Duke said that a base most certainly will be established on a site satisfactory to the United States.

YULE-TREE BULBS MADE IN U. S. NOW

Most Of Them Manufactured In This Country For First Time

40,000,000 Ornaments Already Turned Out This Year In One Plant

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 18—This year, for the first time in history, says a telegram today from the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, most of the Christmas tree ornaments being sold in the United States are American-made.

A 100,000-mile long rivulet of molten glass three inches wide is the source of the greater part of these American baubles. That is the length of glass poured thus far this year on the moving belts of a huge Christmas ornament machine at the Wellsboro (Pa.) plant of the Corning Glass Works.

Process Outlined

As the hot glass moves along the belt, puffs of compressed air convert it into a moving row of hollow globes. These are knocked off the belt by little steel hammers which crack them from the glass still adhering to the belt.

Another belt carries them for a half-hour trip through the heat of an annealing furnace. From there they emerge to ride on still other belts where they jump, turn, glide and do literal somersaults.

Each one of these motions is done while an automatic process daubs or prints a Christmas decoration on the bulb. The somersault is done to receive a coat of inside silvering. While the glass is upside down the silver fills it and as the bulb turns right side up it drains out.

40,000,000 Ornaments Made

This process employs 350 persons who have made 40,000,000 ornaments this year, or more than 100,000 apiece. The Corning Glass Works has spent two years in perfecting the Christmas tree machinery.

Formerly most of the American Christmas tree ornaments were supplied by Germany and Czecho-Slovakia.

"Their manufacture in the United States on a mass-production basis," said Edward J. Detgen, acting chief of the specialties division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "has not only provided a domestic source, but in doing so has invented machinery and processes which have completely eliminated the tedious handwork."

SON SAYS PRINCESS IS FOND OF MYSTERY

Franz Hohenlohe Not Surprised Mother Has Been Ordered To Leave U. S.

Denies She Ever Acted As Agent For Any Power—Ignorant Of Her Whereabouts

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 18—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, ordered to leave the United States by Saturday, was pictured tonight by her son, Franz, as "a completely innocent woman with a foolish fondness for mystery."

Franz, a journalism school graduate looking for a job, said he was not particularly surprised at the Department of Justice decision against his mother, a friend of high Nazis. He said he knew nothing of her whereabouts.

"My mother has always been foolish about things like this," he said. "She never acted as an agent for any power, but always loved to assume an air of mystery, without reason."

Owes $100 For Hats

A penchant for expensive hats added today to the legal problems of the Princess.

The millinery firm of Mme. Suzy, claiming the Princess owed nearly $100 for hats, had a writ of attachment served on the Swiss Bank Corporation—but apparently too late.

F. Chapuisat, agent of the bank, said that the Princess' funds, totaling about $50, had previously been tied up by a lawyer, whom he did not name, in a contract suit for fees allegedly owed by the Princess for legal services.

Secrecy Veils Actions Of Princess Hohenlohe

San Francisco, Dec. 18 (AP)—Secrecy today concealed the movements of the Princess Hohenlohe of Hungary, friend of high Nazis and continental society leader, who received orders here yesterday from the United States Government to leave this country by Saturday.

She vanished last night a few hours after Government agents notified her in the presence of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German consul general, of the expulsion order and escorted her to the immigration commissioner's office.

Efforts to find her later failed, and attempts to learn of her plans through Captain Wiedemann also were unsuccessful when Wiedemann himself sought a retreat where he could not be reached.

Three Ships In North Atlantic Are Torpedoed By Nazi Subs

German U-Boats Lurking In British Shipping Lanes Destroy Two Tankers And Freighter

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 18—Submarines lurking in British shipping lanes of the North Atlantic struck at England's oil and food supply today, torpedoing two tankers and a freighter, an indication that another convoy was under fire.

At the same time, New York shipping circles said the Belgian liner Ville d'Arlon, the former American Traveler of the United States Lines, was more than a month unreported and presumed lost. The liner had been ferrying food and war materials from New York to England.

In messages picked up by Mackay Radio during a four-hour period, these ships reported submarine attacks:

Napier Star, 12,196-ton British refrigerator ship used in carrying Australian and New Zealand beef to Britain torpedoed about 675 miles west of Scotland.

Daffonn, Norwegian motor-ship tanker, 9,860 tons "attacked by submarine, 58.27 north, 18.11 west, suspicious tanker flying Dutch flag in the vicinity."

Pendrecht, Dutch tanker, 10,746 tons, completed last year, "torpedoed by sub, position 59.05 north, 17.48 west."

Eighteen minutes later the Pendrecht reported the loss of two lifeboats, said she had only one left and needed immediate aid.

The attacks came as American shipyards were being flooded with rush orders for tankers due to an acute shortage of the vessels.

More than one hundred tankers—British and neutral—have been destroyed in the war. Tanker charter rates in American waters have increased fourfold in recent months because of the shortage.

The Pendrecht and Dalfonn were torpedoed 350 miles off the Hebrides and about sixty miles from where the British passenger liner Western Prince was torpedoed Saturday. Both ships were taken over by Britain after the fall of Holland and Norway. They were believed to be carrying aviation oil and gasoline from Curacao to Britain.

One Of 8 Sold To Belgium

The Ville d'Arlon left New York November 15 for Liverpool, Belfast and Glasgow. She was one of eight liners sold to a Belgian firm after neutrality laws forced American ships from belligerent waters. Five of the vessels have been sunk.

Shipping circles also reported that the 1,258-ton Swedish freighter Gwala was overdue and considered lost.

Cable Service From N. Y. To Martinique Restored

Was Interrupted July 21 By Causes Which Have Not Been Determined

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—All America Cables and Radio, Inc., announced that through cable service from New York to the Island of Martinique was restored today.

The restored cable extends from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, to Fort de France, Martinique, and connects Martinique with the world cable system.

It was interrupted last July 21 by causes which have not been determined.

Canadian Regrets Lindbergh Speeches

BUFFALO, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—William L. Houck, Member of the Canadian Parliament, said in a speech yesterday that Canadians "think the United States Government is lax" in permitting Col. Charles A. Lindbergh "to go back and forth across the country expressing his opinions."

"We especially regret the sayings and expressions of this man who flew the Atlantic alone because a few years ago in his time of great trouble, Canada offered a haven to him," Mr. Houck of Niagara Falls, Ont., told a luncheon club.

$155,487 Paid, French Ship Leaves New York

Officials Deposit Check Just Before Court Closes, Ending British Libel Action

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—The French freighter Fort de France, 4,279 tons, sailed for Martinique today, despite an attempt by the British Ministry of Shipping to hold her in port.

The Fort de France had been held in port by a Federal writ of attachment granted November 25 pending trial of a $145,000 libel brought by the British for alleged failure of another French merchantman to deliver a British cargo.

Just before court closed, French Line officials deposited a certified check for $155,487, covering libel and litigation charges, and obtained an order vacating the attachment.

In the War Zone

America a Vital Factor in War Crisis Expected in Spring

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Secretary of State Hull's reported statement that Britain probably will face a serious crisis next spring, unless delivery schedules of American war supplies are considerably increased, could have been made stronger without straining the point.

Ready or not, the British will face a life-or-death crisis in the spring.

If Britain, prepared, doesn't strike at Germany first, then Britain, unprepared, most certainly must expect to defend herself.

Hitler hasn't concealed that he is getting set for a mighty assault on England in another attempt to administer the knockout blow. That likely will come at the latest with the good weather and it will represent his supreme effort.

Into it he will put all he has, figuring that this roll of the dice will determine the winner of the war, even if it doesn't end the conflict immediately. The attack contemplates the invasion which Der Fuehrer is reported to have tried with disastrous results to his forces and equipment last summer.

Hitler Plans Huge Air Fleet.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Aircraft Production, declares that Germany "is making preparations for invasion of England before springtime—by land and sea, but principally by air." He says Hitler is making an "immense attempt" to bring out a huge air fleet early next year.

Both nations are working under the handicap of heavy bombing which has its crippling effect on war industries. Details of material destruction are kept secret, but we get a measure of Britain's burden in the official statement that civilian casualties in the United Kingdom in November were 4,588 dead and 6,202 injured, making a total of 19,288 killed and 27,252 wounded in the air siege up to December 1.

Each nation is deprived of many supplies—the Germans because of the strangling British blockade, and the British through the submarines which during the week ended December 8 (the latest figure) took a toll of twenty-three good ships.

In the vital matter of airplanes—which may be the decisive factor—the Germans have a heavy superiority although they do not have supremacy (that is, absolute control) in the air. The strength of the air forces is not revealed, but the numerical superiority of the Germans in effectives may be something like three to two. The British are depending on America to take up the

30.24-6485

30.24—6485

slack in production and put them ahead of Germany.

Britain also suffers in that while Germany is putting her whole energy into getting ready for the big engagement, the Allied forces are trying to knock Italy out of the war. That is calling for a lot of naval vessels which should be employed in defeating the Nazi submarine campaign, and a big fleet of precious airplanes which should be raiding German industries.

British Prepare Offensive.

If Mussolini should be forced out of the war, as is possible, that certainly will relieve the pressure on the British and their allies. However, it won't lessen the force of Hitler's terrific blow.

Britain, of course, also has been looking forward to an offensive against Germany on land in 1941. London officially admitted today that Britain couldn't win the war until the British Army has struck and struck deep into the Axis countries.

A huge army long has been under intensive training. Britain has the troops but not the equipment—that's her problem. There is no doubt that much of the equipment must come from America, especially as regards airplanes, without which the army would be finished before it started.

It's a race against time for Britain, and for Germany as well.

trols they shot down one Macchi 200 and one CR-42 in flames. Another Macchi and a CR-42 were damaged.

Derna was raided during last night, all bombs falling on the airdrome. Owing to bad weather the damage was not observed.

In Albania bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. attacked a motor-transport column on the coastal road between Santi Quaranta (Porto Edda) and Valona. The attack was made in a fierce snowstorm and it was not possible to observe the full effects of the bombing, but a number of bombs were seen to burst on the roadside near enemy transport. In addition, vehicles were machine-gunned.

In Italian East Africa, Assab was twice raided, once during the night of Dec. 16-17, when attacks were made on a large motor-transport yard, all bombs falling well inside the target area. During the second raid yesterday Arabic and Italian pamphlets describing the fall of Sollum and Port Capuzzo were dropped over the town.

Port Sudan was raided by enemy bombers and some damage caused. Our fighters intercepted the enemy, and one S-79 had one engine put out of action by machine-gun fire. The remaining S-79s escaped into the clouds.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Dec. 18 (AP).—A British communique:

El Wak was successfully raided yesterday. Our forces included South African and Gold Coast units with armored fighting vehicles and artillery. The South African air force co-operated and dropped two and one-half tons of bombs.

At least twenty-five Italians, including several officers, and fifty Colonial Infantry were captured, with at least three guns, some machine-guns and large quantities of stores and ammunition. Fifty of the enemy were killed. Our casualties were very slight.

An air attack by one aircraft was driven off by our fighters. The enemy plane jettisoned its bombs on sighting the fighters.

Early this morning one Caproni (Italian plane) was brought down by our planes.

ATHENS, Dec. 18 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

During a fierce snowstorm yesterday bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force attacked a motor-transport column on the coastal road between Aghisaranda and Valona. Owing to weather conditions it was not possible to observe the full effect of the bombing, but a number of bombs were seen to burst on the roadside near the transports and, in addition, vehicles were machine-gunned. From all operations all our aircraft retuned safety.

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

In the early hours of this morning our motor torpedo boats, carrying out offensive patrol off the Belgian coast, made a successful attack on a large armed enemy supply ship of between 6,000 and 7,000 tons. The enemy supply ship was seen to break up and sink. Fire was opened with machine-guns from the enemy ship just before she sank, but this fire was ineffective.

An enemy escort ship, a vessel of the trawler type, was then engaged by machine-gun fire from our MTB's and hit. A torpedo was fired at the enemy trawler and an explosion was felt by our MTB's, and the enemy ship ceased firing.

No casualties or damage were sustained by any of our forces.

Some British planes last night dropped bombs in southwest Germany. At two places slight property and incendiary damage resulted from the bombing.

Night pursuit planes shot down two enemy planes in air fights. One British plane was downed by anti-aircraft fire.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In the Curenaica (Libya) frontier zone enemy troops, because of wearing down and losses suffered, slowed down their pressure yesterday on the ninth day of the great battle.

Our artillery effectively battered enemy mechanized detachments while our air force bombed armored units farther away.

An enemy cruiser torpedoed off Bardia Harbor, as reported yesterday, was seen to overturn and sink. Torpedo-launching planes which sank her were under the command of Capt. Grossie and Lieut. Barbani, aided by Lieuts. Marazio and Riva as observers.

Our planes bombed English warships which appeared off Bardia Harbor. Enemy fighter planes opposed the action of our bombers, which shot down a Gloster plane. Our fighter formations escorting the bombers engaged in combat with the enemy fighters. A Hurricane was shot down. One of our fighters failed to return.

Of five Italian planes reported lost in yesterday's bulletin two have returned to base. Among three planes which may be considered definitely lost is that of Col. Aramu, an exceptional bomber, who twice flew the Atlantic and was directing the action at the head of his group. Five English fighter planes were shot down Dec. 16.

On the Greek front sharp fighting took place in the sector of the Eleventh Army. Our fighter formations carried out an effective machine-gunning action against enemy troop concentrations.

In the Aegean Sea enemy planes dropped several bombs on Rhodes and Stampalia yesterday morning.

In East Africa our air formations carried out a night action on flying fields at Erkovitz-Sabt and Summit, surprising them in full activity. Shrapnel bombs dropped on some ten planes on the ground.

One of our bomber formations carried out an effective night action on harbor works and fuel oil deposits at Port Sudan. During the return flight one plane was forced by bad weather to land in enemy territory but succeeded in taking off again and returning to its base undamaged. Other bombing actions were carried out by our detachments on the railroad station at Ghedaref and defense works at Otrub and Mount Rejan.

In successive waves, yesterday, bomber formations repeatedly attacked the air base, harbor and fuel oil deposits at Port Sudan. Four enemy planes are known to have been destroyed on the ground. Harbor works and fuel oil deposits were obviously damaged. Great columns of smoke were visible from afar.

One of our air formations was attacked by enemy fighter planes and shot down two of them. One of our planes failed to return.

Our air force dropped explosives and shrapnel bombs on enemy mechanized forces near El Wak. One plane failed to return.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

CAIRO, Dec. 18 (AP).—Today's British general headquarters communique:

EGYPT: Operations in the Bardia area continue.

KENYA: Part of our forces, including South African and East African troops, carried out a successful raid on El Wak on Dec. 17, killing 50 and capturing 120 prisoners, together with 15 guns and much materiel.

OTHER FRONTS: No change in the situation.

A Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Heavy rain in the western desert yesterday restricted air activity considerably. Nevertheless, aircraft of the R. A. F. continued to attack Bardia both during the day and the previous night. Three large fires were started in the encampment. Outside the town a large quantity of motor transport was damaged.

Reconnaissance flights showed the enemy retreating toward Derna. Our fighters machine-gunned the retreating troops between Bardia and Tobruk. During their pa-

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

A German bomber was shot down off Dover this afternoon by our fighters without loss to themselves. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night, in spite of bad weather, a small force of R. A. F. bombers again attacked industrial targets at Mannheim (Germany). Some of the fires started in the raid on Monday night were seen to be still burning, and several fresh fires were caused.

Other aircraft attacked ports and airdromes on the Channel coast.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (AP).—The German high command communique:

On the night of Dec. 16 German fighting planes attacked and bombed Birmingham, London and other war-vital objectives in the Midlands. At various places fires and explosions could be seen.

Weather yesterday restricted airforce activity to reconnaissance. A whole section of Sheffield was observed still burning as well as other isolated fires.

LONDON, DEC 18-(AP)-BRITAIN IS PROTESTING VIGOROUSLY AGAINST SPAIN'S POLICY IN TANGIER, R.A.BUTLER, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

SPANISH TROOPS OCCUPIED THAT INTERNATIONALIZED PORT IN MOROCCO LAST SUMMER AND LAST WEEK SPAIN ASSUMED FULL CHARGE OF THE ADMINISTRATION THERE.

THE SPANISH ACTION IN DISMISSING NON-SPANISH EMPLOYES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TANGIER NEUTRAL ZONE DEC. 13 DREW AN IMMEDIATE FORMAL PROTEST FROM THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL, BUTLER SAID. HE THEN ADDED THAT SPAIN'S ACTION, "WITH ALL THE CONSEQUENCES WHICH FLOW FROM IT, HAS NOW BEEN VIGOROUSLY TAKEN UP BY HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR (SIR SAMUEL HOARE) WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT."

MEI 011AES

LONDON, DEC 18-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE SAID TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT MORE THAN 830,000 CHILDREN HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM BERLIN, HAMBURG AND THE RUHR DISTRICT TO SOUTHERN AND EASTERN GERMANY BECAUSE OF THE INTENSITY OF BRITISH BOMBING RAIDS.

ED1258PES

BERLIN, DEC 18-(AP)-AUTHORIZED SOURCES FLATLY DENIED TODAY REPORTS THAT 50,000 GERMAN TROOPS HAD REACHED AN ITALIAN PORT BOUND FOR LIBYA.

(THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY'S CORRESPONDENT IN BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, SAID IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT ACCORDING TO RELIABLE SOURCES IN YUGOSLAVIA, MORE THAN 50,000 GERMAN TROOPS HAD MOVED QUIETLY INTO ITALY, PRESUMABLY TO EMBARK FOR LIBYA AND ALBANIA TO AID THE ITALIANS.)

ME929AES

BERLIN, DEC. 18-(AP)-OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TODAY CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GERMANY AND HOLLAND HAD BEEN ABOLISHED "IN A FAR-REACHING MANNER," BUT DECLARED THIS DID NOT CONSTITUTE CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES.

THEY SAID IT WAS ESSENTIAL TO CUSTOMS UNION THAT BOTH COUNTRIES APPLY THE SAME PRINCIPLES TO THIRD PARTIES, BUT THAT GERMANY WAS MAINTAINING CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS TOWARD THIRD PARTY NATIONS ON A DIFFERENT BASIS THAN THAT OBTAINING BETWEEN THE OCCUPIED NETHERLANDS AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

FROM THIS, THEY SAID, IT FOLLOWED THAT THE ACTION WAS A PURELY LOCAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND HOLLAND, AND DID NOT CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART IN THE PLANNED NEW ORDER IN EUROPE.

JH758AES

BOMBAY, INDIA, DEC 18-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DECIDED TO SUPPORT PLANS ADVANCED BY WALCHAND HIRACHAND, BOMBAY INDUSTRIALIST, FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT BANGALORE AND A SHIPYARD AT VIZAGAPATAM, IN MADRIAS PROVINCE.

THE SHIPBUILDING PROJECT ENVISAGES CONSTRUCTION OF 60 SHIPS OF 8,000 TO 12,000 TONS A YEAR, INVOLVING AN EXPENDITURE OF MORE THAN $12,000,000.

AMERICN EXPERTS ARE EXPECTED TO AID IN CONSTRUCTION OF THE AIRCRAFT PLANT.

BZ718AES

NEW YORK, DEC 19-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES, IN A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON, SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CABINET MEMBERS HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT "IN PRINCIPLE" ON A PLAN TO REORGANIZE THE ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO OBTAIN THE "UTMOST SPEED IN THE OUTPUT OF VITAL WAR SUPPLIES FOR THIS COUNTRY AND THE DEMOCRACIES."

THE "AGREEMENT", THE NEWSPAPER SAID, WAS REACHED BY THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF NAVY KNOX, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON AND UNDER SECRETARY OF NAVY FORRESTAL.

THE PLAN, THE TIMES SAID, "CALLS IN SUBSTANCE FOR AN OVER-ALL DEFENSE COUNCIL COMPOSED OF SECRETARIES STIMSON AND KNOX AND WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN, INDUSTRIAL MEMBER OF THE DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMISSION."

THE NEW "SUPREME COUNCIL", SAID THE TIMES, "WOULD BE CHARGED SPECIFICALLY WITH GETTING THE REARMAMENT JOB DONE AND ACCORDING TO THE PLAN AS WORKED OUT UPON REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT DURING HIS ABSENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN, WOULD BE CLOTHED BY HIM AND CONGRESS WITH THE AUTHORITY NECESSARY TO THAT END."

"WHATEVER THE DETAILS," THE TIMES ADDED, "A WHITE HOUSE ANNOU[illegible]

30-24-6487

30.24—6487

OF SOME FORM OF REALIGNMENT OF THE DEFENSE SET-UP APPEARS TO BE INDICATED DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS."

DA1255PES

LONDON, DEC. 18-AP-BRITAIN PLEDGED COMPENSATION TODAY FOR ALL HER ADULT CITIZENS KILLED OR INJURED "AS A RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION."

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE PLAN WOULD APPLY TO INJURIES ALREADY INCURRED AND THAT INCREASED RATES WOULD BE PAYABLE FROM DEC. 24 ON.

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC. 18-AP-THE MILITARY COURT AT CLERMONT-FERRAND ORDERED DISMISSED TODAY OF DESERTION CHARGES AGAINST LIEUT. ALEXIS WILTZER, DEPUTY FROM MOSELLE. HE WAS AMONG PASSENGERS ABOARD THE LINER MASSILIA WHEN SHE SAILED FOR FRENCH MOROCCO JUNE 21 WHILE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 18-(AP)-HER DESTINATION AND MISSION SHROUDED IN MYSTERY, THE 7,000-TON FRENCH OIL TANKER MEROPE SAILED WITHOUT CARGO TODAY AFTER BEING LAID UP FOR REPAIRS HERE SINCE NOV. 19.

FRESHLY PAINTED ON THE VESSEL'S SIDE AS SHE SLIPPED TOWARD THE OPEN SEA WAS THE TRICOLOR OF FRANCE--THE HURRIED WORK OF HER CREW OF 37.

THE U.S. COAST GUARD HERE SAID THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN, JULES FLOURI, HAD OBTAINED GOVERNMENT PERMISSION FOR THE TRIP, BUT DECLINED TO DISCLOSE HER NEXT PORT OF CALL EXCEPT THAT IT IS "SOMEWHERE IN THE AMERICAS."

SHIPPING CIRCLES HERE SAID THE SHIP FACED THE RISK OF SEIZURE AT SEA. THESE SOURCES SPECULATED THAT THE VESSEL MIGHT BE TURNED OVER TO THE BRITISH AT SEA--OR MIGHT BE ATTEMPTING A DASH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO JOIN THE FREE FRENCH FORCES OF GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE IN AFRICA.

THE MEROPE'S HOME PORT IS LE HAVRE, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

THE FRENCH CONSULATE HERE SAID IT WAS NOT "CONCERNED" WITH THE VESSEL.

CZ1113AES NM

NEW YORK, DEC 18-(AP)-THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TONIGHT REPORTED RECEIPT OF A WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH SAID THAT AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES "STATED GERMAN FORCES ARE NOW CONCENTRATED IN TARANTO, ITALY, AND THAT A CERTAIN NUMBER ARE IN TURIN."

"NO PRECISE FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE," THE MESSAGE SAID. "ACCORDING TO EYE-WITNESS REPORTS REACHING THE SAME SOURCES HERE, GERMAN TROOPS WERE SIGHTED EARLY THIS WEEK PASSING SOUTHWARD THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS AND OTHERS WERE SEEN ABOARD SHIP IN THE HARBOR OF TRIESTE. THESE REPORTS ESTIMATE THE TRIESTE CONCENTRATION AT ONE DIVISION" (ABOUT 15,000 MEN).

CBS SAID THAT DESPITE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DENIALS OF INFILTRATION OF GERMAN TROOPS INTO ITALY, ITS CORRESPONDENT'S STORY OF TUESDAY FROM BELGRADE WAS FURTHER CONFIRMED BY TONIGHT'S MESSAGE.

(IF GERMAN SOLDIERS ACTUALLY ARE IN ITALY IN FORCE, IT COULD MEAN THAT THEY ARE INTENDING TO HELP THE ITALIANS IN ALBANIA OR WILL ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BRITISH BLOCKADE OF AFRICA AND AID THE ITALIAN FORCES IN LIBYA.)

DA1153PES

WASHINGTON DEC 18-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SOLD 16 CARGO VESSELS TOTALLING 147,526 TONS TO AGENTS FOR BRITISH INTERESTS TODAY TO TAKE THE PLACE OF SHIPS HITLER'S SUBMARINES HAVE SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE VESSELS, PART OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION'S FLEET OF LAID-UP CRAFT, WAS $3,295,800. J.H. WINCHESTER AND COMPANY,INC., OF NEW YORK, ACTING FOR THE BRITISH, BOUGHT 15 OF THE VESSELS, RANGING FROM 7,000 TO ABOUT 10,000 TONS, WHILE A 16TH WAS PURCHASED BY WATERMAN STEAMSHIP AGENCY, LTD.

THE SALE WAS PART OF A GENERAL MOVE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO LEND AID TO BRITAIN AT A TIME WHEN THE MERCHANT MARINE WHICH IS HER LIFELINE HAS BEEN SUFFERING SERIOUS BLOWS. THE MARITIME COMMISSION RECENTLY SOLD 19 OTHER VESSELS TO THE BRITISH.

IN ADDITION, RONALD H.CROSS, BRITISH SHIPPING MINISTER, ANNOUNCED EARLY THIS MONTH THAT ORDERS HAD BEEN PLACED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF 60 NEW SHIPS IN THIS COUNTRY.

DEC 19 1940

MD644PES

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, WEDNESDAY,DECEMBER 18)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC 18-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THET APPROXIMATELY 1,000 VISAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED TO POLITICAL REFUGEES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES DESIRING TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES.

OF 2,000 REFUGEES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES RECOMMENDED BY VARIOUS COMMITTEES INTERESTED IN THE QUESTION, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT "ONLY ABOUT ONE DOZEN WERE FOUND TO BE PERSONS WHOSE PRESENCE HERE WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES."

BESIDES THE 1,000 VISAS GRANTED, VISAS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED FOR MOST OF THE OTHER 1,000 REFUGEES INVOLVED BUT "SOME APPLICANTS ARE IN HIDING OR UNDER ASSUMED NAMES FOR THEIR OWN PROTECTION, SOME ARE INACCESSIBLE TO THE CONSULS, AND SOME HAVE REMOVED FROM THE CONSULAR DISTRICT TO ANOTHER DISTRICT AND ARE STILL BEING SOUGHT," THE DEPARTMENT EXPLAINED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A NEW INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE STATE, JUSTICE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS HAS BEEN ORGANIZED TO INVESTIGATE AND ACT ON ALL APPLICATIONS "TO FACILITATE THE ORDERLY CONSIDERATION OF CASES OF POLITICAL REFUGEES RECOMMENDED BY ANY COMMITTEES OPERATING IN THIS COUNTRY IN THEIR BEHALF."

DEC 19 1940

IN A LENGTHY REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL REFUGEE PROBLEM AND ACTION NOW BEING TAKEN IN THEIR BEHALF THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"REFUGEES DEVELOPED INTO A DEFINITE PROBLEM AFTER THE INVASION OF FRANCE. MANY PERSONS HAD PREVIOUSLY ARRIVED IN FRANCE TO FIND ASYLUM FROM PERSECUTION AT THE HANDS OF THE TOTALITARIAN STATES. TO THESE WERE ADDED SEVERAL MILLIONS WHO FLED FROM BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

"THEY ALL BECAME MIGRANTS AGAIN AND THEIR NUMBERS WERE DOUBLED OR TREBLED BY RESIDENTS OF FRANCE--ALL IN FLIGHT BEFORE THE ADVANCING GERMAN ARMIES AND THE GESTAPO WHICH FOLLOWED IN ITS WAKE. MOST OF THESE UNFORTUNATES, PERSONS PERSECUTED BECAUSE OF ADHERENCE TO THEIR POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, DESIRED TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES." more

30.24-6489

30.24—6489

THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, PRESCRIBE THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE ADMITTED AS IMMIGRANTS, AND APPLICATIONS MADE TO CONSULS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE FAR IN EXCESS OF THE IMMIGRANT VISAS AVAILABLE.

THE CONSULATES, ESPECIALLY AT BORDEAUX, MARSEILLES AND NICE IN FRANCE, WERE SWAMPED WITH APPLICANTS. BRANCH OFFICES WERE OPENED CLOSER TO THE SPANISH BORDER "AS THE HORDE MOVED SOUTH FRENZIED AT THE NEAR APPROACH OF THE HOSTILE ARMY AND THE AGENTS OF THE GESTAPO."

THEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL CLOSED THEIR BIRDERS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT EXPLAINED, AND "CONDITIONS WERE IMPOSED UPON TRAVEL, COMMUNICATIONS WERE INTERRUPTED....FEAR, HUNGER, PRIVATION AND OVERCROWDING THREATENED DISASTER."

SOME OF THE REFUGEES ESCAPED TO NORTH AFRICA, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND A FEW MORE REACHED SWITZERLAND AND SWEDEN, BUT "MANY THOUSANDS FOUND THEMSELVES CAUGHT IN FRANCE BEHIND THE CLOSED BORDERS, AND MANY FOUND THEMSELVES IN SPAIN."

IT WAS UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, ACTING AT THE BEHEST OF AMERICAN COMMITTEES ORGANIZED "TO SAVE THE WORLD THE BRAINS, THE CHARACTER AND THE SPIRIT" OF THE REFUGEES, BEGAN ISSUING VISITORS' AND TRANSIT VISAS, ENABLING MANY TO ESCAPE FROM EUROPE AND ENTER THE UNITED STATES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18)

HY653PES

DEC 19 1941

WASHN 1ST ADD REFUGEES X X X THE UNITED STATES.

HOPE OF PERMITTING MORE REFUGEES FROM POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES IS NOW PROVIDED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, THROUGH ACTION TAKEN TO "UN-BLOCK" THE IMMIGRANT QUOTAS.

"REFUGEES CAN NOW OBTAIN IMMIGRANT VISAS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTED, "IF THEY WANT TO COME TO AMERICA AND IF THEY ARE ACCEPTABLE UNDER THE LAW. IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES VISITORS' VISAS MAY STILL BE USEFUL IN SAVING PERSONS OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT, THOSE OF SUPERIOR INTELLECTUAL ATTAINMENT, OF INDOMITABLE SPIRIT, EXPERIENCED IN VIGOROUS SUPPORT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERAL GOVERNMENT AND WHO ARE IN DANGER OF PERSECUTION OR DEATH AT THE HANDS OF AUTOCRACY."

AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED, THE IMMIGRANT QUOTAS FOR ONLY GERMANY AND POLAND ARE FULL, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT NATIVES OF THOSE TWO COUNTRIES WILL BE ABLE TO SECURE IMMIGRANT VISAS IN A COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME, AN ESTIMATED TWO MONTHS.

HY1044PES NM

DEC 19 1941

CLEVELAND, DEC. 18-(AP)-GERMANY HAS MILITARY RESOURCES "FAR TRANSCENDING" ANYTHING GREAT BRITAIN CAN COMMAND, SIR WALTER CITRINE, RANKING BRITISH LABOR LEADER, DECLARED TODAY.

"WE MUST HAVE THE MEANS IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS OF STRIKING AT GERMANY'S WAR PRODUCTION," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE CLEVELAND FOREIGN AFFAIRS COUNCIL AND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION.

HE APPEALED FOR "ALL THE BOMBERS WE CAN POSSIBLY GET FROM THIS COUNTRY AND ALL OTHER TYPES OF SWIFT-STRIKING MACHINES WE CAN

GET--NOW."

SIR WALTER, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, ASSERTED HE AND WINSTON CHURCHILL STOOD VIRTUALLY ALONE FOUR YEARS AGO IN ADVOCATING REARMAMENT TO MATCH GERMANY'S, WHILE THE NAZIS WERE ARMING AT FIVE OR SIX TIMES THE BRITISH PACE.

"I BEG YOU NOT TO ASSUME THAT IT IS EASY TO CONVERT YOUR GREAT PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY INTO A WAR ECONOMY AND STILL CARRY ON YOUR NORMAL TRADE," HE SAID. "YOU WON'T MAKE THE TIME-TABLE AND NEITHER WILL WE, BUT HITLER WILL.

AMERICAN BOMBERS ARE NEEDED QUICKLY TO ENABLE THE BRITISH AIR FORCE "TO CRIPPLE GERMANY'S AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY BEFORE SPRING," HE ADDED.

SIR WALTER SAID "TIME AND MILEAGE" PREVENT THE BRITISH AIR FORCE FROM RETALIATING AGAINST NAZI BOMBING OF ENGLISH RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS AND OTHER NON-MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

HE REPORTED A NAZI BOMBER OPERATING FROM THE FRENCH COAST CAN MAKE EIGHT SEPARATE FLIGHTS OVER LONDON IN ONE DAY, WHILE R.A.F. PLANES MUST TRAVEL 620 MILES TO BOMB BERLIN.

"IT IS OBVIOUS WE MUST STRIKE AT THE SOURCES OF GERMANY'S WAR MATERIAL," HE SAID. "AND ONLY IN WINTER, WHEN WEATHER CONDITIONS ARE BAD BUT SERVE AS A SCREEN FOR OUR BOMBERS, CAN WE MOST EFFECTIVELY HIT THE NAZI WAR PRODUCTION."

MOREOVER, HE DECLARED, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OPPOSES BOMBING OF NON-MILITARY OBJECTIVES BECAUSE "WE CANNOT CALL THE NAZI PILOTS BARBARIANS AND AT THE SAME TIME ASK THE R.A.F. TO DO WHAT THE GERMANS ARE DOING."

W912PES NM

MORE THAN 100 REPRESENTATIVES OF CLEVELAND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ADOPTED AND PRESENTED TO SIR WALTER A RESOLUTION PLEDGING ALL POSSIBLE AID TO GREAT BRITAIN.

"WE STAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH OUR BROTHERS IN THE BRITISH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT," IT SAID, "CONFIDENT IN THEIR ABILITY TO DEFEAT OPPRESSION AND TYRANNY AND EMERGE VICTORIOUS.

"WE PLEDGE EVERY MEANS AT OUR COMMAND TOWARD SECURING ALL AID AND ASSISTANCE NECESSARY TO BRITAIN, TO WHICH END WE PLEDGE OUR SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM AS ENUNCIATED BY HIM IN HIS RECENT MESSAGE TO CONGRESS."

AFL AND CIO UNION AND RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD REPRESENTATIVES PARTICIPATED.

F1216AES

NEW YORK, DEC.18-(AP)-CARRYING 10 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING THE BRITISH AUTHOR-HISTORIAN WHO LISTED HIMSELF AS "HERBERT G.WELLS--MAN OF LETTERS," AND A RECORD MAIL LOAD OF 13,462 POUNDS, THE YANKEE CLIPPER LEFT TODAY FOR BERMUDA, HORTA, THE AZORES AND LISBON.

WELLS, BEST KNOWN AS H.G., SAID HE WAS RETURNING TO HIS REGENTS PARK HOME IN LONDON TO SPEND THE HOLIDAYS WITH HIS FAMILY. HE MAY RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES EARLY NEXT YEAR.

B1040AES

NEW YORK, DEC 18-(AP)-VERNE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE (CWPS N,F,W,C), TODAY CALLED "FANTASTIC" PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSAL TO TAKE OVER FUTURE BRITISH WAR

30.24-6491

30.24—6491

CONTRACTS WITH AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS AND TO LEND THE ARMAMENTS TO BRITAIN.

AT THE SAME TIME, HE ANNOUNCED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT COL. CHARLES A.LINDBERGH HAD PLEDGED HIS COOPERATION TO THE COMMITTEE.

"I'LL DO ANYTHING THIS COMMITTEE WANTS ME TO DO," THE EDITOR OF THE CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., GAZETTE SAID LINDBERGH TOLD HIM RECENTLY.

THE COMMITTEE WAS SET UP, MARSHALL SAID YESTERDAYN TO "HELP KEEP THE NATION OUT OF WAR" AND TO "GIVE ARTICULATION" TO THE "MILLIONS OF AMERICANS" WHO HE SAID OPPOSED PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

IN HIS COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL TO LEND ARMS TO BRITAIN, MARSHALL SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"OF ALL THE FANTASTIC FINANCIAL PROPOSALS MADE THESE LAST SEVERAL YEARS AT WASHINGTON, NONE COMPARES IN ANY DEGREE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLAN THAT WOULD BIND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO FINANCE ENGLAND'S WAR OUTRIGHT, FROM THIS POINT ON.

"AND EVEN MORE UNBELIEVABLE IS THE PRESIDENT'S BLAND ASSERTION THAT HIS SCHEME WOULD ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA TO FINANCE THE REST OF ENGLAND'S WAR WITHOUT THE REPEAL OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT OR THE JOHNSON ACT.

"X X X WHAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS PROPOSING IS THAT CONGRESS PASS A LAW GIVING ONE MAN--HIMSELF--THE AUTHORITY TO DO SOMETHING WHICH NO OTHER MAN OR WOMAN IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD DARE DO, SO LONG AS THE NEUTRALITY LAW AND THE JOHNSON ACT ARE NOT REPEALED.

"AND MR.ROOSEVELT SAYS HE ISN'T ASKING FOR THEIR REPEAL. WHAT HE REALLY IS ASKING IS ONE-MAN POWER, THE ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY OF A DICTATOR.

"X X X AT LAST ENGLAND AND HER ALLIES IN THE ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON HAVE CONCLUDED THAT IT IS FUTILE FOR ANY EUROPEAN BELLIGERENT TO SEEK LOANS IN THE UNITED STATES. HENCE THIS AMAZING PROPOSAL OF AN OUTRIGHT GIFT OF OUR MONEY, SHIPS, AIRPLANES, FACTORIES, AND, LAST OF ALL, MEN."

CHICAGO, DEC 18-(AP)-WILLIAM J.GRACE, CHAIRMAN OF THE CITIZENS KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR COMMITTEE, SAID TONIGHT THAT HIS ORGANIZATION WOULD SPONSOR A CAMPAIGN TO SEND COFFIN NAILS TO CONGRESSMEN TOGETHER WITH PLEAS TO RETAIN THE NEUTRALITY AND JOHNSON ACTS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SET FORTH THAT "ACTUAL COFFIN NAILS, OBTAINED FROM A CASKET CONCERN, "WOULD BE AFFIXED TO CARDS WHICH WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED AT A RALLY HERE FRIDAY NIGHT. THE RECIPIENTS, IT ADDED, WOULD BE URGED TO FORWARD THEM TO CONGRESSMEN. THE CARDS BEAR THIS MESSAGE:

"A PRO-WAR VOTE WILL DRIVE A COFFIN NAIL INTO THE COFFIN OF AN AMERICAN BOY DOOMED TO DEATH ON FOREIGN SOIL IF WE BECOME INVOLVED IN TH EUROPEAN WAR. SAVE MILLIONS OF AMERICAN LIVES. I URGE YOU TO VOTE FOR MAINTAINING THE NEUTRALITY ACT, MAINTAINING THE JOHNSON ACT AND ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE."

WZ625PCS

NEW YORK, DEC 18-(AP)-A WARNING THAT MORE EXPLOSIONS IN AMERICAN POWDER PLANTS MAY BE EXPECTED AND A HINT TO KEEP A WATCHFUL EYE ON THE PANAMA CANAL WERE VOICED LAST NIGHT BY INTERIOR SECRETARY HAROLD L.ICKES.

IN AN ADDRESS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, HE ASSERTED THE AXIS DICTATORS

"PROPOSE TO CRIPPLE THE UNITED STATES IF THEY CAN."

"ONE WAY OF DOING THIS WOULD BE TO DAMAGE THE PANAMA CANAL," HE SAID. "THE AXIS POWERS EYE THE CANAL WITH HUNGRY EYES."

SABOTAGE IN INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY PLANTS WOULD BE ANOTHER WAY, HE SAID, ADDING:

"DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS, THE NEWSPAPERS HAVE CARRIED DISTURBING STORIES OF DEADLY EXPLOSIONS IN OUR POWDER PLANTS. ON NOV. 12 ALONE, NO LESS THAN THREE SUCH EXPLOSIONS TOOK PLACE.

"IF EXPERIENCE IS ANY GUIDE, MORE EXPLOSIONS MAY BE EXPECTED, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THEM WILL BE ACCIDENTAL. HOWEVER, I RECALL THAT, BETWEEN 1914 AND 1916, NO FEWER THAN 99 CHEMICAL AND EXPLOSIVE PLANTS WERE BLOWN UP IN THIS COUNTRY."

THE SECRETARY DENOUNCED A GROUP OF AMERICANS WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS "APPEASERS IN THE MAKING," AND NAMED, AMONG OTHERS, COL.CHARLES A. LINDBERGH AS "A PERIPATETIC APPEASER WHO WOULD ABJECTLY SURRENDER HIS SWORD EVEN BEFORE IT IS DEMANDED."

DEC 19 1941

BZ759AES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS THURSDAY, DEC. 19)

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,DEC 18-(AP)-REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MACHINERY BY CREATION OF A NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE BOARD AND THE SETTING UP OF EMPLOYER-WORKER COUNCILS TO COORDINATE PRODUCTION FACILITIES WAS PROPOSED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY BY CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY.

IN A MEMORANDUM, MURRAY OUTLINED HIS PLAN FOR SPEEDING ARMS PRODUCTION AND MAINTAINING THE NECESSARY VOLUME OF DOMESTIC, NON-MILITARY GOODS. HE PREFACED HIS PROPOSAL BY SAYING:

"TO AVOID A REPETITION OF THE 1917-18 FAILURE TO PRODUCE ARMAMENTS IN NEEDED QUANTITIES AND ON TIME IT IS NECESSARY, WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY, TO REDEFINE THE AIMS OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM, BROADEN ITS SCOPE, AND ASSURE ITS EFFECTIVE EXECUTION."

"THE SCOPE OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM," HE ADDED, "SHOULD BE BROADENED TO ENCOMPASS THE FULL PRODUCTION OF ARMAMENTS FOR THE NEEDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ANY EVENTUALITY THAT MAY ARISE, WITHOUT DISTURBING THE ADEQUATE PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC GOODS."

UNDER THE CIO LEADER'S PLAN, THE PRESIDENT WOULD APPOINT AN EQUAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYER AND LABOR REPRESENTATIVES TO COUNCILS FOR BASIC DEFENSE INDUSTRIES, WITH ONE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE TO SERVE AS CHAIRMAN.

DEC 19 1941

THE PRESIDENT ALSO WOULD NAME A NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE BOARD MADE UP OF MANAGEMENT AND LABOR REPRESENTATIVES WITH THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF AS CHAIRMAN. SUCH A BOARD WOULD HAVE AUTHORITY TO COORDINATE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE INDUSTRY COUNCILS, SERVE AS AN APPEALS AGENCY FOR COUNCIL PROBLEMS, AND AID IN THE GRANTING AND RE-ALLOCATING OF ARMAMENT ORDERS.

THE OBJECTIVES OF HIS PROPOSAL, JURRAY TOLD THE PRESIDENT, WOULD BE TO GUARANTEE NECESSARY DEFENSE PRODUCTION BY ACHIEVING THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE EFFICIENCY, GUARANTEE PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC GOODS IN ADEQUATE QUANTITIES, AND PRESERVE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY AND THE RIGHTS OF LABOR TO ORGANIZE AND BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY.

THE PRESIDENT, MURRAY SAID, HAS SUFFICIENT LEGAL POWERS TO CREATE THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY SUGGESTED.

THE COUNCILS, HE SAID, SHOULD HAVE AUTHORITY TO ASCERTAIN THE DEFENSE NEEDS IN EACH INDUSTRY AND COORDINATE PRODUCTION FACILITIES

30.24—6493

TO MEET REQUIREMENTS, EXPANDING THESE FACILITIES WHEREVER NECESSARY. IN ADDITION THEY WOULD STRIVE FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE THROUGH EXTENSION OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND EMPLOYER ADHERENCE TO SUCH LABOR LAWS AS THE WAGNER ACT, WAGE-HOUR LAW, SOCIAL SECURITY, AND THE WALSH-HEALTY ACT.

THE PRESENT NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION HAS BUT ONE LABOR MEMBER, AND LEADERS OF BOTH THE CIO AND AFL HAVE BEEN CALLING FOR INCREASED LABOR REPRESENTATION IN DEFENSE COUNCILS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, DEC. 19)

MD652PES

DEC 19 1940

WAR CHRONOLOGY (HIGH SPOTS) FROM SEPT. 1, 1939 TO DEC.14,1940

September	1, 1939	German troops invade Poland
	3	Britain and France declare war on Germany 15 minutes after expiration of their ultimatum
	10	Canada declares war on Germany
	17	Russian troops enter eastern Poland
	21	Premier Calinescu assassinated
	22	Germany and Russia agree on partition of Poland
	27	Germans announce capitulation of Warsaw
October	5	Head of German navy gives warning that ss Iroquois will be sunk
	14	Nazis sink the battleship Royal Oak
	23	American ss City of Flint captured by Germans
November	8	Hitler narrowly escapes explosion in Munich beer cellar
	30	Russia invades Finland
December	13	Graf Spee in battle with Ajax, Achiles and Exeter
	19	Germans scuttle their ss Columbus
	17	Graf Spee scuttled in Montevideo (Uruguay) harbor
March	12,1940	Moscow announces peace treaty ending Russian-Finnish war
	18	Hitler and Mussolini in meeting at Brenner Pass
	20	Daladier resigns
April	9	Nazis invade Norway and Denmark
	9	German blitzkrieg overruns Denmark, occupies key points in Norway
	15	British land troops in Norway.
May	2	Allies begin withdrawal from Central Norway
	3	Allies quit Namsos
	7	Germans marching on Holland
	10	German troops invade Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg Winston Churchill succeeds Neville Chamberlain as Britian's Prime Minister
	14	Dutch army surrenders after Queen's Flight to London
May	23, 1940	Swastika at the channel
	28	King Leopold LLL orders surrender of Engx Belgian army
	29	Allied troops begin withdrawal from Dunkerque
June	3	German planes bomb Paris, 254 dead, 652 wounded
	9	Norway surrenders
	10	Paris government leaves
	10	Italy declares war on Britain and France

DEC 19 1940

13 Turkish trade treaty signed with Germany

" Paris declared an open city by French

14 Germans occupy Paris

17 France requests armistice

21 Hitler meets French envoys at Compiegne and gives them the terms

22, 24 French delegates sign armistices with Germany, then with Italy

25 hostilities in France end at 12:35 AM.

" Terms of the Franco-Italian armistice

26 Russian work week extended

" Hitler visits Paris

28 Rumanians accept Russian ultimatum

29 Russians start occupation of Bessarabia

30 Goering visits Paris

Russians land tanks from planes

July 3 SS Arandora Star with Italians and Germans bound for Canada with Italians and Germans ~~XXXX~~ to be interned, torpedoed

3 British naval coup seizes, destroys or incapacitates some units of French fleet

5 Rumania pro-Nazi cabinet formed

5 France breaks with Britain

8 France to be Fascist state with Petain chief

12 Chief of State Philippe Petain names cabinet for

DEC 19 1940

JULY 15, 1940 Haifa bombed

19 Hitler offers Britain "last chance" for peace on Nazi terms, alternative is ~~XXXX~~ destruction of empire.

JULY 21-----BALTIC STATES OF LATVIA, ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA VOTE TO JOIN U.S.S.R.

JULY 22---BRITAIN DELIVERS AN EMPHATIC "NO" TO HITLER'S "LAST CHANCE" PEACE OFFER.

JULY 27---21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN HAVANA AGREE ON BROAD DEFENSE AND ECONOMIC PLAN.

JULY 30----ANTI-JAPANESE RAIDS IN JAPAN; 19 BRITONS AMONG NUMBER TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

AUGUST 3---BRITAIN ARRESTS PROMINENT JAPANESE BANKERS IN BIG SPY-HUNT.

AUGUST 6---BATTLE OF AFRICA IS ON; LIBYAN FORCES MASS AT EGYPTIAN DESERT FRONTIER.

AUGUST 8---WAR'S BIGGEST AERIAL BATTLE OVER CHANNEL; BRITISH CLAIM 53 NAZI PLANES DOWNED.

AUGUST 12---500 NAZI PLANES RAID BRITAIN

AUGUST 17----GERMANY PROCLAIMS BLOCKADE BRITISH ISLES AND UNRESTRICTED WARFARE ON ALL VESSELS ENTERING WAR ZONE.

AUGUST 19---BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM SOMALILAND, GIVING ITALIANS FIRST MAJOR VICTORY OF WAR.

AUGUST 20---BRITAIN DISCLOSES AGREEMENT TO LEASE NAVAL AND AIR BASES IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO U.S.

AUGUST 22---GERMAN GUNS ON FRENCH COAST BOMBARD ENGLAND.

AUGUST 30----RUMANIA ~~X~~ IS FORCED BY GERMANY TO CEDE HALF OF TRANSYLVANIA TO HUNGARY.

AUGUST 31---R.A.F. BOMBERS HIT CENTER OF BERLIN FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY.

SEPTEMBER 3----PRES. ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES TRADE OF 50 OVER-AGE DESTROYERS TO BRITAIN FOR NAVAL AND AIR BASES LEASES IN WESTERN ATLANTIC.

SEPTEMBER 6---KING CAROL ABDICATES RUMANIAN THRONE IN FAVOR OF SON; FLEES CAPITAL.

SEPTEMBER 11---CORNER OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE DEMOLISHED BY TIME BOMB.

SEPTEMBER 19----LONDON IS RAKED WITH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS FOR 13TH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT; R.A.F. HAMMERS GERMAN BASES.

30.24-6495

30.24—6495

SEPTEMBER 22---BRITAIN ANNOUNCES TORPEDOING OF CITY OF BENARES ON SEPT. 16, WITH LOSS 293 LIVES.

SEPTEMBER 24---BRITISH AND "FREE FRENCH" FORCES WITHDRAW FROM DAKAR; 3 BRITISH WARSHIPS SAID BE DAMAGED.

SEPTEMBER 27----JAPAN JOINS AXIS POWERS IN ALLIANCE AIMED AT LIMITING U.S. HELP TO BRITAIN.

SEPTEMBER 29----LONDON IS RAIDED FOR 23RD CONSECUTIVE NIGHT.

OCTOBER 3 1940---NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS FROM CHURCHILL'S CABINET, PLEADING POOR HEALTH.

OCTOBER 4----HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MEET AT BRENNER PASS FOR THIRD CONFERENCE SINCE WAR STARTED.

OCTOBER 4---JAPANESE PREMIER SAYS U.S. MUST ACCEPT AXIS ORDER OR SEE WAR.

OCTOBER 8----U.S. ORDERS CITIZENS LEAVE ORIENT; BRITAIN ORDERS BURMA ROAD REOPENED; GERMAN TROOPS ENTER RUMANIA.

OCTOBER 15----BRITISH CRUISER AJAX SINKS TWO ITALIAN DESTROYERS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

OCTOBER 18----BRITISH DISCLOSE REPULSE OF GERMAN INVASION ATTEMPT ON SEPT. 16TH.

OCTOBER 24----MARSHAL PETAIN AND HITLER MEET IN PARIS; NEW PACT REPORTED.

OCTOBER 28---HITLER AND MUSSOLINI CONFER AT FLORENCE; FIGHTING FLARES AS GREECE REJECTS 3-HOUR ULTIMATUM BY ITALY.

NOVEMBER 8---BRITISH BOMB MUNICH AS HITLER ATTENDS BEER CELLAR PUTSCH ANNIVERSARY.

NOVEMBER 9---NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN DIES.

NOVEMBER 10---EARTHQUAKE IN RUMANIA KILLS BETWEEN 1,000 AND 2,000.

NOVEMBER 12---HITLER AND PREMIER MOLOTOFF CONFER IN BERLIN FOR 2 HRS.

NOVEMBER 13---CHURCHILL TELLS COMMONS THAT BRITISH PLANES HAD CRIPPLED 3 ITALIAN WARSHIPS AT TARANTO.

NOVEMBER 14---BRITISH DIG FOR 1,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED FOLLOWING RAID ON COVENTRY.

NOVEMBER 17----GREEKS ANNOUNCE ROUT OF ITALIANS ALONG 100-MILE FRONT

NOVEMBER 18---MUSSOLINI DECLARES HE WILL "BREAK GREECE'S BACK".

NOVEMBER 20----HUNGARY JOINS ROME-BERLIN-TOKYO ALLIANCE; ITALIAN AIR ATTACK AT ALEXANDRIA KILLS 52.

NOVEMBER 21---KING GEORGE PLEDGES EMPIRE FIGHT "UNTIL FREEDOM IS MADE SECURE."

NOVEMBER 22---GREEKS CAPTURE KORITZA; REPORT 72,000 FASCIST TROOPS ARE FLEEING.

NOVEMBER 24---SLOVAKIA FOLLOWS HUNGARY AND RUMANIA INTO AXIS ALLIANCE.

NOVEMBER 27---RUMANIA'S IRON GUARD EXECUTES 54 IN REVENGE FOR PREVIOUS MASS EXECUTIONS.

NOVEMBER 30---JAPAN AND JAPANESE-INSTITUTED NANKING GOVT SIGN A "PEACE TREATY" TO END 40-MONTH OLD CHINESE WAR, IGNORING CHIANG KAI-SHEK

DECEMBER 6 1940---BRITISH ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER CARNARVON CASTLE DAMAGED IN SOUTH ATLANTIC BATTLE WITH GERMAN RAIDER.

DECEMBER 8---GREEKS ANNOUNCE SURRENDER OF ARGIROCASTRO, LAST ITALIAN BASE ON ~~XXXX~~ ALBANIAN FRONTIER.

DECEMBER 10---HITLER TELLS 12,000 BERLIN ~~XXX~~ MUNITIONS WORKERS HE IS CHAMPION OF THE "HAVE-NOTE" NATIONS.

DECEMBER 11---BRITISH ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF SIDI BARRANI AND 6,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS, INCLUDING 3 GENERALS.

DECEMBER 12---BRITAIN REPORTS ITALY'S INVASION ARMIES IN HEADLONG RETREAT FROM EGYPT; 20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

DECEMBER 14---PIERRE LAVAL IS OUSTED AS VICE PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER OF VICHY GOVERNMENT.

U. S. AUTHORIZES BRITISH CONTRACTS; THEIR SIGNING WAITS ON CONGRESS

Arms Deals to Be Closed Only After Legislative Action---Orders May Total $3,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Roosevelt administration authorized the British Government today to negotiate new contracts for war material at once—possibly totaling $3,000,000,000—and simultaneously considered establishing a high command for the defense program.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, disclosing White House approval of the negotiations, said that no British contracts actually would be signed until Congress could act on President Roosevelt's "lease-lending" plan.

He disclosed, however, that the British were contracting now for sixty merchant ships for which they would pay cash and which would not have to await approval of the presidential program.

From other sources it was learned that the British were seeking contracts for 12,000 additional planes, at a possible cost of $1,125,000,000; 2,000 to 2,500 more tanks, and guns and ammunition costing about $1,700,000,000.

The White House, meanwhile, disclosed that the President had under consideration at least four or five plans for injecting speed into the defense program. One involves a proposal to establish a high command for the program headed by Secretaries Stimson and Knox and William S. Knudsen, industrial production chief of the Defense Commission.

President Discusses Plan.

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said this suggestion had been discussed at a White House conference yesterday. Secretaries Stimson and Knox and Assistant Secretary of War Patterson and Under-Secretary of the Navy Forrestal met with the President, and Mr. Early said he assumed that they presented the plan to him.

"They did not leave the plan with him," he added. "As a matter of fact, they put it back, at his request, to work out details. The President has before him and is studying along with this plan four or five other plans in an effort to ascertain what, if any, realignment of defense setup is necessary."

Secretary Morgenthau declined to estimate the amount of the new British contracts, but the figure of $3,000,000,000 was voiced in several capital quarters. He showed reporters a sheaf of documents which he said listed British military requirements and for which he said Mr. Roosevelt had given a "go-ahead."

British Are Silent.

The British Purchasing Commission would not discuss the list, either to give the total cost or to identify any of the individual items.

It was indicated that $50,000,000 would represent part payment for the sixty merchant ships, and that their total cost would be nearly double that figure.

The vessels are to be built at two American plants, one at Portland, Me., and the other on the West Coast, where the actual site has not been selected.

The contracts for the ships, it was asserted on high authority, may materialize before the end of the week.

Mr. Roosevelt called the Cabinet together this afternoon and will meet the Defense Commission tomorrow, reversing the usual order. Mr. Early left the impression with reporters that some announcement might result from the discussions.

When a reporter said he assumed that the army and navy would not be deprived of their contractural powers, Mr. Early said he thought the assumption was well taken.

Stimson Favors Defense Shift.

Secretary Stimson said that the proposal for a three-man group to direct the defense program was "in the President's hands" and indicated that he personally strongly favored further concentration of authority.

As for the British orders which may come under the proposed leasing and mortgaging system, Mr. Early said he did not know what quantity of arms England would need to finish the war or whether she was planning ahead only for a year or so.

"Everybody agrees and admits," he said, "that time is of the essence. Now comes a period when, I take it, the British authorities are worrying about and working upon orders to be made by them and for which they say they will not have cash to pay."

Hope to Save Time.

The President and other officials, Mr. Early said, hope Great Britain will determine her needs so that a minimum of time will be lost between now and the time when Congress is asked to give the President authority for the program which he outlined on Tuesday.

"Instead of stopping motion and losing time," he continued, "they will go ahead and get everything ready for the signing of the contracts."

Secretary Morgenthau declined at a press conference to discuss details of the President's ideas for mortgaging airplanes and other war materials to the British, saying Mr. Roosevelt had given the best possible explanation of it. He added that the President's press conference Tuesday was the first time that the plan was divulged to anyone outside of high American Government quarters, and that not even the British then had been apprised of it.

"The British," Mr. Morgenthau said, "have prepared a list which I received this morning—but which I will not show you—of orders that have been cleared with our army and navy and National Defense Commission.

"I have been authorized by the President to tell them (the British) to go ahead up to the point of signing contracts."

Congress to Study Plan.

Except for the ship order, which the British intend to pay for themselves, Mr. Morgenthau added, "there will be no more British contracts until Congress has a chance to study them."

He explained, however, that he meant congressional study of the President's plan to lend material, and did not mean that individual British contracts necessarily would be submitted to Congress.

The sixty merchant ships were described by the Secretary as 410-foot, 9,300-ton cargo vessels able to make ten to eleven knots. He said he did not know what they would cost eventually, but the British already had set aside $50,000,000 in cash for them.

At one time, he added, he understood the vessels would cost about $1,250,000 each and take about a year to build. Contracts for their construction have yet to be completed, and Mr. Morgenthau referred reporters to the Maritime Commission for further details about them.

Ludlow Quotes Kennedy.

Representative Ludlow, Democrat, of Indiana, told the House that Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain, has declared "our production for defense is nowhere near adequate for the protection of our situation, let alone aid to Britain."

Mr. Ludlow said Mr. Kennedy had written him that it "would be suicidal" for the United States to "get into war in our present state of unpreparedness."

"While our own defenses are weak," he quoted Mr. Kennedy, "we are limited to what we can do for Britain, even though we want to. Therefore our first obligation is to speed up defense with all our might."

Senator Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, suggested today that Senate Naval and Military committees hold a joint inquiry into the progress of national defense.

The investigation is necessary, he wrote Senator Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, so that Congress can see the defense program "is carried out without waste, without jockeying and without unreasonable delay."

The proportions of President Roosevelt's plan for unlimited aid to Great Britain in mortgaged materiel strengthened belief today that new tactics were being worked out to push armament industries to peak production as fast as possible.

Approval of the mortgaged materiel plan by the next Congress, officials pointed out, would mean an avalanche of additional military orders for factories now either behind in delivery on present contracts or hard pressed to keep up.

Until new plants and equipment get into service and assume a share of the load, these sources said, existing industries must do the impossible in speeding up to the highest possible peak if munitions are to be ready when needed for national defense purposes, for Great Britain, Greece and China, and for the preparedness programs of Pan-American nations.

In this connection, significance attached to the statement of Secretary Hull that getting production as nearly as possible on a war-time basis was in complete harmony with Mr. Roosevelt's tentative plan for supplying Great Britain on a lease-lend arrangement.

British May Order 2,000 Tanks And 12,000 Planes

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Informed sources today said the expected total of British war orders under President Roosevelt's "lease-lend" program would be $3,000,000,000 and would be divided about as follows:

About 12,000 additional war planes, to cost $1,125,000,000, and 2,000 to 2,500 tanks, guns and ammunition to cost about $1,700,000,000.

Current British contracts are understood to total about $2,500,000,000.

Britain's aircraft contracts in this country would be about doubled by a new order for 12,000 planes. It is understood that present orders total about 14,000 planes.

A Labor Department report today said that United States, British and private contracts already placed with the aircraft industry would require an expansion from 203,600 workers—the total last October—to 455,500 by August, 1941.

British Getting Planes Faster Than U.S. Army

Changes in American Orders for Later Models Allow London Greater Supply

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP).—The pace of United States aid to Great Britain has been stepped up, authoritative sources disclosed today, to the point where Britain for the time being is obtaining many times more fighting planes from American factories than the United States Army is getting.

Britain received probably ten times as many tactical planes—bombers, pursuit ships and certain observation craft—as the Army did during November, it was said. Actual numbers were not disclosed, on the ground that this was valuable military information.

Aside from the Administration's policy of all aid "short of war," one of the reasons the British received such a preponderance of America's warplane production was the Army's action in exchanging current production for later model craft.

Informed persons said the present lop-sided division of American warplane deliveries between Britain and the United States illustrated what President Roosevelt had in mind when, explaining his rule that defense production was to be divided between the two countries on a 50-50 basis, he said this would not be applied in every instance but would be an "over-all" gauge.

The Army has been receiving many more trainers than tactical planes, it was declared.

30.24-6497

Garrison For Newfoundland

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 19—An undisclosed number of army units will leave New York for Newfoundland early next month to garrison the northernmost of the Atlantic naval and air bases being acquired from Great Britain.

Announcing this today, the War Department disclosed that the troops would sail for the outpost even before shore accommodations were ready for occupancy.

Until these are completed, the transport which carries the men to Newfoundland will be used as a floating barracks, the department said. This ship is the Edmund B. Alexander, the old coal-burning liner America.

Although the army did not disclose the size of the initial force being sent to Newfoundland, the department said it would be commanded by Col. M. D. Welty, infantry officer now on duty at the War Department.

It will be the first garrison force to be sent to any of the new bases. [Picture of Colonel Welty on Page 12.]

PREMIER SAYS CHRISTMAS CAN BE DANGER TIME

Hopes Nation In '41 Becomes Well Armed With Help Of U. S.

Predicts Year Will Find British Troops Active "In Other Theaters"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 19—Winston Churchill gave this pre-Christmas warning to the British nation today: "Watch from hour to hour the danger and menace" of German invasion.

"It would be a disaster if anyone supposed that the danger, the supreme danger, the mortal dangers, are passed," he declared to the House of Commons, recessing for these wartime holidays.

"They are not! . . . The winter season offers some advantages to an invader. . . . It would be a very great lack of prudence, a lack of prudence amounting to a crime, if vigilance were relaxed in our armies at home."

Looks For U. S. Help

The Prime Minister used this occasion to express hope that Britain, "still only a half-armed nation fighting a fully-armed nation," would in 1941 become well armed, with the help of America's "great supplies," and to detail the British conquest of the Italian armies of Egypt.

"The British army," he said, "has at last had an opportunity of showing its quality."

The year 1941, he predicted, will see British troops in action "in other theaters on terms of moderate equality in numbers and in equipment, if not in defense of the British Isles themselves."

Warning Not The First

Churchill's warning was not the first of an invasion before spring; his Minister for Aircraft Production, Lord Beaverbrook, and others have foreshadowed it.

Until after Christmas moon, tides and weather in general are favorable for such an attempt; to meet it, Britain has approximately 3,000,000 men under the colors in the United Kingdom, regulars and Home Guardsmen.

In particular, the Prime Minister noted the slackening in German air attacks in the last few days—a slackening which, he said, might easily be in preparation for some other form of activity."

Defense "Complete"

Reassuringly, Churchill asserted "our defense of the beaches is complete. From the north of Scotland round the island, enormous masses of guns, machine guns, fortified posts and every device of defense have been erected and they are guarded by large numbers of well-trained men."

But, he said, England will not sit complacently behind this fortified line of beaches as France sat behind the Maginot Line.

Again, he warned: "Hitler—I should certainly deprecate any comparison between Hitler and Napoleon, I do not want to insult the dead—wields gigantic power and is capable of wielding it in a ruthless manner. . . . He has great need of doing something now, or at any rate in the next two months."

Prime Minister Cheered

Churchill was cheered repeatedly.

In Egypt and Libya, he said, the British armies, contending with odds as high as five to one, have lost less than 1,000 dead and wounded of all categories, compared to the figure for Italian prisoners alone of over 30,000.

He spoke of the capture of a "hundred serviceable guns and fifty tanks together with great quantities of invaluable stores" the imprisonment of 800 men in a battery of artillery at Sidi Omar Tuesday and the charge, "sword in hand," of an Australian cavalry squadron which "gathered both guns and transport as its trophies."

Chides Italians

"One cannot say," he added drily, "that the Italians have shown high fighting spirit of quality in this battle . . . we have seen at least one whole division laying down its arms intact to a far inferior force."

Churchill again spoke soberly of the "disquieting" sinkings of British ships by U-boats in the Atlantic and said "we must regard the keeping open of this channel to the world against the submarines and the long-distance aircraft which are now attacking it as the first of the military tasks which lie before us at the present time."

Resistance Power Greater

"Our power of resistance has grown," he said, "and we have preserved ourselves secure in our island home and have reached out long and strong hands across the seas to discharge the obligations we have taken to the countries that have put their faith in us."

Sharing briefly the Commons floor, the World War Premier, David Lloyd George, called fiercely for Britain to "press on against the Italians" and said he hoped, the next time Commons met, that he would be able to congratulate Churchill on "having eliminated the more squalid of his opponents."

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, said some "exceedingly small" time had been lost in munitions factories because of labor disputes. Asked about "these Communist efforts to let down our fighting men," Bevin said he did not wish to ruin the voluntary discipline of organized labor by applying "legal repressions too readily."

Text of Churchill Report

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP).—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's report to the House of Commons today follows:

I should like to put frankly a difficulty I feel about frequent statements. As Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, there is a danger that if one gives full and frank and frequent statements, revealing one's own point of view or that of the government or of those charged with strategic and practical decisions, the enemy may gain an advantage.

Certainly, it would be very convenient if Herr Hitler or the important chiefs in Germany were to give us every fortnight or so an "honest to God" statement—if they were capable of it. We should immediately set a dozen active intelligence officers to study not only what was said but what was not said, and to read between the lines and collate any stray words which, with the other information, might afford a clew.

Therefore, I hope the House will be indulgent to me if I choose the occasions somewhat rarely, and in the event of their desiring information which I did not feel was convenient, they would allow me to impart it to them in secret session.

A the opening of the session, speaking on the reply to the King's speech, I said we wanted deeds, not words; I think we have not wholly failed to make that good. The battle of the Libyan desert is still proceeding. I have no later news than that contained in the public press at the moment. We are attacking the fort and town of Bardia with strong and increasing forces. The situation there is not such that I can make any decided statement, but I will go so far as to say that I have every reason to believe that it is developing favorably.

This memorable battle, spread over a vast extent of desert; these swiftly moving mechanized columns, circling in and out of the mass of the enemy and posts of the enemy, means that fighting is taking place over an area as large as Yorkshire. It is not possible to give all the details at present.

I am sure the figure of 30,000 prisoners is even, up to the present moment, a considerable understatement. A hundred serviceable guns and fifty tanks, together with great quantities of invaluable stores, already have been gathered by our troops. Fighting at Sidi Omar day before yesterday resulted in another 800 prisoners, a battery of artillery being captured, and on the same day, there in the Jarabub Oasis west of the Siwa Oasis and very important on the desert flank, an Australian cavalry squadron charged, sword in hand, and gathered both guns and transport as its trophy.

One cannot say Italians have shown high fighting spirit or quality in this battle. At other periods of Italian history they have shown great courage and I am not going to frame a charge of a lack of military quality against the people with whom, up to this time (and God knows we never sought it) we have had no quarrel, but only sympathy.

Loss Less Than 1,000

But perhaps their hearts are not in their work. Perhaps they have been so long disciplined and ruled and relieved of all share of the government of their own country that they have not felt those virile emotions which are the foundation of the actions of brave armies, and which are best furnished by discipline imposed on freedom. We have seen at least one whole division laying down its arms intact to a far inferior force. Our force has been contending at odds of three, four or five to one and contending with continued success.

Up to the night of Dec. 16, the latest return I have, the British Army, a very considerable army who moved rapidly in the desert, fighting continuously for the whole week, lost less than 1,000 killed and wounded of all ranks, British, Indian and Imperial. There have, no doubt, been other losses.

We must regard this event as highly satisfactory and its reactions in other directions will be favorable and should permit us to take bolder views than those open to us before. This is a case where risks have been well run; the risk in the desert was considerable; movement of this large force across seventy or eighty miles of desert was open to very considerable hazards, and the assault on Sidi Barani had this cause anxiety, that petrol and water were strictly limited to our attacking force and that failure or delay would have entailed considerable curtainment of our operations.

But these risks have been run and surmounted by the great skill of Gen. Wilson, reputed to be one of our finest tacticians, and Gen. Wavell, whose figure grows upon the Eastern horizon. Air Marshal Longmore, at the most critical moment in the preparations, had a very large part of his force taken away from him for Greece; nevertheless he persevered, running additional risks, and his handling of the situation deserves highest praise. When I was at the Admiralty, in 1912, forming the Royal Naval Air Service, Longmore was one of the first few flyers there and in those days of very dubious machines he several times used to fly me about.

I hope the House will be contented by the present position and by the results achieved by this offensive. It is not by any means at an end, but I think it would be better to let the future unfold without attempting to forecast how the play may run.

Risks were also well run here by the general staff and the war committee and the staffs who studied this matter. It was not easy in July and August to send precious tanks of the best quality and cannon, of which we were then so short, on that long journey 'round the Cape of Good Hope, to enable us first to defend ourselves and later to resume the offensive. These were hard decisions to take. The Secretary of State for War, (Anthony Eden) and I had many anxious days in coming to these conclusions. But you will not bridge this war, or emerge from it successfully unless risks are run and risks do imply that the House will stand by the government and military commands.

The British Army has at last had an opportunity of showing its quality. We have had hard and unfortunate experiences in this war but in the fighting around Dunkerque all the divisions engaged had the consciousness that they were fully a match for their German opponents. Several battles fought on the front of one or two divisions show that we had no reason to shrink from contact on anything like equal terms. Now we have seen in Libya that our military science and staff officers are capable of planning and executing extremely complex and daring operations with efficiency. It is not only there that we have such officers.

Building Army at Home

Therefore, I renew my advice to the House to do all possible to develop the strength and efficiency of the great British Army now building up at home. The army will give its help in any air-raid emergency, but we must have an army here on a large scale—I carefully avoid saying what its numbers should be—not only to defend this island but for action in other theaters. We must have a large army, well found, equipped with the very best weapons.

This is a wise provision for the year 1941 in which, no doubt, we shall find opportunities of using our forces, if not in defense of this island, in other theaters on terms of moderate equality in numbers and in equipment. This is the first time in the desert that we have had equal equipment and we are still only a half-armed nation fighting a fully armed nation, a nation which already has passed the saturation point in its armaments. But in 1941 we shall become a well-armed nation, too, and that a well armed nation, too, and that not been open up to the present.

It takes three to four years to put the industries of a country on a war basis; the Germans reached the culminating point at the end of last year, and when we ourselves were still only in the second year, but by efforts now being made and by the great supplies which are reaching and will reach us from the United States, we hope we shall become well armed during 1941.

It is essential that every effort should be made in the armament factories to improve the supply not only of the air force but of the army, and every risk run there under the fire of the enemy and every loyal endeavor which our united nation can procure from the workmen to accelerate production will be a step toward victory and toward an earlier victory.

We are not content with the results of production, but they are certainly on a very great and substantial scale. We must never be content; we must continue to strive to place in the hands of our men weapons worthy of the task they are to perform and of their sacrifices. This applies with equal force to food production.

When I spoke the other day of the years 1943 and 1944, I did not mean I believed that the war would go on until then, but in agriculture and shipbuilding you have got to look ahead. Anything that can be done to increase the volume of our food production will be the wisest insurance, assuming the war should be prolonged for such a period, which is by no means impossible.

We are separating for a short recess, and will go with some sense of compromise, and even satisfaction, at the progress made.

But it would be a disaster if any one supposed that the danger, that the supreme danger—the mortal dangers—are past. They are not. There are the dangers of a prolonged deadlock, but there may also be more immediate dangers.

Notes Invasion Peril.

The winter season offers some advantages to an invader to counterbalance those of the summer season. It would be a very great lack of prudence—a lack of prudence amounting to a crime—if vigilance were relaxed in our armies at home.

Careful preparations must continue. Although it has been possible to give a proportion of leave to troops, that should not in any way be taken as the slightest justification for supposing that we need not watch from hour to hour the danger and the menace which still exists in full force so short a distance away.

Our defense of the beaches is complete. From the north of Scotland around the island, enormous masses of guns, machine guns, fortified posts and every device of defense have been erected and are guarded by large numbers of well trained men.

But we are not making the mistake which was made by the French general staff, when they thought that the holding of the Maginot Line was all that was necessary.

I remember going over to Paris at that dark moment and asking what they were going to do with their general reserve. With the greatest sorrow, I learned that the general reserve did not exist. It had to be drawn from the different parts of the line.

We have now got a very large army here capable of moving to any place with great rapidity and going into action in the strongest counter offensive, and therefore one may have good confidence in our power to beat our enemy, if he set foot in any strength on these shores.

Nevertheless the watchword must be unceasing vigilance. Hitler—I should certainly deprecate any comparison between Hitler and Napoleon, I do not want to insult the dead—wields gigantic power and is capable of wielding it in a ruthless manner.

He has great need of doing something now or, at any rate, in the next two months.

When war began he had his plans ready for Poland and doubted whether Britain and France would come in. They came in, and when he had beaten Poland he found himself faced with Britain and France.

He waited a long time, in complete quiescence, it seemed, and then he struck the most terrible series of blows which shattered France.

Then he thought, I suppose, that in the fall of France would be involved the fall of Britain. It turned out differently, and we must suppose that he is making other plans particularly directed to our address.

Therefore, I urge increasing effort by all. We are not afraid of any blow that may be struck at us, but we must make unceasing preparation.

The attacks in the air have slackened somewhat, I suppose because of the weather, but they might easily have slackened in preparation for some other form of activity.

Night Raids Still Puzzle

Every method of dealing with air fighting by night is being studied with passion and zeal by a very large number of extremely able and brilliant scientists and officers, but so far we have not been any more successful in stopping the German night raiders than the Germans have been successful in stopping our airplanes when they range freely over Germany.

We have struck heavy blows. The blows at Mannheim appear to be very heavy. The enemy have not found any means of preventing that.

So far we have not reached any satisfactory remedy, although we have noticed considerable improvements in various directions. We must expect a continuance of these attacks. We must bear them. The organization of shelters, the improvement of sanitation, the endeavor to mitigate the painful conditions under which many people sleep is a first task of the government at home. The Air Raid Precaution Services, the Home Office, the Ministry of Health, are as much in the front line as the armored columns chasing the Italians about the Libyan desert. I hope and trust we shall succeed in mitigating increasingly the conditions in the shelters. It will not be for want of trying. It will not be because money or trouble is grudged.

The only other point I would mention is that of the (ship) sinkings in the Atlantic. They still continue at a very disquieting level. It is not so much as in the critical period of 1917, but still we must recognize the recrudescence of a danger that a year ago we seemed to have mastered.

From now on we shall steadily increase our resources in flotillas and other methods of defense, but we must regard the keeping open of this channel to the world against the submarines and long-distance aircraft which are now attacking it as the first of the military tasks which lie before us at the present time.

We may be thankful that we have been preserved so far and made progress after a moment when many in the world, including our best friends abroad, despaired of our continued power of resistance. Our power of resistance has grown and we have preserved ourselves secure in our island home and have reached out long and strong hands across the seas to discharge the obligations we have undertaken to countries that have put their faith in us.

R. A. F. Bombs Reich and Italy

Mannheim Raided for Third Night in Row—Genoa and Milan Also Attacked.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Three straight nights of R. A. F. bombardment of Mannheim, southwestern German industrial, commercial and communications center, were described today in well-informed quarters as part of a British move to smash communications between Germany and Italy.

Linked with the third attack last night was an RAF smash at Italy—a factory in Milan, piers in Genoa and an airdrome in northern Italy, according to the Air Ministry's announcement.

In informed quarters the Mannheim raids were stressed, however, as an attempt to smash communication links between the Axis Powers while British troops continued their pressure against Italian forces in Libya and British air and sea forces helped the Greek fight Italy in Albania.

In the darkness last night RAF bombers planted bombs amid the smoke of previous bombardments of Mannheim, the Air Ministry said. Mannheim, at the juncture of the Rhine and Neckar rivers, is one of the key junctions of river-rail routes to Italy from the Ruhr Valley, with its heavy industries, and from the Saar which produces coal which Italy needs.

Bombed 31 Times.

By British count, Mannheim has been bombed thirty-one times since the war started. Aside from its importance in Axis communication, the city factories make submarine engines and provide other finished products needed by warring Germany.

Still another motive in the Mannheim attack, it is believed, is the British wish to give successive regions of Germany a taste of heavy raiding something like the Nazi air force has been giving to various sections of England.

The Air Ministry said that four large new fires were started in Mannheim, "where smoke from fires of previous raids" still could be seen.

"At Milan," a communique said, "a large area was seen to be blazing furiously."

The submarine base at Lorient, in Nazi-occupied France, also was attacked, the Ministry said.

The British lost no planes in the night's raiding.

London Night Raids Resumed.

Londoners heard air raid sirens shrilling early this evening for the first time in three nights. Tuesday and Wednesday nights were quiet.

Officials had noted, just before the warning sounded, that this was the third consecutive day in which virtually no bombs fell on Britain. Immediately after the alarms sounded, gunfire was heard in the outskirts of the capital.

The warning ended a quiet period of about sixty-eight hours, the longest since the intensive Nazi raids started in September.

The all-clear signal in London sounded about two and one-half hours later.

An East Anglican town also reported that Nazi planes were overhead.

The Ministry of Information said that a German bomber had been shot down off the southwest coast this morning by British fighting planes.

Three German warplanes attacked a convoy off England's southeast coast today but watchers along the seaside cliffs reported that the Nazi bombs fell harmlessly into the water.

Reports One Killed in Milan.

ROME, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command acknowledged today that British planes last night again bombed cities in northern Italy, causing damage at Milan and Genoa and near Vercelli.

One person was reported killed and several were injured in Milan, it was stated.

Vercelli is about forty miles southwest of Milan.

Nazis Admit Bombing.

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that British planes dropped a number of bombs in southwestern Germany last night, but caused "only restricted damage." One civilian was killed, the communique declared.

It was also stated that because of poor weather conditions the German air force was restricted mainly to armed reconnaissance flights yesterday.

A merchantman in the English Channel was directly hit in the engine-room and severely damaged, while another ship was hit forward by a bomb of heavy caliber, the communique said. The High Command did not claim the sinking of either vessel, however, though it said that the crew of one took to their boats.

DNB, the German official news agency, reported that British planes bombed Le Verdon, the French port near Bordeaux, on Monday night, and that several French civilians were killed. It said that no military objectives were damaged, but that several private dwellings were hit.

Planes Over Switzerland.

BERNE, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Swiss High Command today reported a new violation of Swiss territory by foreign airplanes which "crossed the Juras in a southeasterly direction"—the route frequently followed in the past by British flyers raiding Italy.

BRITISH UNEASY DESPITE LETUP IN BOMB RAIDS

Fear Nazis Are Storing Air Power For Pre-Invasion Blow At Ports

Quiet Over London And Midlands Broken By Light Forays

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 19—Amid sporadic and light air raids tonight Britain's military chiefs prepared to resist a German invasion attempt they believe might come from a half dozen points.

The recent lull in bombing, partly attributable to unfavorable weather, has not lessened anxiety of military circles who point out that one night of "Coventry" raids at a half dozen small ports like Brighton and Torquay on the Channel could so disorganize them that they would be open to the landing of troops.

"Suppose," they say, "Coventry had been a seaport, what would have happened if Germany had invaded that port the following dawn?"

New Technique Cited

It is the consensus in air circles that Germany's technique now is to husband her air forces for obliterating blows against single o[bjectives].

Because she still ha[s] [many] planes—latest estimates here o[f] [her] plane production is 2,000 a [month], military circles believe she must strike quickly before American help begins to balance the present disparity in air forces.

The quiet over London and the Midlands was broken tonight by the return of raiders who were met by terrific anti-aircraft barrages.

All-Clear Sounds

The capital's "all-clear" sounded by 9.30 P. M. after flares, futile in the heavy fog, and a few bombs were dropped in one section of the city. The grounds of a nurses' home were reported hit but no casualties resulted.

On the southeast coast, incendiaries dropped by about a dozen planes flying in thick weather caused some fires. These were quickly put out, it was said.

Liverpool and towns in west and northwest England also reported raiders, but no bombing.

Basis For Anxiety

The forays reminded the public, jubilant over victories of the British forces in Africa, that the United Kingdom itself remained under fire.

To those who scoff at militarists' anxiety that an invasion may be attempted any time in the next two months, a responsible source asserted: Africa is only a sideline to Germany.

Britain is the keystone of resistance to the Axis. Let the swastika fly over Buckingham Palace and resistance to the Axis in Greece, Africa and the occupied countries will collapse.

Germany cannot afford to allow Britain to rearm at her leisure with American aid. If the Nazis invade now and are repulsed, Britain still would lack resources for a counter-blow on the Continent, but if Germany waits until May and is thrown back Britain could hurl the weight of a greatly increased air force into an offensive across the Channel.

Time Britain's Ally

Time, this source pointed out, thus has returned as an ally of Britain. Two other factors declared to be indispensable are good weather and complete local control of the air.

The Nazis would need at least seventy-two hours of clear weather and a calm Channel to land any sizable force.

On the other side of the picture, the British have progressed far since last June when the inadequacy of their army was pitiful. The army has been reequipped and tested in the tactics that won the battle of France for Germany.

Other considerations are the inability of Germany to land sizable tanks in any great number by sea or air; the staggering problem of supplies, and Britain's control of the sea to the East.

leave
Blank

30.24-6499

30.24-6499

Italian Submarines Reported Ordered To Sink Spanish Ships

Instructions Declared Found By British On Fascist Submersible—London Releases Photostatic Copy

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 19—The Admiralty declared tonight that a document found by British seamen in an Italian submarine instructed Italian submarine commanders to attack "certain Spanish merchant ships without warning."

The Admiralty released what it described as a photograph of the original document to the press. It was addressed to the commandant of an Italian submarine group.

The purported order was signed by Mario Falangola, vice-admiral commanding submarines, and the Admiralty offered the following translation:

"Inform the units under your command that ships flying the Spanish flag belonging to the Ybarra and the Pinillos shipping companies leaving or coming from Casablanca (Morocco) and sailing toward Lisbon must be attacked without warning.

"The steamers of the Ybarra company have a black funnel with the letters 'A' and 'V' interlaced in white. The house flag is blue and bears the same monogram in white.

"The Pinillos company has not any particular markings. It appears to own the ships S[illegible] Ario, Celta of 2,500, 800 and 1,200 tons, respectively."

U. S. Hailed as British War Ally

London Newspapers Use Phrase In Praising Proposal to Lend Armaments.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—News of the arms speedup in America, and of President Roosevelt's proposal to lend aid to Britain, crowded the front pages of the London newspapers today, and some sections of the press described the United States as a full-fledged ally in the war against Germany and Italy.

Writers acclaimed the President's proposals as having wiped out Britain's war-debt default and her current credit dilemma.

"America is our ally in the struggle," the Daily Sketch proclaimed while deploring the necessity of such expedients as arms loans, and asserting that they arose from "the fiction that America is not in the war as much as we."

"America is as much a belligerent as Britain—the only difference being that we are in the front line," this paper declared.

Calls Roosevelt a Genius.

The Daily Mail assured its readers that Secretary of State Hull and William S. Knudsen of the National Defense Advisory Committee had, by their declarations, finally shocked Americans out of the slumber in which they "tried to have their guns and candy, too," by maintaining the production of peacetime production.

"But America isn't living in peacetime," wrote Don Iddon, the Mail's New York correspondent. "She is the non-belligerent ally of Great Britain. She is Britain's supply base and plane and ship provider.

"It isn't a role that can be filled if all old hours and old wages are not to be given up."

The London Times declared that "no one on this side of the Atlantic imagined the United States would let us lose the war by withholding, over any question of dollars, such arms as she was able to supply."

The News Chronicle declared that President Roosevelt's arms lease proposal was a stroke of political genius, in which he showed "the logic and genius that make him the practical leader of the world democracy."

Called No Longer Neutral.

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Official Germany remained silent today in regard to President Roosevelt's plan for aiding Britain, but it was evident that some reaction would not be delayed long.

Authorized spokesmen said they saw "progressive development in a certain direction" (obviously meaning increased aid by the United States to Britain), "but when and in what form the German press will take up this whole tendency, cannot be forecast at present."

"The time may come when we must express our opinion," they added, however.

Privately and unofficially, one hears this sort of comment from persons usually in the know: "The American President's proposal may be technically within the neutrality act, but obviously it is no longer neutral."

Another comment often heard is: "How come that Mr. Roosevelt claims England defends the United States? Who has been violating the American neutrality by belligerent acts within the Pan-American safety zone by seizing mail and other acts? What evidence has Mr. Roosevelt that Germany is threatening the United States?"

It seems safe to predict that German-inspired comment, once its publication is decided upon, will be along those lines.

2 British Ships Reported Bombed by Nazi Planes

Berlin Presumes One Sunk; Southwest Reich Raided

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (AP).—German bombers scored hits on two merchantmen of about 3,000 tons each in operations against the British yesterday, authoritative sources said today, with one of the vessels presumed sunk and the other badly damaged.

The one believed sunk was struck amidships, it was said, while the other was badly damaged forward and forced to halt.

Slight British air action over southwestern Germany was reported. There were no details, although the high command in its daily communique said one civilian was killed.

The high command also announced the bombing of the two merchantmen but failed to report the sinking of either, though it said the crew of one took to boats.

Of Germany's air war on the British Isles the communique merely said: "Because of poor weather conditions the German air force yesterday carried out mainly armed reconnaissance flights."

Nazis and British Plan Prisoners' Relief Ship

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (AP).—Authorized sources announced today that negotiations are under way through the German and British Red Cross to have a ship travel between England and France or Portugal to expedite delivery of prisoners' mail and possibly exchange seriously wounded prisoners.

Under the plan, both sides would recognize the ship and assure its safe travel.

Reich Lifts Dancing Ban For the Holiday Season

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 19 — Germany, which forbids dancing when war calls for the exertion of the nation's fullest energies, today lifted the ban that has been in effect since the drive into the Low Countries and France last Spring.

Germans may dance every day between Christmas and New Year's and three times a week otherwise.

On New Year's Eve, however, Berlin's night spots must close at 11 P. M., the usual hour.

British Given Mobile Canteens

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—Food Minister Lord Woolton accepted today part of a fleet of 100 mobile canteens presented by the American Allied Relief Fund.

"We defeat the enemy as much by maintaining our health and morale through good and suitable food provided at the right time as we do by victory in the air, on the sea or on the battlefield," he said.

Galway And Sligo Put Under Military Control

Special Irish Coastal Defense Measures In Operation Since Fall Of France

Dublin, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Defense Ministry today placed the ports of Galway and Sligo under military control, a further step in the prepared-ness policy.

Since July the ports of Dublin, Cork, Kingstown, Bantry Bay and Lough Swilly have been under total military direction. Special coastal defense measures have been in operation since the fall of France.

Bread Subsidy Set Up in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Government announced today the establishment of a bread subsidy, effective for three months beginning December 1, which it estimated would cost £750,000 (about $3,000,000.)

The subsidy will permit bakers to sell a four-pound loaf for about 17 cents, the Food Ministry said.

PROF. CATLIN SAFE

Additional Western Prince Survivors Listed.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—George Edward Catlin, who directed the Rockefeller Foundation's investigation of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1926, was among the survivors of the British liner Western Prince, it was announced today.

The Western Prince was torpedoed on Saturday with a loss of eighteen lives and Mr. and Mrs. John Allen of Norfolk, Va., were among those lost, the Furness-Withy Steamship Company announced today.

Four other passengers lost were given as Gordon Scott, financial adviser to the Canadian Munitions Ministry, and Mrs. D. Sproule, Mrs. Eric J. W. Broughton and Mrs. Frank E. Bougall, addresses unknown.

Prof. George Edward Gordon Catlin was born in Liverpool in 1896, and was educated at New College, Oxford, and at Cornell University, where he took his doctorate in philosophy. He came to the United States in 1923 to teach politics at Cornell, where he attained the rank of professor in 1928.

In 1925 he married Vera Brittain, the author, whose works include "Testament of Youth." They have a son and daughter.

The rescue of Sir Cecil Thomas Carr and Lady Carr, also passengers on the Western Prince, was announced today by Prof. Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University. A cable received told of their rescue and arrival in Glasgow.

GREEK FORCES DRIVE ITALIANS FROM PALERMO

Two Other Towns Under Fire As Athenians Push Coastal Advance

Papagos Calls On Men To Fight Until Foe Is "Thrown Into Sea"

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 19—A Government spokesman announced tonight that the Italians had abandoned Palermo Bay, on which Porto Palermo is situated, in retreating toward Chimara.

The Fascist-held town of Klisura was under fire, he added, and the Italians also were pushed back to the outskirts of Tepelini.

During the night, Gen. Alexander Papagos, Greek commander in chief, told his army in a general order that a large part of the Italian forces had been "almost disbanded and demoralized," and appealed to the Greeks to persist until they "throw the enemy into the sea."

"All Greece Is Proud"

Referring to his first general order exhorting Greeks at the outset of the war to fight with "stubbornness and unlimited endurance," General Papagos said:

"This you have done throughout. All Greece is proud and the whole world is following with admiration your victory.

"Neither sacrifices nor privations nor pain nor even winter prevented us from repelling the invader, overthrowing him from strong positions and facing him fearlessly and relentlessly.

"Your blows placed him in a very difficult position. A large part of his forces are almost disbanded and without morale. . . . Our enemy is shaken on front before you and in Africa before the English and he is shaken internally. Winter is accelerating his disintegration.

"Throw Him Into Sea"

"Persist in your efforts that we may crush him completely and throw him into the sea.

"Victory will then be ours, the best victory in our history and it will be due to you."

The Greek command's nightly communique reported that over the whole fighting area an aggregate of more than 600 prisoners had been taken.

It said:

"Fighting continued successfully. The enemy, despite stiff resistance, was dislodged by bayonets from his positions, leaving in our hands more than 600 prisoners and a large number of automatic weapons and other materials.

Hospitals Attacked

"The activity of enemy aviation was directed today even against hospital installations despite conspicuous Red Cross signs. Our aviation was active on military objectives."

The spokesman said that at one point along the central front, two officers and sixty men were captured and at another in the north one officer and 150 men were seized.

In some areas where they had constructed artillery emplacements, the Italians offered energetic resistance, the spokesman said. He remarked that in some sections the snow was four to five feet deep.

"Despite these difficult conditions," he continued, "reports which we are receiving say our army is maintaining the initiative and that its morale remains high beyond praise."

Italian counter-attacks failed, the spokesman added, despite the arrival of fresh troops even during the operations.

Enemy Losses Laid To Cold

"Our advance is being pursued despite enemy defense of snow covered positions."

Italian losses were described as extremely heavy, partly because of the severe cold.

"Villages we captured in heights surrounding Klisura were full of Italian dead."

More to the north, the spokesman claimed a small Greek patrol captured an Italian detachment number 151 men, ten times the size of the capturing force.

Nazis Reported Flying Italians Over Adriatic

Struga, Yugoslavia, (at the Albanian frontier), Dec. 19 (AP)—Military sources reported tonight that fleets of German-piloted Junkers air transports were ferrying Italian reinforcements across the Adriatic to the Albanian battlefront as Germany's aid to her hard-pressed ally.

Concurrently, Greek forces, fighting in cold so fierce that hundreds of their Fascist foemen were reported frozen to death, were said by front dispatches to have forced Italian withdrawal from the strategic Albanian towns of Klisura, Tepeleni and Palermo.

Follow Usual Tactics

The same advices said, however, that the Greeks followed their customary tactics of delaying occupation until dominating heights near-by had been mopped up, lest the Italian rearguard entrap them.

The assignment of German transports to carry troops to Albania—if true—would represent an application of the now familiar *Blitzkrieg* technique of troop movement, worked so successfully in Poland, Denmark, Norway and the Low Countries.

[A Swiss newspaper, *Le Democrat*, of Delemont, reported "from a good source at Zurich" that commercial freight and civilian passenger traffic had been suspended on the Brenner railway line, which connects Germany and Italy, to permit passage of German divisions en route to Italy.]

Providing Only Planes

The report of Junkers transports in Italy's service indicated that Germany was providing only the planes and the pilots. These were said to have gone to Italy in response to urgent pleas from Premier Mussolini. Italian Alpini made up the bulk of the air-borne reinforcements, it was understood.

Military sources said that each Junkers carried twenty fully-equipped men on the short hop across the Adriatic to near the battle lines and that each could cross several times a day.

In the Norwegian campaign, under similar weather and terrain conditions, the Nazi transports utilized frozen lakes for landing fields.

Only 2 Good Ports Left

The Greek drive has left only Valona and Durazzo as ports capable of handling large-scale, sea-borne reinforcements for the battered Fascists.

Valona and Durazzo frequently are bombed by the British Royal Air Force in cooperation with the Greeks.

On Albania's peaks the temperature ranged as low as twenty-two below zero. Greek sentries were ordered changed every half hour to keep them from freezing to death.

The Greeks, like other modern soldiers engaged in war against the white background of snow, wore sheets for camouflage.

Advance Continues

"Despite bad weather," said one front dispatch, "Greek columns are continuing their advance, especially in the central sector where, after heavy artillery fire, they reached Klisura.

"The Italians abandoned their positions, where they had been fighting for three days, and left in the hands of the Greek troops abundant war material and quite a few prisoners."

But at Klisura as well as at Tepeleni the Greeks refrained from entering the reportedly abandoned towns. Instead, Greek army chieftains massed their heavy artillery and poured shells over the towns into hastily entrenched Italian positions in the background hills.

Drive Across Ridges

Greek infantrymen moved over ridges on either side of the valleys in which Tepeleni and Klisura are situated and were reported converging slowly on the Italian positions under cover of intense barrages.

Tepeleni and Klisura are on the middle of the front which, roughly, runs one hundred miles from the southwest, on the Adriatic coast, to the northeast, along the Yugoslav border.

On the coastal extreme of the line, the Greeks were said to be driving a long wedge northward and to the east of Palermo, flanking Chimara, intending ultimately to swing left to the coast, cutting off thousands of Italians reported streaming northward after enduring terrific shelling in the Palermo area.

Raid "Most Successful"

Athens dispatches quoted the British Royal Air Force account of a "most successful" raid yesterday on Valona, in the path of the Greek coastal drive, which, despite a twenty-minute air battle with Italian fighters, resulted in hits on the seaplane base, docks and warehouses.

One Italian plane was believed to have been downed and one British plane made a forced landing on its return flight.

From the northeastern extreme of the Albanian front there were no new reports.

Shelled by Warships.

ROME, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Reporting on the Italo-Greek war along the Albanian front, the Italian High Command said today that Italian warships shelled the Greek gun emplacements in the Lukova zone, north of Porto Edda, while Fascist planes bombed Greek troop concentrations in the vicinity of Argyrokastron, Morgoni and Kolonia.

Artillery activity was reported on the north Albanian battlefront.

Meanwhile today Stefani, the official Italian news agency, scoffed at British claims that Rhodes and other Italian Islands in the east Mediterranean were in difficulties as a result of a blockade carried on from bases on Greek islands. The agency said that with the help of food rationing the islands would be able to carry on for a long time independently.

As an indication that there was no serious food shortage, Stefani declared that the Italians had been feeding about 516 shipwrecked Jewish refugees on one of the Dodecanese Islands for the past three months. Several hundred Greeks interned in the Dodecanese were also said to be receiving regular, normal meals.

BRITISH BRING UP NEW TROOPS TO TAKE BARDIA

Fascist Wing There Declared Facing Quick Capture Or Annihilation

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 19—The British brought up new troops before Bardia today for a last heavy blow in that Libyan sector, and declared officially that the rear wing of the Italian army entrapped there was facing imminent capture or annihilation.

The road of Fascist exit to the west toward the important base of Tobruk—the next objective of the desert offensive and lying eighty miles west of the Egyptian frontier—was under intermittent bomb fire, and in the Mediterranean the guns of the British fleet commanded the route of retreat.

The Italian position in the whole area was termed "precarious" by the British command.

2 Divisions May Be Cut Off

How many Italians were cut off about Bardia was not stated officially, save that their forces were described in a British communique as "numerically superior" to the lengthening columns which had boxed them in, and were believed by some to be perhaps two divisions.

Lengthening, too, was the British list of Italian captives. Those sorted, counted and in hand as permanent prisoners of war numbered 31,546, said General Headquarters here, and to this number will be added the "several thousand" still being brought forth from the battle areas. Total British losses—killed, wounded and missing—were officially put at less than 1,000.

Flight To Tobruk Thins Out

Royal Air Force reports indicated that the earlier heavy Italian flight observed toward Tobruk had thinned out. There were some indications that a gradual retreat from Tobruk, similar to that from Bardia, was the Italian plan. A withdrawal toward Derna, 175 miles within Libya, had been reported by British pilots earlier in the week.

Inside and about the perimeter of Bardia heavy fighting went on during the day. The Fascists were known to have plentiful supplies and British military sources suggested that the operation might require some time, although they expressed no doubt about the ultimate issue.

In the vanguard of troops surrounding the town were a contingent of "Free French" forces and detachments of Australians.

R. A. F. Bombs Airdromes

The Royal Air Force backed up the land-and-sea assault upon Bardia by bombing Italian airdromes to the rear of it protecting the British troops moving steadily across the Libyan plateau to the attack.

These operations included one of the heaviest raids of the war in the western desert. The airdrome at Benina was the target—the largest in Libya save at nearby Bengasi. It houses many Italian planes kept in reserve and at least eighteen of these were destroyed by "tons" of bombs, the British announced. They attacked in waves and as the last lot left practically the whole airdrome was declared ablaze.

On other African fronts, new British harassing activity was reported. British patrols operating from the Sudan frontier were declared to have inflicted "a number" of casualties in raids in areas facing Italian Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Sudan Posts Are Bombed

ROME, Dec. 19 (AP)—In raids in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Italians said today, Fascist planes bombed the station and air field at Gedaref, where large fires were said to have been started; the flying field at Roseires and Port Sudan. During an air battle over Port Sudan one British plane was said to have been shot down.

EDEN HAILS AFRICAN VICTORY

Tells of Small British Losses in Wavell's 'Brilliant' Stroke

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Anthony Eden, Secretary for War, announced today that up to Dec. 16 British forces in the Western Desert had taken 30,000 Italian prisoners, "at a conservative estimate," against the loss of only 1,000 British troops—killed, wounded and missing. He made his announcement at a luncheon.

Lord Croft, parliamentary secretary in the War Office, told the House of Lords that British casualties in Egypt and Libya up to Dec. 16 were seventy-two killed and 738 wounded.

Mr. Eden said that the casualty figures were for "all imperial forces engaged." Speaking of the British campaign, he asserted that "there can be few parallels for such an achievement in the whole history of war."

Mr. Eden declared the "recent brilliant victory" by General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Britain's commander in the Middle East, was a "simple lesson" that, "given equipment and training, there are no troops anywhere in the world superior to those of the British Commonwealth."

The war secretary made an inspection tour of General Wavell's command a few weeks before the drive began.

BRITISH CUT OFF ITALIAN TROOPS IN BARDIA TRAP

Royal Air Force Heavily Bombs Road Leading West to Tobruk.

ATTACK ON THAT PORT NEXT

Cairo Reports 31,566 Prisoners Taken in Libyan Drive—18 Planes Destroyed.

CAIRO, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Italian rearguard forces left to defend Bardia, Libya's principal base in the frontier region, have been trapped and their sole way of escape to Tobruk is under aerial bombardment, British war communiques declared tonight.

"Advanced elements of our troops which have successfully contained numerically superior enemy forces in Bardia are being steadily re-enforced and the position of the remnants of the beaten Italian Army in that area can now be regarded as precarious," said a British General Headquarters communique.

The Royal Air Force, recounting raids and reconnaissance which took British planes over the western desert battle zone and also over the frontiers with Italian East Africa, reported:

"The Bardia-Tobruk Road was also bombed but little movement was seen."

In Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Linked with aerial operations against Italian-occupied Ethiopia and Eritrea were British land patrol operations.

"On the Sudan frontier our patrols were again active in the Kassala and Gallabat areas (facing Eritrea and Ethiopia, respectively), inflicting a number of casualties on the enemy," said the GHQ communique.

General headquarters said that 31,546 Italian prisoners, including 1,626 officers, had been counted already as the haul of the Libyan offensive and that several thousand more were being removed from battle areas.

Bardia, less than ten air line miles northwest of the junction of the Libyan-Egyptian frontiers, was an important Italian supply base and port. The normal population is 2,370.

The R. A. F. fanned wide in its offensive.

It made a "wave" attack two nights ago on Benina airdrome which its communique described as "one of the heaviest raids of the war in the western desert," destroying eighteen Italian planes and firing the airdrome.

A Rhodesian squadron raided Italian flying fields and troops in the Metemma area of the Ethiopian-Sudan borderland, while others struck at Jebel Serpbatib, in the Sudan-Eritrea region.

Earlier today it was stated that the British land, sea and air forces had joined in a concerted drive to pinch off Bardia and throw open the way for an attack upon Tobruk, toward which the battered Italian Army was then reported to be retreating under harassing fire.

With the fall of Bardia apparently imminent, there were indications that the Italians were also making preparations to abandon Tobruk, which is seventy miles to the west.

The British said that their reconnaissance planes had observed troop movements in the direction of Derna on the seacoast, eighty miles to the west of Tobruk.

How many Italian troops still lay within the net the British were attempting to tighten around Bardia was not known here for certain. The normal garrison, however, was said to be one division, and it was believed that this number had been augmented by remnants of the forces driven out of Sidi Barrani and Salum.

No Sign of British Slackening.

Although the advance British forces are now operating 150 miles from their nearest railhead at Matruh, Egypt, there was no indication of any slackening of the westward drive launched by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell ten days ago. Heavy rains were said to have handicapped but not halted the British mechanized units, and the Royal Air Force was said to be playing a major role in the advance despite adverse weather.

[At London today Prime Minister Churchill announced that in ten days' fighting in North Africa the British had suffered a total loss of fewer than 1,000 men killed, wounded and missing.]

Early this evening the Royal Air Force announced in a communique that at least eighteen Italian planes were destroyed in a raid on Benina Airdrome in the Libyan war theater on Tuesday night. The communique described the raid as one of the heaviest in the African cam-

30.24-6501

30.24-6501

paign.

The British were said to be putting to good use the great quantities of stores they captured in driving the Italians out of Egypt.

An Associated Press correspondent at the front said that British intelligence officers were surprised at the amount of material the Italians had carted into Egypt in preparation for their widely heralded drive toward the Suez Canal. The Italians' only serious shortage appeared to be in metals. Many of the troops had no steel helmets, and many of their fortifications had no barbed wire. The Italians also had little gasoline, for most of their vehicles operate on oil, which was a disappointment to the British.

Alexandria Raided.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Italian planes bombed the Alexandria area early today, but, according to the official announcement, there were no casualties or damage.

Alexandria is the site of a British naval base guarding the Suez Canal and the eastern Mediterranean.

Rome Admits Assault on Bardia.

ROME, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Fighting on the Libyan battlefront was reported by the Italian High Command today to be centered around the port of Bardia, where the Italians were said to have attacked a large concentration of British mechanized forces yesterday.

This reference constituted the first official acknowledgment here that the British westward drive had carried as far as Bardia.

The communique said that Italian planes had effectively bombed the British mechanized units in the battle there, but gave no other indication of how the fight was going.

In East Africa, the Italians said, their planes bombed numerous objectives, including the station and airfield at Ghedaref, where large fires were said to have been started; the flying field at Roseires and Port Sudan.

During an air battle which developed over Port Sudan one British plane was said to have been shot down. The Italians said they suffered no plane losses.

British planes were reported to have bombed Metemma and Avgheisa on the East African front without results.

120 Prisoners Taken in East.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Dec. 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—British headquarters announced today that patrols which were reported yesterday to have raided El Wak, in Italian Somaliland, had returned across the Kenya border with about 120 prisoners after setting fire to buildings and supply depots.

The British also brought back as booty thirteen small guns, two large cannon, two light machine-guns and a quantity of amunition, the bulletin said.

The Italiain dead were estimated at fifty. The British casualties were listed as two killed and twelve wounded.

British Claim Air Victory.

In a broadcast picked up at New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System, the British radio declared last night that British airmen had shot down or put out of action more than 100 Italian planes during the last seven days while probably losing no more than five craft themselves.

NAZIS DEMAND SHAKEUP IN VICHY REGIME

'Firm' Request For 'Radical' Change Reported Made To Petain

Laval's Political Foes Expected To Be Among Those Losing Jobs

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 19—Fernand de Brinon, representative of the French Government in German-occupied Paris, brought today to Marshal Henri Philippi Petain in Vichy what diplomatic sources here described as "firm" Nazi demands for "radical" changes in the Governments' personnel.

The Vichy Cabinet meeting decided during the day, these sources said, that certain Cabinet changes would be made to meet the German demands.

Laval's Foes Face Ouster

The ousted Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, they added, probably would not figure by name among the successors of those to be ousted.

However, those losing their posts are expected to include some known as Laval's political enemies.

Petain, it was said, would announce the changes in a broadcast speech to the nation, probably Saturday. Further Cabinet meetings are to be held tomorrow and Saturday.

Crisis "Coming To Head"

The British wireless, in a broadcast heard in New York by CBS, declared De Brinon's visit to Vichy indicated "the crisis started in Vichy by the ouster of Laval is rapidly coming to a head."

De Brinon, the broadcast continued, spent six hours conferring with the Cabinet which met at the home of Pierre-Etienne Flandin, successor to Laval as Foreign Minister.

"The diplomatic activities surrounding the release and eventual comeback of Laval are not yet an end," the broadcast added.

"According to the Berlin correspondent of the paper *La Suisse*, it is quite possible that Laval may return into the Government as Minister of Interior; that is to say, he will replace one of the ministers who, according to not-yet-confirmed rumors, has most violently opposed his comeback."

HEADS FRENCH LINE

Cangardel Made President Under Reorganization.

Vichy, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Henri Cangardel was appointed president of the French Line today under a reorganization directed by the Vichy Government.

Vice-Admiral de Penfentenyo de Kerverguin was made vice-president.

The French Line operated north Atlantic liners before the war ended its service.

M. Cangardel was made director-general of the French Line in 1931 after a distinguished career in maritime and Government affairs. He was in the French Navy for fifteen years and during the first world war was an officer of the Naval General Staff in Morocco. At the close of that war he became a director of the Tardieu commission and thereafter he was made Director of the Ministry of Merchant Marine.

On his arrival in the United States in October, 1931, he said that an era of closer commercial and financial co-operation between France and the United States was heralded by the visit of Pierre Laval, who then was Premier of France.

20-franc Bills Circulated in France

VICHY, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Bank of France announced today that a new twenty-franc bill has been put in circulation.

This is the third small-denomination banknote issued since the beginning of the war when five and ten-franc notes were put out.

Twenty francs is the equivalent of about 45 cents under the official French exchange rate.

The franc has not been quoted in the New York foreign exchange market since France's downfall.

Swiss Yule Celebration

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 19 (AP)—Generalissimo Henri Guisan announced today that Switzerland will not be blacked out Christmas Eve and expressed the hope that "our air space will not be violated."

The blackout will be resumed Christmas night.

2 CONDEMNED TO DIE

Dutch Citizens Are Accused of Cutting Military Wires.

AMSTERDAM (via Berlin), Dec. 19 (A. P.).—A military court today condemned two Dutch citizens to death on a conviction of sabotage. They were accused of cutting military communications wires.

The names of the condemned were not disclosed in the communique announcing the sentences. Execution was deferred pending decision on a plea for mercy.

Csaky's Condition Worse

Hungarian Minister, Victim of Food Poisoning, Taken to Clinic

BUDAPEST, Dec. 19 (AP).—The condition of Count Stephen Csaky, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, has become worse and he has been taken to a university clinic, it was stated semi-officially tonight.

He became ill of food poisoning on a recent return trip from Yugoslavia.

Finns Elect Ryti President

War-time Prime Minister Is Chosen to Take Place of Dr. Kallio.

HELSINKI, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Risto Ryti, acting President of Finland since last summer, was today elected President of the republic in succession to Kyosti Kallio, resigned, receiving 280 votes of an Electoral College total of 300.

Dr. Ryti, who was Prime Minister during the Russo-Finnish war of last winter, and who ranks among Europe's leading financiers, had exercised the functions of the presidency since Dr. Kallio became ill in the summer.

He was formally named acting President on November 29 when Dr. Kallio resigned on account of ill health.

Dr. Ryti, who is 51 years old, became Prime Minister on December 1, 1939, the day after the Russo-Finnish war began. He has been one of the strong men of the Finnish republic for almost twenty years, as head of the Bank of Finland, Minister of Finance, Prime Minister and then acting President.

Studied Law in London.

Appointed head of the Bank of Finland in 1923, he became a financial figure of international note, credited with stabilizing Finland's currency and establishing Finnish banks as among the most secure in the whole world.

He also is credited with being the man most responsible for the regular payments made by Finland on her war debt to the United States.

Dr. Ryti was born on February 3, 1889, was graduated from the Helsinki University Law School at the age of 20 and in 1914 continued his studies in London.

Out of Politics Ten Years.

After practicing law for several years he made his political debut as a Member of Parliament in 1919 and became the Minister of Finance two years later. He held that post until 1924.

He retired from Parliament in 1929 and turned his back on politics until, ten years later, he was called to the post of Prime Minister on the outbreak of the war with Russia.

In 1933 he had served as vice-chairman of the World Economic Conference in London.

Advice Heard from Moscow.

The Soviet press pointedly advised Finland on Tuesday to choose a President who "will guarantee normal friendly relations with neighboring countries and to avoid for Finland the ruinous path of adventures and experiments of any kind in foreign policy."

KYOSTI KALLIO, EX-PRESIDENT OF FINNS, DIES

Succumbs To Heart Attack At Helsinki Station In Arms Of Mannerheim

Death Comes Few Hours After Risto Ryti Had Been Elected

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Finland, Dec. 19—Kyosti Kallio, who broke his health in leading Finland's lost cause against the Russians in 1939, died tonight of a heart attack in the arms of the country's greatest military leader, Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, just as he was saying farewell to Helsinki and to public life.

A few hours beforehand, Risto Ryti had been elected his successor as President, and Kallio, ill and tired at 67, had been driven to the railway station with his wife through streets ringing with the cries of godspeed from tens of thousands. He was going home to the country.

On the platform a company of soldiers was drawn up in his honor.

He paced smartly to the end of the line in the last act of what Helsinki had planned as its good-by to him.

Caught By Mannerheim

He smiled, said "Good-by, thanks for everything." Then he gasped, thrust a hand to his breast and tottered.

Baron Mannerheim caught his sagging body.

Mrs. Kallio already was in the waiting train. A group of officers took in her husband's body and the crowd was hushed.

It had been a moving and exhausting day for Kallio. After the formalities of Ryti's election there had been a reception at the Presidential palace at which Kallio had appeared animated and happy at the prospect of quiet farm life.

Cheered Through Streets

It seemed that at least half of Helsinki's population of 330,000 stood on the streets to cheer the little caravan as Kallio rode to the station. Some held flaming torches; the bands played the "Port March," the Finnish national song, and that melody resounded in the railway station as Kallio died.

He had stood with a quiet firmness through all the crises that beset his land, and he suffered his first serious attack last August. Some months later, he returned to work, but on November 29 he resigned after it became clear that his health was permanently impaired.

Ryti, who became Prime Minister on December 1, 1939, was chosen to fill Kallio's unexpired term and now, by vote of 288 of the 300 cast in the electoral college, assumes a full term.

Stabilized Currency

He is 51. He is credited with stabilizing Finland's currency and establishing her banks as among the world's most secure during his Presidency of

the Bank of Finland and as Finance Minister.

He was largely responsible, too, for Finland's regular payments on her war debt to the United States.

Ryti tonight appointed as acting Premier Rudolf Valden, who was Minister of Defense and senior member of the Kallio Cabinet. Negotiations for formation of a new administration are to be started Friday.

Finnish historians liked to compare Kallio to Abraham Lincoln for "his plainness of character and natural intelligence."

Always a member of the Agrarian party, it was largely through his untiring efforts on behalf of his fellow farmers that he climbed through the political ranks to Cabinet member, Prime Minister and finally the Presidency.

Grateful To America

He was especially grateful to American relief and sympathy during the dark days of the war with Russia. He was a friend of former President Herbert Hoover of the United States and was keenly appreciative of the effort made by him to aid the Finnish people.

In the midst of the pressing problems of war, when funds were desperately needed, President Kallio insisted that the instalments of Finland's World War debt to the United States be paid.

His greatest interest was centered on his program for the farmers who were given new homes, to replace those wrecked in the war, and in aiding in the cultivation of new broken soil.

Preferred Farm To School

His father operated a small farm. He attended school at Oulu (Uleaborg) under the care of his aunt. But school work irked him and he went back to his father's farm, doing various chores.

His aunt, who was possessed of some means, helped him to buy land that started him on his way. Having attained popularity with the peasants through his organization of a juvenile society for farm youth, he was elected to Parliament in 1904.

He fought successfully against an act of conscription, decreed by the Czarist Russian Government and strongly advocated the right to vote for women. This right was granted in 1906.

He was active in 1906-07 in furthering Parliamentary reform which the Czar was compelled to grant because Russia was weakened after its unsuccessful war with Japan.

Organized Agrarian Party

A single chamber with representatives elected by equal, universal suffrage was the result, replacing the former system of estates, under which the nobles, the clergy, the townsmen and peasants were represented separately.

Between 1906 and 1917, he turned his attention to organizing a strong Agrarian party, gradually winning more freedom of action and equal rights before the law with landlords and tenants.

His political posts included that of agricultural secretary in cabinets between 1917 and 1922. In the latter year he formed his own government. This Cabinet lasted until 1925 when he became Minister of Communications. He was serving in his fourth Cabinet when he was elected President in 1936 for a six-year term. He held a parliamentary seat through all sessions from 1907 until his Presidential term started.

His wife, Mrs. Kaisa Kallio, profitably managed her husband's farm during the years he was in politics. She was dazed when he was elected President and at first announced that she would not live in the Presidential Palace, but eventually yielded and moved into the palace. She was held in este[illegible] for her quiet dignity.

Grew Publicly Rebukes Japan On U. S. Attitude to China

Tokio Foreign Minister's Address Brings Retort by Ambassador That Question Is One of American Rights.

TOKIO, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, pleaded with the United States today to stay out of the war lest the world face Armageddon, and then heard the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, take quick exception to his statement that the "fate of China is largely a question of sentiment to Americans."

The Ambassador made several points in remarks he delivered after listening attentively to Mr. Matsuoka's address before the America-Japanese Society at a farewell luncheon honoring Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Referring to Mr. Matsuoka's assertion, "The fate of China is largely a question of sentiment to Americans; to us it is a truly vital issue affecting the very existence of our empire," Mr. Grew declared:

"I think I must relieve the Minister of his misapprehension that the interest of Americans in China is largely sentimental."

Says U. S. Stands for Its Rights.

At another point in his speech the Foreign Minister said: "We believe we have a great mission as a civilizing and stabilizing force, and we stand for peace and order. We shut the door to none. Any nation that desires to take a hand in this task is welcome."

"I am glad to learn that in the Japanese program the door is to be shut nowhere and to none," Mr. Grew remarked, "and that this program envisages no conquest, no oppression, no exploitation. . . .

"The Foreign Minister knows that the American people stand for certain things, among which, on the one hand, are their obligations, and on the other, their rights."

The United States must consider not only "expressed intentions," Mr. Grew continued, but "facts and actions, too, regardless of the persuasive garb in which they may be dressed."

[It was before the America-Japanees Society that Mr. Drew delivered his famous "horse's mouth" speech on October 19, 1939, in which he bluntly declared that the American people "regard with growing seriousness the violation of, and interference with, American rights by the Japanese armed forces in China in disregard of treaties and agreements. . .." As he had just returned from a trip to the United States and a talk with President Roosevelt, he said his talk came straight from the horse's mouth.]

Admits Severe Strain.

Mr. Grew, presiding at the luncheon, introduced Mr. Matsuoka by saying that he believed that the Foreign Minister, from his intimate associations with the United States, "has the same sort of personal affection for our country as I have for Japan."

"I owe it to candor," Mr. Matsuoka said in his address, "to admit that relations between our two countries are severely strained."

He felt that the fundamental cause "is American misapprehension of Japan's aims and aspirations," he continued, adding:

"Contrary to impressions current in America and elsewhere, Japan is not waging an imperialistic war of greed and aggression in China. We are engaged in a moral crusade.

"Laugh or shrug your shoulders if you like, ladies and gentlemen, but I am sure that time will prove it.

Proclaims Aim Is Peace.

"We are not fighting for destruction, but construction, and endeavoring to initiate an era of enduring peace and prosperity based on justice, equality and mutuality in greater East Asia.

He said he felt that the world was "too wide politically, and too narrow economically," and suggested that "our political efforts had better be restricted only to those spheres in which we are vitally interested and not extended to other peoples' domains."

Japan, Mr. Matsuoka continued, had no desire to antagonize the United States or any nation, but had only one desire: "To be left alone, on the one hand, and on the other hand, to see the trouble in China and the war in Europe brought speedily to an end without adding more participants, particularly such a powerful one as America."

Mr. Matsuoka said that he feared that the entry of the United States into war would bring the world to "Armageddon that would end in the total destruction of our culture and civilization."

"I beseech my American friends to think twice, thrice, nay a thousand times, before they take the leap that may prove fatal to all humanity," he cried.

Nomura Also Pleads for Peace.

Admiral Nomura also expressed a desire for peace and for "drastically improving the relations between Japan and America which have deteriorated so much of late."

"The light has gone out in Europe, where nations have been thrown into the fearful vortex of a great war," he said. "Let us in Japan and America guard the peace of the Pacific, the only bright light of hope now left to mankind."

Admiral Nomura is slated to leave shortly for Manchoukuo, Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai and various army field headquarters in China to procure first-hand information on the current situation before taking up his new duties in Washington.

Matsuoka's reiteration of loyalty to the tripartite pact was emphasized by a Domei report that Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, ardent advocate of German-Japanese collaboration, would return to Berlin as Ambassador, replacing Saburo Kurusu.

NANKING DECREES BANK

New 'Central Reserve' Institution for China to Open Jan. 6

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Japanese-sponsored government at Nanking authorized today establishment of a "Central Reserve Bank," which Japanese sources here said would issue its own currency and "ultimately unify" regular Chinese currency and various Japanese issues. The institution will be inaugurated at Nanking on Jan. 6.

The announced purpose of the bank is to extend the authority of the Nanking government over currency throughout the areas it controls. Wang Ching-wei's Finance Minister, Chou Fu-hai, was named governor of the new bank.

Japanese took control Nov. 9 of the Central Bank of China, established almost a decade ago by the Chinese Government now stationed at Chungking. Dollars of the Chungking government have slightly declined in recent days because of the prospective establishment of the opposition bank.

Several announcements since early November of the projected Control Bank of the Nanking regime have all originated apparently in Japanese sources at Shanghai.

Japanese Naval Leaders Meet.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Conferences of Japanese naval leaders from various parts of China were reliably reported under way here today, principally to discuss the question of reopening the Yangtze River to foreign shipping as far as Nanking.

The conferences, it was said, are connected with the impending visit of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the New Japanese Ambassador to the United States, to the Yangtze area.

Two heavy cruisers, one from North and one from South China, in addition to a number of smaller warships arrived with high ranking officers.

It was said the success or failure of Admiral Nomura's efforts in Washington may be influenced considerably by these conferences, which also are considering the entire question of Japanese-American relations.

Army Against Reopening.

Informed persons said that older Japanese naval officers favor a partial reopening of the Yangtze both as a gesture of friendship for the United States and as a matter of the navy's honor, since Admiral Nomura himself promised the reopening last December. He was Foreign Minister at that time, but Japanese militarists refused to sanction the move.

This group was glad to believe that such a gesture would send the Admiral off to a favorable start in Washington and would tend to influence American public opinion against further economic moves affecting Japan.

However, young naval officers and all army commanders were said to be strongly opposed to any action which might be interpreted as appeasement on Japan's part.

American Missionaries.

Meanwhile today it was disclosed here that the Church of the Brethern Mission of American Baptists has closed its four missions and two hospitals in Shansi province becaues the missionaries feared for their own safety.

Japanese troops in the province reecntly executed thirteen Chinese Christian leaders of the mission and then shot several Chinese commissioners on charges that they aided Chinese Communist groups.

The Americans said they then decided to withdraw from the province where their missions were established in 1908 and have been operated almost continuously since.

leave

Blank

30.24-6503

30.24-6503

SHANGHAI, FIRST ADD BAPTISTS MISSION X X X CONTINUOUSLY SINCE.

MISSIONARIES WHO HAVE ARRIVED HERE INCLUDE:

REV.ERNEST M.WAMPLER AND REV.MINOR MYERS, OF BRIDGEWATER, VA; MISS LAURA SHOCK, OF HUNTINGTON, IND.; MISS HAZEL ROTHROCK, TONASKETT, WASH; W.HARLAN SMITH, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; DR.C.L. CUNNINGHAM, LAVERNE,CALIF., AND L.H.CRUMPACKER, MCPHERSON,KAS.

SEVERAL OF THEM SAID THEY EXPECTED TO CONTINUE THEIR WORK IN "FREE CHINA," PROVINCES WHICH ARE NOT UNDER JAPANESE DOMINATION. ONLY A FEW AMERICAN BOARD MISSIONARIES, SCANDINAVIANS AND ITALIAN CATHOLICS REMAIN IN THE PROVINCE. THE AMERICANS' TRIP HERE WAS WITHOUT INCIDENT, THEY SAID.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHURCH OF BRETHREN MISSION ARE AT ELGIN,ILL.

DN646AES

BANGKOK, THAILAND, DEC. 19-(AP)-THAI WARPLANES MADE DAWN ATTACKS TODAY ON SEVEN POINTS IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, A COMMUNIQUE SAID, CARRYING "REPRISAL" BOMBINGS DEEPER INTO FRENCH TERRITORY THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE LONG-STANDING BORDER DISPUTE ENTERED THE STAGE OF INTERMITTENT HOSTILITIES IN MID-OCTOBER.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID BESIDES BOMBING VIENTIANE, CAPITAL OF LAOS STATE, AND TWO OTHER MEKONG RIVER BORDER POINTS, THE PLANES RAIDED MUANGSENG, AN ANNAM PROTECTORATE TOWN 85 MILES INSIDE THE FRENCH BORDER AND ONLY 160 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HANOI, AND ALSO THREE OTHER POINTS AT LEAST 60 MILES INSIDE INDO-CHINA.

THE COMMUNIQUE INDICATED TODAY'S RAIDS WERE IN RETALIATION FOR THREE ALLEGED AERIAL VIOLATIONS OF THE THAI FRONTIER LAST SUNDAY WHEN BANGKOK OFFICIALLY REPORTED THE FRENCH DROPPED MORE THAN A SCORE OF BOMBS.

TA119PES

AP4

HONGKONG, DEC. 19-(AP)-THE COLONIAL SECRETARY IN LONDON HAS REJECTED A PETITION OF HONGKONG BRITONS REQUESTING THAT THEIR WIVES, SENT TO AUSTRALIA LAST JULY, BE PERMITTED TO RETURN.

LORD LLOYD, IN A TELEGRAM MADE PUBLIC TODAY, REMINDED THE PETITIONERS OF "NOT ONLY THE SACRIFICES BUT THE HOURLY RISKS THAT ARE BEING CHEERFULLY ACCEPTED DAY BY DAY BY EVERY INDIVIDUAL IN OUR CITIES HERE, TO SAXY NOTHING OF OUR SAILORS, AIRMEN AND SOLDIERS.

"THESE OBVIOUSLY ARE OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO THE SMALLER SACRIFICES COMPLAINED OF BY THE PETITIONERS."

JH501AES

U. S. S. Tuscaloosa To Take Admiral Leahy To Lisbon

From Portugal "I May Walk Or Ride A Mule," Says New Ambassador To France

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 19—The United States cruiser Tuscaloosa, on which President Roosevelt made his recent Caribbean cruise, was assigned by the Chief Executive today to the mission of carrying Admiral William D. Leahy part of the way to his new post as Ambassador to France.

The cruiser will leave Norfolk, Va., next Monday with Admiral and Mrs. Leahy as the only passengers, taking them to Lisbon, Portugal. The ship then will return directly to Norfolk, officials said.

Confers With President

Admiral Leahy made the announcement of the cruiser assignment as he left the White House after conferring with the President on his new duties in France, now in the midst of political confusion over the ouster of Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

The cruiser was put at his disposal, the admiral said, because it was desired that he reach his post as soon as possible and he could not have left on an American merchant ship until a week later.

He said it had no particular significance except that the President "thought it was a good idea" and would speed up his arrival in France.

Good-Will Gesture

In informed quarters, however, it was indicated that the President chose this method of showing the importance he attached to Leahy's mission in France and of making a personal "good-will" gesture to Marshal Petain, head of the Vichy Government.

It was recalled that before Leahy's appointment the President offered the Vichy post to Gen. John J. Pershing, a World War associate and personal friend of Marshal Petain. General Pershing was forced to decline the offer because of his health.

May "Ride A Mule"

Leahy, who succeeds William C. Bullitt, did not say how he would complete the trip from Lisbon, although he might travel by train or automobile.

"I may walk or ride a mule," he

said.

Lisbon is the most accessible point to which the cruiser could take him without entering the European combat zone. While the admiral might have gone by transatlantic clipper to Lisbon, it was understood that he planned to take a large amount of luggage and also that both he and Mrs. Leahy preferred to travel by ship.

"I'm not unaccustomed to traveling on navy ships, you know," the admiral remarked.

Windsor Signs Measure Involving U. S. Base Site

Duke And Duchess Move Into Renovated Government House At Nassau

Nassau, Bahamas, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, resuming his duties as Bahamian Governor after returning from Miami, tonight signed a bill authorizing the purchase of land on Mayaguana Island for transfer to the United States as a defense base site.

The Duchess, who underwent a dental operation during the Windsors' United States visit, did not attend the legislative session. The Duke explained her physician told her to rest.

They moved into the official residence, renovated Government House, for the first time today.

Italian Part In War Important, Nazis Say

German Radio Says Troops And Ships Have Been Kept Occupied In Mediterranean

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The German radio, in a broadcast picked up tonigh by NBC, commented that British belittlement of Italy was misleading, because Italy's participation in the war as a whole was of great strategic importance.

"The Italian troops ever since the outbreak of the war have kept millions of French and British troops in Europe and Africa occupied and aloof," the German broadcast stated.

"Another important factor in the present situation is that Britain has sent her last crack divisions, the magnificent Colonial troops, to the battlefield near the Nile, and the greater part of Britain's modern warships are concentrated or, as Russian experts express it, locked up in the eastern half of the Mediterranean."

Nazis Say Liner 'Went On Fire'

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The German radio reported today the 19,118-ton British passenger liner Arundel Castle "suddenly went on fire" a mile from Barvun Reef, off the coast of New South Wales, and was abandoned by passengers and crew. The broadcast said the ship "must be considered a total loss."

Nazis Deny U. S. Plan To Shift Columbus Crew

Embassy In Washington Says Negotiations On Question Are Still In Progress

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The German Embassy tonight denied arrangements had been made with American authorities to transfer 300 sailors from the scuttled German liner Columbus from Angel Island in San Francisco Bay to an abandoned CCC camp near Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

The Embassy statement said negotiations on the question were still in progress with the State Department and no final decision had been reached. The State Department confirmed this although yesterday other United States officials said the transfer had been decided upon.

The Embassy also denied the sailors had engaged in Nazi propaganda and asserted "the attitude and discipline of the crew have at all times been characterized as exemplary by both Federal and local authorities."

Simon Lake Suggests 100 Cargo Submarines To Run Nazi Blockade

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Simon Lake, veteran designer of submarines, said today that a fleet of one hundred cargo submarines could land 9,000,000 tons of goods in England each year—and foil the German U-boat raiders.

Nine million tons, he said, was "just twice as much as all the supplies shipped from the United States to the British Isles in 1938."

Cuban Senate Opposes Foreign Propaganda

Votes For Ouster Of Diplomats Or Consuls Engaging In Anti-Democratic Activities

Havana, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Cuban Senate in a secret meeting tonight voted to ask the Government to declare persona non-grata any foreign diplomatic and consular representatives engaged in anti-democratic propaganda in Cuba.

The action followed debate on a resolution by Senator Agustin Cruz, in which he demanded that Genaro Riestra, new Spanish Consul General here, be declared persona non-grata for anti-democratic activities in Cuba and Mexico.

It is understood that a petition to have Consul Riestra removed will be submitted to the Minister of State.

WHITE HOUSE DINES CROWN PRINCESS

Juliana Of Netherlands Is Guest Of Honor At Brilliant Affair

People Prominent In National Affairs Break Bread With Two Royal Refugees

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 19—People prominent in finance, diplomacy, the professions and national defense broke bread tonight with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and two Crown Princesses, both royal refugees in the New World.

A brilliant dinner was given at the White House in honor of Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who is on her first visit to the United States. With her two children, Juliana came here from Canada, where she has been living.

Living In Maryland

Heading the guest list was Crown Princess Martha of Norway. Also a refugee from the German invasion of her country, Martha, with her two children, is staying at an estate near Bethesda, Md.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the World War President, led the list of American guests, who included:

SECRETARY HULL and MRS. HULL.
R. HENRY NORWEB, United States Ambassador to Peru.
WILLIAM C. BULLITT, formerly Ambassador to France.
GEORGE A. GORDON, Minister to the Netherlands, and MRS. GORDON.
MRS. HUNTINGTON ASTOR, of New York.
GEORGE BACKER, publisher of the New York *Post*, and MRS. BACKER.
VANNEVAR BUSH, electrical engineer, and MRS. BUSH.
CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA, director of selective service, and MRS. DYKSTRA.
MARSHALL FIELD, New York and Chicago merchant, and MRS. FIELD.
SIDNEY HILLMAN, of the National Defense Advisory Commission, and MRS. HILLMAN.
WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, Defense Commissioner, and MRS. KNUDSEN.
ROBERT S. MARX, Cincinnati attorney.
COL. JOSEPH M. PATTERSON, publisher of the New York *Daily News*, and MRS. PATTERSON.
LIEUT. GOV. CHARLES POLETTI of New York and MRS. POLETTI.
NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, coordinator of Latin-American cultural relations, and MRS. ROCKEFELLER.
EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., of the defense commission, and MRS. STETTINIUS.
HENDRICK WILLEM VAN LOON, author, and MRS. VAN LOON.

Closes Second Day

The dinner closed the second day of Juliana's visit. This morning she attended one of Mrs. Roosevelt's usual press conferences and saw first-hand how the First Lady handles questions varying from her Christmas plans to social welfare.

The Princess wore a smart black wool frock trimmed on either side of the blouse with narrow braided bands of black satin that ended in small bows just below the waist. The strands were finished with tiny balls of brilliants.

Her blond bobbed hair was waved back from her forehead without a part and was combed into small rolls at the nape of the neck. Her jewels consisted of platinum and blue star sapphire pennant earrings, a bracelet to match and small silver or platinum clips on her dress.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

CAIRO, Dec. 19 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

EGYPT: Advanced elements of our troops which have successfully contained numerically superior enemy forces in Bardia are being steadily reinforced, and the position of the remnants of the beaten Italian Army in that area can now be regarded as precarious.

The number of prisoners taken is mounting. So far 31,546, including 1,626 Italian officers, have actually been counted into permanent prisoners - of - war accommodations, while several thousand are still in process of evacuation from the battle areas.

On the Sudan frontier our patrols were again active in the Kassala and Gallabat areas, inflicting a number of casualties on the enemy.

In Kenya, following our successful action on Dec. 16, the situation remains unchanged.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Throughout the night of Dec. 17-18, R. A. F. bombers carried out one of the heaviest raids of the war in the Western Desert on Benina airdrome. Many tons of bombs were dropped and great damage was caused, both to dispersed aircraft and buildings. The attack was carried out in waves, and fires were started by the first flight and were increased by each subsequent attack. Numerous explosions occurred and at least eighteen aircraft were destroyed. When the last aircraft left the target, the conflagration was general and dense volumes of smoke covered the whole airdrome.

The Bardia-Tobruk road was also bombed, but little movement was seen.

Our fighters continued to patrol and co-operate with our ground forces, and one S-79 (Italian bomber) was shot down in flames.

Our Rhodesian squadron raided enemy aircraft and troops in the Metemma area, while other aircraft attacked Jebel Serobatib, thirty miles north of East Kassala. A hut was hit and fire started.

In south Albania, Valona was again raided by our aircraft and bombs were dropped on a seaplane hangar and in the surrounding area. One warehouse was set on fire. Strong fighter opposition was encountered, resulting in an engagement which lasted twenty minutes. One CR 42 (Italian fighter) was probably shot down and one of our bombers failed to return to its base.

From all other operations, our aircraft returned without loss.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

The following message has been sent to the Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the First Sea Lord:

"The great work accomplished by your command, including the fleet air arm, in co-operating with the Army and the Royal Air Force in the heavy defeat inflicted on the enemy in Egypt is very much appreciated. Please convey our congratulations to all concerned. Good luck to you in the rest of the operations."

From the naval point of view the operations off the Egyptian and Libyan coast began on Dec. 8. During that night the enemy's base camp at Maktila was successfully bombarded by both heavy and light units of the Mediterranean fleet. During the same night Sidi Barrani was successfully bombarded by other units of the Mediterranean fleet. These bombardments were carried out with the co-operation of naval aircraft and the Royal Air Force. The aircraft reported that all salvos fell in the target area.

Maktila camp and Sidi Barrani were again heavily bombarded by naval units during the night of Dec. 9-10.

By Dec. 10, the enemy was in full retreat and naval units played an important part in harassing the enemy's retreat, bombarding enemy columns on the roads in the vicinity of Sollum throughout the night of Dec. 10-11. Sollum itself was bombarded by both heavy and light units. They were firing practically continuously, and the range was frequently closed so that pompoms could be used when the enemy personnel abandoned their armored vehicles.

All our ships were fired on by short batteries, but no hits were sustained by any of our units.

During the day of Dec. 12 low visibility curtailed the naval bombardment, but many naval units were engaged in the vital task of supplying our forward troops and evacuating prisoners. These tasks called for a high degree of seamanship owing to the strong westerly wind.

During the day of Dec. 13 no naval bombardments were carried out, since the exceedingly rapid advance of our troops had led to some degree of uncertainty as to the military situation.

During the night of Dec. 13-14 a successful bombardment of Bardia was carried out by a heavy unit of the Mediterranean fleet. The bombarding ship was unsuccessfully attacked by "E" boats (Italian motor speed boats) which were driven off.

During the same night Swordfish aircraft (torpedo-carrying planes) of the fleet air arm, carried out a heavy attack on the enemy harbor of Tripoli. Four tons of bombs were dropped during this attack. Three direct hits were scored on supply ships lying alongside the jetty. Serious damage was also done to warehouses and enemy supply dumps, and fires and explosions were caused. Ships lying an anchor in the harbor were also well bombed. One Swordfish was lost during this operation.

On Dec. 14 the Italian submarine Naiade, which attempted to interfere with our operations, was sunk by our forces.

On Dec. 15 Bardia was heavily bombed by Swordfish aircraft of the fleet air arm. This attack was carried out in conjunction with a heavy bombardment from the sea of the Italian position at Bardia.

Throughout the whole operation aircraft of the fleet air arm co-operated with great success both with the Royal Air Force and with our bombarding forces.

Naval operations in support of the Army are continuing.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Dec. 19 (AP).—A British communique:

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in the Alexandria area in the early hours this morning. There were no casualties and no damage.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 18 (delayed) (AP).—A British communique:

Having destroyed all stores and materials which were of no use and burned all buildings, our troops returned unmolested from El Wak to their normal locations today (Wednesday).

The following additional information regarding the raid has been received:

The Italian commander at El Wak, learning Dec. 15 that an attack was possible, fled by mule cart, causing despondency among those remaining. Some Banda (native units) courageously attempted to continue after the collapse and flight of the Italians.

Material captured includes thirteen small guns, two heavy guns and two light machine guns at

30,24 - 6505

30.24-6505

large quantities of ammunition.

Enemy casualties were reported to be fifty dead. There were twenty Italian prisoners, including one lieutenant colonel, and 100 native prisoners. Our casualties were two killed and twelve wounded.

ATHENS, Dec. 19 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

A most successful attack was carried out yesterday by aircraft of the R. A. F. against the seaplane base, docks and warehouses at Valona. All bombs fell on the targets and a warehouse was seen to be on fire. There was strong fighter opposition and a running fight lasted twenty minutes. It is believed that one enemy fighter was shot down. One of our aircraft made a forced landing on the return flight. All others returned safely to base.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Last night the R. A. F. once again attacked Mannheim. Smoke from fires of previous raids was still hanging over the town. Four large new fires were started.

Other aircraft bombed a factory in Milan, the docks of Genoa and an airdrome in northern Italy. At Milan a large area was seen to be blazing furiously.

The submarine base at Lorient was also attacked.

None of our aircraft is missing.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 19 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In North Africa the battle is continuing in the Bardia zone, where notable concentrations of enemy mechanized forces are reported. Some of the formations which attempted to approach the city were counter-attacked with success. Our air formations effectively bombed enemy mechanized equipment.

On the Greek front there was artillery activity in the sector of the 9th Army.

Our naval units yesterday effectively bombarded enemy emplacements in the Lukova zone. Our air formations bombed enemy concentrations in the Argyrokastron zone and the zones of Morgoni and Kolonia.

In East Africa our air formations bombed the following: Station, airfield and entrenched camp at Ghedaref, causing large fires; the flying field at Roseires, destroying an electrical signaling device and starting a violent fire, and Port Sudan, in successive waves.

Over Port Sudan English Gloster and Blenheim planes attacked our formations. One Gloster was shot down. All our planes returned.

Enemy planes dropped bombs on Metemma and Argheisa without result.

In northern Italy enemy planes dropped bombs near Vercelli, causing light damage to four houses; Milan, causing damage to some buildings, killing one and injuring several, and Genoa, causing damage without casualties.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Because of poor weather conditions the German air force yesterday carried out mainly armed reconnaissance flights.

A merchantman in the north part of the Channel was directly hit in the engine room and severely damaged. Another ship was severely hit forward by a bomb of heavy caliber. The crew took to boats.

British planes in the night of Dec. 19 dropped a number of bombs in southwestern Germany which resulted in only restricted damage. One civilian was killed.

King, Peace Leader, Leads Canada In War

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Dec. 19 — Ironically, the climax of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's long career as an advocate of social and international peace through better understanding finds him leading his country in war.

No doubt, few of the statesmen thrust into new prominence by the conflict, which began last year, ever hankered to make history at the cost of war, but it would be hard to name one who hated the prospect more than Mackenzie King. In fact, some Canadians predicted that if war came in Europe, Mackenzie King would resign rather than take his country into it.

"Sheer Madness"

Only a few months before the conflict he had said in Parliament that "the idea that every twenty years this country should automatically and as a matter of course take part in a war overseas for democracy and the self-determination of other small nations; that a country which has all it can do to run itself should feel called upon to save, periodically, a continent that cannot run itself, and to these ends risk the lives of its people, risk bankruptcy and political disunion, seems to many a nightmare and sheer madness."

When the showdown came, however, and Canada had to choose, her choice under the leadership of Prime Minister King was for war at the side of Britain.

Not A Crusader

But while he shouldered the responsibilities of war leadership, he did not seek then, and has not sought since then, to picture the nation's war effort as anything but a grim and dangerous duty to be done.

He has shown none of the impetuousness of the crusader. He would have been glaringly out of character if he had; for his whole career has been one long effort to understand problems and then to work toward their solution with the mind, not the emotions.

Consequently, the problem of making Canada's support of Great Britain as effective as possible has been approached by Mr. King as a technical task to be tackled with utmost industry, skill, cool calculation and cooperation with the United Kingdom Government, and as little oratory as possible.

Answered Hecklers

In Parliament, during the recent debate on Canada's war effort, the Prime Minister consistently maintained this practical, here-is-a-job-to-be-done attitude toward questions, complaints and proposals bearing on the war effort. Even questions obviously intended primarily to heckle the Government and only incidentally to extract information were conscientiously answered point by point.

Mr. King's manner on such occasions is something like that of the patient professor conscientiously trying to clarify some point which a student has raised, without trying to pass judgment on the motive or mentality of the questioner.

But he can press home his points with great force and earnestness when aroused.

He has been forceful several times lately in his appeals to members of Parliament not to "make a bad situation worse" with impulsive remarks about this or that country and its policies.

"I do not think that we can be too careful in this House of Commons," he said on one occasion, "about what any of us say with regard to other countries and their part at this time in the matter of war. We cannot be too careful what we say about Japan."

Urging members to use restraint in discussing the status of defeated France, he appealed to them to let "no word from Canadian lips add to the agony of her open wounds. Let us inflict no new pain."

Collaborates With U. S.

Canada's relations with the United States have become much closer under the pressure of war developments and the tendency of both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King to seek new opportunities for Canadian-American collaboration.

Even during the last war, Mr. King was laying foundations for Canadian-American collaboration, although at that time he was not in office. Already an authority on labor problems before his election to Parliament in 1908, he became Minister of Labor in the Laurier Cabinet in 1909, but went out of office with the defeat of the Liberals in 1911.

When war came in 1914 he was hard at work in the specialized field of industrial relations, investigating labor problems under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

As the conflict widened he played an increasingly important role assisting key industries in the United States to maintain a continuous maximum output of essential war materials.

So when he returned to political life after the war (he became leader of the Liberal party in 1919 and Prime Minister in 1921), it was with a new background of experience in the United States. He had become accustomed to viewing North American problems as a whole, instead of from the viewpoint of one country.

When the time came to him to collaborate as Prime Minister with the President of the United States in problems of North American defense, he was peculiarly fitted to function as Canada's chief advocate of collaboration.

Mr. King has not escaped vigorous criticism of his administration of Canada's war effort, but where Canadian-United States relations are concerned his leadership is recognized even in political quarters fighting him tooth and nail on other issues.

This was vividly demonstrated in Parliament on one occasion when the subject of Canadian-United States collaboration came up.

When an opposition speaker started an oblique attack by suggesting that Mr. King was "taking to himself the credit" for closer relations with the United States, his remark set off a storm of applause for the Prime Minister which came from opposition as well as Government benches.

In the War Zone

Several Reasons Are Advanced Why Hitler Does Not Help Duce

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

"Why is it," demands my morning mail, "that Hitler doesn't rush help to Mussolini in Albania and Libya?"

With that comes the query:

"Is it really true that Der Fuehrer wants to see Italy crushed so that he can take over the country?"

Well, there are a lot of reasons why the Nazi chief hasn't intervened to aid his ally—but to my mind a desire to see Italy knocked out isn't one of them. The value of the Fascists in keeping Britain on guard in the Mediterranean is too great fo rthat. If Hitler has any designs on Italy, he is smart enough to hold her fate in abeyance until he has settled his argument with England.

Anyway, the fact that Nazidom hasn't jumped to Mussolini's aid doesn't necessarily mean that it won't do so. I don't believe Hitler will deliberately allow his partner to go under—there are too many arguments against it. As for Il Duce being allowed to fight a lone and losing battle thus far, the explanation seems to me to be this:

First off, the direct intervention of Germany to save the Fascist Dictator would have been a terrible blow to Mussolini's prestige, both at home and abroad, and consequently to the prestige of the Berlin-Rome Axis. Both partners would want to avoid this, but had Hitler foreseen the extent of the Italian debacle, he undoubtedly would have tried to forestall it.

Support Has Been Indirect.

Actually, Der Fuehrer has been giving Mussolini a vast amount of support indirectly in the intensified bombing of England and the submarine campaign. This has compelled Britain to withhold warships and planes from the Mediterranean area in order to protect the homeland and the trade routes.

Another prime reason why Hitler hasn't wanted to extend his military commitments to the Mediterranean zone is because he is preparing for another great attempt at invasion of England, by spring or maybe sooner. Into that preparation he is putting every ounce of his strength.

Had it not been for this we probably should have seen the German Air Force going to Mussolini's help. It wouldn't be surprising to see this happen yet.

As for the use of German troops, there has been no way to send them to Libya, because the British blockade has virtually severad communication with Africa. Mussolini can't send reinforcements or even a keg of drinking water, except by air.

The position in Greece and Albania has been different but in no wise better. There are only two ways to get Nazi troops and equipment into the mountainous region of Mussolini's disaster.

Danger to M...

One way is to send them through Italy, but this couldn't be done secretly and might raise hob with the morale of the Italian population. If this method is employed it will represent an extreme emergency.

The other way is to move them through the neutral States of Bulgaria or Yugoslavia. Such a step in all probability would precipitate another war in the Balkans—something which Hitler wishes to avoid at al hazards at this time. He doesn't want war on two fronts at once.

Another reason for Hitler's reserve has just been seen in the French political upheaval, which was in the nature of a defiance of Nazidom by Marshal Petain. There is danger for the Germans in the growing anti-Nazi, pro-British attitude of the French population. There is still greater danger in the increasing pro-British atitude of the vast and unconquered French colonies.

Hitler can't afford to see them throw their weight to Britain while he is engaged in a life or death struggle.

And finally, a tiny dispatch from London yesterday gave another cogent reason whl Hitler must devote his attention to smashing Britain. This said the Ministry of Economic Warfare had received information that over 850,000 children had been removed from Berlin, Hamburg and the Ruhr district to southern and eastern Germany because of the intensity of British bombing.

LONDON, DEC 19-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, QUOTING A "NEUTRAL OBSERVER" IN ROME, SAID TONIGHT THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS AND OTHER GERMAN ARMY UNITS DESCRIBED AS "SPECIALISTS" HAVE ARRIVED IN ROME.

ITALIAN OFFICERS TOLD THE NEUTRAL OBSERVER, THE BBC SAID, THAT "THESE ARRIVALS ARE THE BEGINNING OF A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE ITALY FROM THE STATUS OF AN ALLY TO THAT OF A VASSAL."

THE BBC ALSO QUOTED ROME REPORTS WHICH SAID THE COUNCIL OF THE FASCIST MILITIA TODAY PASSED A RESOLUTION CALLING ON ITALIANS "TO FORM A BLOC STRONG ENOUGH TO MEET ALL TRIALS AROUND IL DUCE, WHILE ONE OF THE GREATEST CRISES IN HISTORY IS NEARING ITS CONCLUSION."

WY1040PES

DEC 20 1940

LONDON, DEC. 19-(AP)-BETWEEN 30,000 AND 40,000 BRITISH WOMEN WILL HAVE TO WORK IN THE FIELDS NEXT YEAR IN ORDER TO KEEP AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION UP TO PRESENT STANDARDS, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE R.S. HUDSON SAID IN AN ADDRESS HERE TODAY.

THE WOMEN, HE ADDED, WOULD BE NECESSARY TO REPLACE MEN NOW IN THE ARMED FORCES.

AT PRESENT THERE ARE 9,000 BRITISH WOMEN LAND WORKERS COMPARED WITH 16,000 IN THE WORLD WAR, HUDSON SAID.

JH619AES

DEC 20 1940

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, DEC 19-(AP)-THE MAIL BOAT CAMBRIA, PLYING BETWEEN DUBLIN AND HOLYHEAD, WALES, WAS ATTACKED BY AN UNIDENTIFIED AIRPLANE IN THE IRISH SEA YESTERDAY. THE THIRD ~~OF FOUR~~ OFFICER WAS R KILLED AND TWO PASSENGERS WERE WOUNDED.

U1014PES

DEC 20 1940

BERLIN, DEC 19-(AP)-V.C. DEKANOZOFF, NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY WHO ARRIVED IN BERLIN NOV. 28, PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO ADOLF HITLER TODAY.

BN721AES

DEC 20 1940

BERLIN, DEC 19-(AP)-GERMANY'S TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA ARE PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY, EMIL WIEHL, CHIEF OF THE ECONOMIC SECTION OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, SAID TODAY, AND THE VOLUME OF TRADE LIKELY WILL CONTINUE AS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THEIR PRESENT AGREEMENT, ENDING FEB. 11, 1941.

DEC 20 1940

WIEHL ALSO OFFERED AN EXPLANATION OF THE SITUATION BACK OF THE NEWLY DISCLOSED "FAR-REACHING" ABOLITION OF CUSTOMS BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED NETHERLANDS. WHILE IMPORTS ORIGINATING IN THE NETHERLANDS MAY COME INTO GERMANY DUTY-FREE, HE SAID, THERE WILL BE A DUTY ON PRODUCTS OF DUTCH COLONIES.

DEC 20 1940

GERMAN AGRICULTURE IS NOW SO WELL FOUNDED THAT IT NO LONGER NEEDS TARIFF PROTECTION, HE SAID, AGAINST SUCH NETHERLANDS PRODUCTS AS BUTTER, CHEESE AND VEGETABLES AND THEIR VALUE ROSE SO HIGH IN THE NETHERLANDS THAT THEY COULD NO LONGER COULD BE OFFERED TO GERMANY AT "DUMPING" PRICES.

AS FOR INDUSTRIAL GOODS, THE NETHERLANDS USED TO HAVE THE WHOLE WORLD IN WHICH TO BUY. NOW, HE SAID, GERMANY ALONE CAN SUPPLY HER NEEDS.

ED926AES

30.24-6507 30.24-6507

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, DEC. 19-(AP)-THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF AVIATION FOR THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, GENERAL JEAN MARIE BERGERET, ARRIVED AT BEIRUT, LEBANON, BY PLANE TODAY AND WILL VISIT DAMASCUS TOMORROW.

DEC 20 1941

JS1156AES

HAVANA, DEC 20-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM GUANTANAMO EARLY TODAY SAID THAT APPROXIMATELY 2,000 CUBANS WORKING ON THE UNITED STATES NAVAL BASE THERE HAD GONE ON STRIKE IN PROTEST OVER THE DEATH OF A FELLOW-WORKER, ALLEGEDLY BEATEN AND THROWN OVERBOARD FROM A U.S. NAVY LAUNCH.

THE REPORTS SAID THE COMMANDER OF THE LAUNCH AND TWO ENLISTED MEN WERE DETAINED AT THE NAVAL BARRACKS PENDING FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

REP. RAFAEL CONDIS INTRODUCED IN THE CUBAN HOUSE LATE LAST NIGHT A MOTION ASKING PUNISHMENT FOR PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF THE CUBAN, LINO RODRIGUEZ.

THE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID THE CUBAN JUDGE AT GUANTANAMO WAS INVESTIGATING THE CASE AND THAT THE CUBAN CABINET HAD DIRECTED THE MINISTRIES OF JUSTICE, DEFENSE AND STATE TO MAKE A COMPLETE INQUIRY.

CUBAN AUTHORITIES HAVE NO JURISDICTION AT THE NAVAL BASE, BUT IT WAS REPORTED THAT RODRIGUEZ WAS THROWN INTO THE WATER AS THE LAUNCH WAS TAKING WORKERS FROM THE TOWN OF GUANTANAMO TO THE BASE.

U201AES

MEXICO CITY, DEC 19-(AP)-SEVERAL PERSONS WERE INJURED TONIGHT IN ONE OF MEXICO'S PRINCIPAL MOVIE THEATERS, THE ORFEON, WHEN UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS THREW STENCH BOMBS AND SCATTERED ITCH POWDER AMONG THE AUDIENCE AND SHOUTED "THIS IS A JEWISH FILM" NEAR THE END OF AN ANTI-NAZI FILM CALLED "THE WORLD IN FLAMES."

A DOZEN POLICE RADIO PATROL CARS SURROUNDED THE THEATER. SEVERAL MEN AND WOMEN WERE ARRESTED AS SUSPECTS, BUT POLICE SAID THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO EVIDENCE ON WHICH TO HOLD THEM.

THIS WAS THE THIRD DEMONSTRATION IN RECENT DAYS.

ONE NIGHT BOTH STENCH AND GAS BOMBS WERE THROWN IN EIGHT MOTION PICTURE HOUSES SHOWING THE PICTURE "THE MAN I MARRIED," CRITICAL OF THE GERMAN REGIME. CRIES OF "VIVA HITLER" WERE HEARD. A SERIES OF SUCH INCIDENTS CAUSED ANOTHER THEATER TO DISCONTINUE SHOWING AN ANTI-NAZI FILM.

POLICE ESTIMATED 200 STENCH BOMBS WERE THROWN TONIGHT. SEVERAL PERSONS WERE INJURED IN THE SCUFFLE.

U103AES

SANTIAGO, CHILE, DEC. 19-(AP)-EXCLUSION OF COMMUNISTS FROM THE POPULAR FRONT-LEFTIST COALITION WHICH WAS ONE OF THE BIG FACTORS IN THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PEDRO CERDO AGUIRRE TWO YEARS AGO WILL BE ASKED BY THE SOCIALIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE COMMITTEE DECLARED THAT SOCIALISTS ARE RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN THE POPULAR FRONT "WITH THE EXCLUSION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY BECAUSE ITS NATIONAL-INTERNATIONAL POLICY, IN COMPLICITY WITH INTERNATIONAL NAZI-FASCISM IS AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY AND WORKING CLASSES."

ITS DECISION TO SEEK THE COMMUNIST EXCLUSION WAS EXPECTED TO BE BROUGHT UP TODAY AT A MEETING OF THE POPULAR FRONT--MADE UP OF LEADERS

OF THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES.

SUPPORT FOR THE ANTI-COMMUNIST DRIVE OF MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OSCAR SCHNAKE AND MARMADUKE GROVE, CHAIRMAN OF THE FRONT COMMITTEE, ALSO WAS PROMISED BY THE SOCIALIST COMMITTEE WHICH REASSERTED ITS BELIEF IN "THE NECESSITY FOR AN ENERGETIC, LEFTIST GOVERNMENT," AND PLEDGED TO FIGHT "AGAINST RIGHTISTS AND FASCIST ALLIES."

JH655AES

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, DEC 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY HAVE DECIDED IN PRINCIPLE TO RAISE THEIR LEGATIONS IN MONTEVIDEO AND WASHINGTON TO THE RANK OF EMBASSIES, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TONIGHT.

JUAN CARLOS BLANCO, PRESENT AMBASSADOR TO RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY BE THE FIRST URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

U726PES

MONTREAL, DEC 19-(AP)-GORDON SCOTT, 53, WHO LOST HIS LIFE IN RESCUE OPERATIONS FOLLOWING THE TORPEDOING OF THE WESTERN PRINCE, WAS WIDELY KNOWN IN QUEBEC PROVINCE AS A PARLIAMENTARIAN AND A FINANCIER.

HE DIED WHILE ON HIS WAY TO BRITAIN WITH C.D.HOWE, MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, TO WHOM HE WAS FINANCIAL ADVISER AT $1 A YEAR. SCOTT HAD BEEN WITH THE DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSORS OFF AND ON AS A FINANCIAL ADVISER SINCE EARLY IN THE WAR.

IN ADDITION TO HIS BUSINESS LIFE, MR.SCOTT WAS A MEMBER OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL--THE PROVINCIAL UPPER HOUSE--TO WHICH HE WAS TWICE APPOINTED. HE ALSO WAS A FORMER QUEBEC PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

SCOTT WAS BORN IN MONTREAL OCT. 1, 1887, AND WAS EDUCATED AT MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL.

HE BECAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE MONTREAL ACCOUNTING FIRM OF P.S.ROSS AND SONS, OF WHICH HE WAS A SENIOR PARTNER AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.

HIS FINANCIAL INTEREST BECAME WIDESPREAD AND AT ONE TIME HE WAS A DIRECTOR OF MORE THAN 40 COMPANIES. HOWEVER, HE RESIGNED FROM THE OFFICES WHEN AN AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL COMPANIES' ACT BARRED HIM, AS AN AUDITOR, FROM HOLDING THE POSITIONS.

SCOTT WAS MARRIED IN 1914 TO MARY EDITH ANDERSON OF MONTREAL, WHO SURVIVES WITH ONE DAUGHTER, HELEN MARJORIE.

HE FIRST ENTERED THE PARLIAMENTARY FIELD IN 1930 WHEN CHOSEN BY THE LIBERAL PREMIER, L.A.TASCHEREAU, AS PROVINCIAL TREASURER IN THE QUEBEC CABINET. HE RESIGNED WHEN DEFEATED AS LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN A PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTION FOR HUNTINGDON SEAT NOV. 4, 1930.

NINE DAYS LATER HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. SCOTT RESIGNED FROM THE UPPER HOUSE, HOWEVER, AUG. 4, 1931, TO BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR MONTREAL-ST. GEORGE IN THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS OF THAT YEAR. AGAIN HE WAS DEFEATED, AND AGAIN, IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR, HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE COUNCIL.

AS AN ACCOUNTANT, SCOTT WAS CALLED UPON FOR ADVICE AT VARIOUS TIMES BY MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

SCOTT TOOK PART IN MANY GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES. HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH SIR ANDREW DUNCAN IN CONNECTION WITH A FEDERAL INQUIRY INTO THE COAL SITUATION AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA. LATER, WHEN SIR ANDREW HEADED A ROYAL COMMISSION ON MARITIME RIGHTS UNDER THE CONFEDERATION, SCOTT AGAIN ASSISTED HIM.

DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE BOARD OF AUDITS OF CANADA, SCOTT WAS A MEMBER AND TOOK PART IN INQUIRIES IN MANY PUBLIC BODIES, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT, SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT

30.24-6509

30.24-6509

BOARD AND THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

IN HIS YOUTH, SCOTT WAS AN ARDENT LACROSSE AND HOCKEY PLAYER. LATER IN LIFE HE CONTINUED HIS INTEREST IN SPORTS, PLAYING GOLF, HUNTING AND FISHING. HE WAS A LIFE MEMBER OF THE MONTREAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

U1056PES

UNRATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOD SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 14:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	3	0	0	23,895	16	30
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	10,746	0	0
NORWAY	1	0	0	9,860	0	0
BELGIUM	0	0	1	7,555	0	0
GERMANY	1	0	0	6,000	0	0
SWEDEN	0	0	1	1,258	0	0
ITALY	1	0	0	(X)	0	0
TOTALS	7	0	2	59,314	16	30
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	594	232	341	4,200,646	8,452	7,126
GRAND TOTAL	601	232	343	4,259,960	8,468	7,156

(X)--TONNAGE SMALL SHIP UNKNOWN.

ME-TA1255PES

TANGIER, DEC. 19-AP-PRESS DISPATCHES FROM ALGIERS TODAY REPORTED THE ARRIVAL THERE BY PLANE OF ROBERT MURPHY, UNITED STATES CHARGES D'AFFAIRES AT VICHY, FRANCE.

THE REPORTT SAID MURPHY WAS MET AT THE AIRDROME BY THE PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE. AFTER A SHORT VISIT HE IS EXPECTED TO GOTO CASABLANCA FRENCH MOROCCO, AND DAKAR, FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

--

NEW YORK, DEC 19-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WIRELESS, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE TONIGHT BY CBS, ACCUSED WINSTON CHURCHILL OF HAVING TOLD A "LIE" IN SAYING THAT THE BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA WERE OUTNUMBERED BY THE ITALIANS.

WHAT CHURCHILL SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY, THE BROADCAST ADDED, WAS "OBVIOUSLY PART OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN WHICH HAS BEEN LAUNCHED WITH THE VIEW OF TRYING TO MAKE THE WORLD BELIEVE THAT ITALY IS ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE AND REVOLUTION.

"WE HAVE TAKEN DUE NOTICE OF MR.CHURCHILL'S REMARKS X X X ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ITALIAN SOLDIER. IT FOLLOWS THE CUSTOMARY LINES TO WHICH WE HAVE BECOME IMMUNE FOR YEARS. WE ARE NOT SO PETTY AS TO INDULGE IN SIMILAR REMARKS IN REGARD TO BRITISH SOLDIERS, EVEN THOUGH WE HAVE ALWAYS BEATEN THEM WHEN WE HAVE COME AGAINST THEM.

"THE BATTLE IN NORTH AFRICA IS NOT YET OVER, AND IT WILL NOT BE THE LAST BATTLE, EITHER. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN WIDER IF MR. CHURCHILL HAD WAITED TO HEAR THE LAST WORD HIMSELF..."

WY752PES

MINERSVILLE,PA.,DEC.19-(AP)-A MINERSVILLE UNDERTAKER SAID TODAY THAT MRS.JOHN ALLEN, REPORTED IN LONDON DISPATCHES AS AMONG THE PASSENGERS LOST LAST SATURDAY IN THE SINKING OF THE LINER WESTERN PRINCE, WAS HIS DAUGHTER, THE FORMER MARGARET RITZEL.

HER PARENTS ARE MR.AND MRS.CHRISTOPHER RITZEL. THE FATHER SAID NO OFFICIAL WORD HAD BEEN RECEIVED OF HER DEATH.

THE ALLENS WERE MARRIED IN NEW YORK NOVEMBER 30. ALLEN, AN ENGLISHMAN EMPLOYED BY THE ASIAGIO PETROLEUM COMPANY IN THE ARGENTINE, ALSO WAS LOST IN THE SINKING, THE FURNESS-WITHY STEAMSHIP COMPANY ANNOUNCED IN LONDON.

THE GIRL'S FATHER SAID THE COUPLE WAS EN ROUTE TO ALLEN'S HOME IN ENGLAND. MRS.ALLEN INTENDED TO REMAIN THERE, WHILE THE HUSBAND RETURNED TO HIS JOB IN SOUTH AMERICA.

G309PES NM

CHICAGO,DEC 19-(AP)-AN INVESTIGATOR ON THE STATE'S ATTORNEY'S STAFF REPORTED TODAY THAT A BOOK SEIZED IN THE CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND INDICATED THAT BETWEEN 1,500 AND 2,000 MEMBERS WERE IN U.S.MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE.

THE BOOK WAS EXAMINED BY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENTS WHO DID NOT COMMENT AND THERE WAS NO DEFINITE WORD AS TO WHETHER THE MEN LISTED WERE NOW IN ANY BRANCH OF THIS NATION'S ARMED FORCES, OR HAD SERVED AT SOME PREVIOUS TIME.

THE INVESTIGATOR, WHO DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME, MADE THE STATEMENT AFTER SERGEANTS STEVE LEDDY AND JOSEPH SPONDER OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE HAD GATHERED UP AN ARMLOAD OF BOOKS AND RECORDS AT THE BUND QUARTERS.

THE RAID WAS CARRIED OUT UNDER ORDERS FROM MUNICIPAL JUDGE OSCAR S.CAPLAN TO EXPEDITE A SEARCH FOR ASSETS OF THE CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE BUND AND THE TEUTONIA PUBLISHING COMPANY. BOTH ARE BEING SUED IN AN EFFORT TO COLLECT $380 IN DELINQUENT PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.

THE OFFICERS BROUGHT BACK THE "MILITARY MEMBERSHIP" BOOK, A PRIVATE TELEPHONE BOOK, FOUR ROLLS OF FOREIGN SCENIC MOTION PICTURES AND A BOOK CONTAINING THE NAMES OF MIDWESTERN MEMBERS OF THE BUND.

THE "MILITARY MEMBERSHIP" BOOK WAS REPORTED TO BE WRITTEN IN GERMAN UNDER A CAPTION TRANSLATED FREELY AS "BUND MEMBERS IN THE SERVICES" AND WITH THE MEN LISTED BY NAME, ADDRESS AND RANK IN ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CATEGORIES. IT WAS REPORTED ALSO THAT ONE COLUMN NOTED WHETHER THE MEN HAD EVER VISITED GERMANY AND SHOWED THAT A NUMBER HAD SPENT SEVERAL YEARS THERE.

WILLIAM S.DEVEREAUX, HEAD OF THE F.B.I. OFFICE HERE, DECLINED TO DISCUSS THESE REPORTS OR ANY OTHER PHASE OF THE INQUIRY.

ONE COURT OFFICIAL, WHO WOULD NOT BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID THAT A CROSS-CHECK OF SEVERAL NAMES DISCLOSED THAT THEY WERE IN BOTH THE "MILITARY MEMBERSHIP" AND MIDWESTERN MEMBERSHIP BOOKS.

SERGEANT LEDDY REPORTED THAT A WOMAN SECRETARY IN THE BUND OFFICE SURRENDERED THE RECORDS BUT SLAMMED SHUT THE DOOR OF A SAFE. A POLICEMAN WAS STATIONED AT THE OFFICE TONIGHT.

WZ730PCS NM

WASHINGTON,DEC.19-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT WAS ASKED TODAY TO DEFINE WHAT CONSTITUTES SPYING.

THE QUESTION AROSE IN ARGUMENTS ON LITIGATION TO DETERMINE WHO IS SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT UNDER FEDERAL ANTI-SPY LAWS.

AN "AUTHORITATIVE CONSTRUCTION" OF THE 1917 ESPIONAGE ACT WAS SOUGHT BY ATTORNEYS FOR TWO MEN CONVICTED OF OBTAINING INFORMATION

30.24-6511

30.24-6511

FROM UNITED STATES NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FILES.

THE TWO WERE: HAFIS SALICH, RUSSIAN-BORN NATURALIZED AMERICAN EMPLOYED BY NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AT SAN PEDRO, CALIF., AND MIKHAIL NICHOLAS GORIN, A SOVIET CITIZEN WORKING FOR A LOS ANGELES TOURIST COMPANY.

SALICH WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE SUPPLIED GORIN DATA FROM NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FILES IN 1938 CONCERNING "JAPANESE ACTIVITIES X X X FOR USE IN THE EVENT OF TROUBLE BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA."

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONTENDED IN ITS BRIEF THAT ANYONE WHO OBTAINED OR REVEALED SECRET INFORMATION OF A MILITARY NATURE WITH A "CONSCIOUS DESIRE OR WITH A REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF CAUSING INJURY TO THE UNITED STATES OR ADVANTAGE TO A FOREIGN NATION" WAS GUILTY OF VIOLATING THE ESPIONAGE ACT.

"ESPIONAGE AND COUNTER-ESPIONAGE OBVIOUSLY LIE AT THE HEART OF OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE," THE BRIEF ADDED. "IT IS SELF-EVIDENT THAT JAPANESE ESPIONAGE, AND AMERICAN COUNTER-ESPIONAGE, ARE CONNECTED WITH OR RELATED TO 'THE NATIONAL DEFENSE' UNDER ANY ORDINARY OR USUAL INTERPRETATION OF THOSE WORDS."

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANTS CONTENDED THAT THE "INFORMATION REVEALED" WAS "INNOCUOUS" AND THAT IF THE STATUTE WERE INTERPRETED TO APPLY TO IT, THE LEGISLATION WOULD BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"THERE IS HARDLY A PHASE OF BUSINESS, COMMERCE, OR THE LIFE OF OUR PEOPLE AS A WHOLE," THEY SAID, "WHICH IS NOT IMPRESSED WITH SOME RELATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE. X X X

"SOME STANDARD, FIXED AND DEFINITE, MUST BE PROVIDED."

"ALTHOUGH IT WAS ENTIRELY IMPROPER" THEY CONTENDED, "FOR SALICH TO FURNISH AND GORIN TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CINTAINED IN REPORTS IN THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FILES, THESE ACTS WERE NOT MADE OFFENSES UNDER THE ESPIONAGE STATUTE."

A151AES

LOS ANGELES, DEC. 19-(AP)-WOODROW WILSON'S DAUGHTER, ELEANOR WILSON MCADOO, DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS HERE THAT THE LATE PRESIDENT "NEVER HOPED FOR A MIRACLE TO HAPPEN AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY, AND WHEN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED TO JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, HE KNEW THE WORLD WAR HAD BEEN WORSE THAN USELESS."

"WE DARE NOT LET THIS PRESENT WAR END IN THE SAME KIND OF A DISASTROUS PEACE," SHE WARNED.

"THERE WILL BE NO MORE WARS IN DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY IF WE DO."

MRS. MCADOO'S ADDRESS WAS GIVEN AT THE JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, AT WHICH SHE WAS PRESENTED BY ACTRESS MARY PICKFORD.

MH454APS NM

(NOMINATIONS ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 12:05 P.M., EST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,DEC. 19-(AP)-ROBERT P.PATTERSON OF NEW YORK, NOW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, WAS NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR., THIS IS A NEW POSITION CREATED UNDER A BILL APPROVED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE THIS WEEK.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO AGAIN NOMINATED WALTER M.W.SPLAWN OF TEXAS TO BE A MEMBER OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIR

ING DECEMBER 31, 1947.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 12:05 P.M., E.S.T., THURSDAY, DEC. 19)

SIN-STATE

DEC 20 1941

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC 19 (AP)-THE HUNGARIAN PRINCESS STEPHEANIE VON HOHENLOHE, A FRIEND OF HIGH NAZIS, REMAINED IN SECLUSION TODAY AND THERE WAS NO WORD AS TO WHEN OR HOW SHE WOULD COMPLY WITH THE ORDER OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT THAT SHE LEAVE THE UNITED STATES BY MIDNIGHT NEXT SATURDAY.

FRITZ WIDEMANN, NAZI CONSUL GENERAL HERE, ISSUED A FORMAL STATEMENT DENYING HE HAD ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE CASE.

THE PRINCESS IS A HUNGA

RIAN CITIZEN, HE POINTED OUT, AND NOT GERMAN, AND "IT WOULD NATURALLY BE UP TO THE HUNGARIAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS IN THIS COUNTRY TO HANDLE THE CASE."

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY WORD FROM THE PRINCESS, THERE WAS ONLY SPECULATION AS TO WHAT COURSE SHE WOULD TAKE; WHETHER SHE WOULD GO BY TRAIN OR PLANE TO MEXICO, WOULD VISIT SOUTH AMERICA, OR GO TO THE ORIENT.

GG311PCS

(NY) JERSEY CITY, N.J., DEC 19-(AP)-THE MASTER OF THE LINER PRESIDENT GARFIELD SAID ON RETURN TONIGHT FROM A ROUND-THE-WORLD CRUISE THAT HE HAD SEEN BRITAIN'S TWO LARGEST PASSENGER SHIPS, THE QUEENELIZABETH AND QUEEN MARY, AND THAT BOTH WERE IN WAR SERVICE.

THE QUEEN ELIZABETH--LARGEST VESSEL AFLOAT--WHICH LEFT NEW YORK SIX WEEKS AGO, WAS OBSERVED AT CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, ON NOV.27, SAID CAPTAIN VALDEMAR NIELSEN.

HE ENCOUNTERED THE SLIGHTLY SMALLER QUEEN MARY IN BOMBAY NOV.9, HE SAID, AND WAS TOLD THAT SHE BROUGHT IN 16,000 AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS AND DEPARTED FOR AUSTRALIA LATER WITH 6,000 ITALIAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

THE QUEEN MARY SAILED FROM NEW YORK LAST MARCH 21 AND HAD BEEN SEVERAL TIMES SINCE IN SOUTHERN WATERS.

CAPT.NIELSEN SAID THE PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S SAILING FROM BOMBAY WAS DELAYED 12 HOURS UNTIL A CONVOY OF EIGHT LARGE MERCHANTMEN CARRYING 2,000 TROOPS EACH TO EGYPT HAD CLEARED PORT. CREWMEN SAID PORT OFFICIALS TOLD THEM 43 SHIPS LEFT BOMBAY FOR SUEZ DURING THE TWO DAYS THEY WERE IN BOMBAY.

DEC 20 1941

WY1003PES

WASHINGTON, DEC 19-(AP)-LEGISLATION PERMITTING DR.MAX VON DER PORTEN TO RESIDE PERMANENTLY IN THIS COUNTRY WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE HOUSE TODAY AFTER THE CHAMBER WAS TOLD HE WOULD FACE A "HITLER FIRING SQUAD" IF HE RETURNED TO GERMANY.

REPRESENTATIVE WALTER (D-PA) SAID THE GERMAN FORMERLY WAS HEAD OF THE ALUMINUM INDUSTRY IN GERMANY AND MORE RECENTLY HAD BEEN ASSISTING JUSTICE DEPARTMENT LAWYERS WITH THEIR LENGTHY ANTI-TRUST CASE INVOLVING THE AMERICAN ALUMINUM INDUSTRY.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS INFORMED CONGRESS THAT DR.VON DER PORTEN WAS FORCED TO FLEE GERMANY WHEN HITLER CAME INTO POWER BECAUSE HIS MOTHER WAS JEWISH. ALL HIS PROPERTY WAS CONFISCATED AND HE AND HIS WIFE WENT TO TURKEY, WHERE HE SERVED AS A FINANCIAL ADVISER TO THAT GOVERNMENT.

WALTER RICE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WENT TO EUROPE SEEKING EVIDENCE OF "WORLD WIDE PRICE CONTROL IN THE ALUMINUM INDUSTRY," REPRESENTATIVE WALTER SAID. UNABLE TO GAIN INFORMATION IN GERMANY, RICE CONTACTED DR.VON DER PORTEN IN SWITZERLAND.

AS A RESULT OF IMPORTANT EVIDENCE, DR.VON DER PORTEN AND HIS WIFE WERE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER VISITORS' VISAS. THESE NOW HAVE EXPIRED AND AN ACT OF CONGRESS WAS NECESSARY TO EXTEND THEM.

THE LEGISLATION PREVIOUSLY HAD PASSED THE SENATE, AND HOUSE APPROVAL SENT IT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

MD&SM524PESNM

30,24-6513

30.24-6513

President Pushes New Defense Program With Four-Member Super-Commission; British Fleet Raids Adriatic, Shells Valona

PRESIDENT SETS UP AUTHORITY ON PRODUCTION

Knudsen Will Head It—Associates to Be Knox, Stimson, Hillman.

GROUP CAN MAKE DECISIONS

Roosevelt, Revealing Change, Says Status of NDAC Itself Will Not Be Altered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—President Roosevelt announced today the formation of a new office on production management for defense to head up the enormous program of rearming the nation while producing arms for Britain.

He called in reporters to say that the office would be directed by William S. Knudsen, production chief of the Defense Commission. The associate director will be Sidney Hillman, Defense Commission member handling labor problems. The Secretaries of War and Navy—Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox—will comprise the other two members of the four-man agency.

Change May Take 10 Days.

At a special press conference called late in the day, just after a conference with the Defense Commission, the President said that commission would remain exactly as it is, but he implied that it would be superseded in many of its functions by the new office.

The long-expected adjustment of the defense setup will not become effective, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, until executive orders can be drafted—a task that may require ten days.

In setting up the new office of production management, Mr. Roosevelt acted under authority granted him in a law authorizing reorganization of executive agencies.

The President said that while he can delegate only a certain amount of responsibility because of constitutional restrictions, the new office would have full power to make its own decisions.

These decisions, Mr. Roosevelt said, would be reached unanimously without resorting to votes. Asked whether he thought the latest defense plan would result in a material speeding up of the rearmament program, Mr. Roosevelt said he would not say that because that program has been gaining speed every twenty-four hours.

Empowered to Act by New Law.

A clause of this act empowered him to create an office of emergency management within the White House. The new office for production management will be established under that authority.

The final decision on the new arrangement was reached at the conference with the defense commission and at a meeting with Secretaries Knox and Stimson and their undersecretaries.

The personnel of the new office, Mr. Roosevelt explained, represents three essential elements—management as centered in Mr. Knudsen, labor as signified by Mr. Hillman and the buyer and user as epitomized by the War and Navy secretaries.

Under the four directors of the office, the President added, will be three principal subdivisions.

The first will take charge of the actual production of raw munitions and it may break down into one, two or perhaps three subordinate bureaus. As contemplated at the present time, he said, it might include Edward R. Stettinius and John Biggers of the Defense Commission.

Nelson Director of Purchase.

The second subdivision will be headed by Donald Nelson as director of defense purchasing, serving in the capacity he now does in the defense commission.

The third subdivision would consist of a defense priorities board, whose personnel may shift from time to time, but as now in prospect, would be comprised of Messrs. Knudsen, Hillman, Stettinius, Nelson, and Leon Henderson, another defense commissioner.

Should any clash arise over the order in which various items are to be delivered, Mr. Roosevelt said the priorities board would thrash out the matter and then tell the administrator of the production management office how the material ought to be delivered. The President called the new arrangement a simple evolution of the defense program and said he would receive thanks from any one who had seen the maze of suggestions that had been made to him.

Silent on Danish Ship Story.

At the morning press conference the President, when asked by a reporter about stories that approximately thirty Danish ships tied up in American waters would be taken over by this Government and turned over to Great Britain, Mr. Roosevelt said it was a new one on him.

To an inquiry as to whether he intended to ask the new Congress for more money for the RFC to finance the construction of munitions factories, Mr. Roosevelt said he was under the impression that there already was enough money.

He was informed that some persons had said his new, tentative plan for a lease and lend system of supplying Britain with arms would require repeal of the Johnson act, which forbids loans to nations in default on their last world war debts to the United States.

The President repeated what he had said last Tuesday—that congressional action would be needed, but that he did not believe repeal of the Johnson law would be necessary.

Discusses New Bases.

While the President, on his cruise to Caribbean and Atlantic defense base sites had described Mayaguana Island in the Bahamas as not entirely satisfactory, a reporter told him that the Duke of Windsor had signed a bill permitting establishment of a base there. The President remarked that an awful lot of ninsense had been written about the bases and that decisions were being delayed on only three out of eight.

The three are at Trinidad, which he said was a big island with many sites, Bermuda, where the biggest problem is interfering the least with the sleep and happiness of American tourists, and Mayaguana. At the latter, he said there was a very excellent lagoon that could be used for seaplanes, but that anchorage for ships was poor.

Recalling that on the cruise the cruiser Tuscaloosa and her escort destroyers had reached Mayaguana about sundown, the President said they had tried three separate times to find a place where their anchors would reach bottom and the ships would not blow ashore. Under the water, he explained, there is a cliff. Outside of it, he said, are thousands of feet of water, and if the anchor is dropped on the cliff, vessels are too close to shore when there is a wind. The Tuscaloosa and the destroyers, he said, had to steam up and down the island all night because they could not anchor.

While he saw several islands in the Bahamas, no conclusions were reached about them, the President said, and it may be necessary to go back to Mayaguana.

Roosevelt and Rayburn Confer.

After his press conference, the President discussed the defense program with Speaker Rayburn, House majority leader, McCormack and Representative Lyndon Johnson, Democrat, of Texas. Mr. Rayburn said they had talked over the program "up one side and down the other," taking up such matters as the amount of money needed and the legislation "it is going to take to carry on the defense program."

"We were hearing what suggestions he's got," the Speaker said. "If he has made up his mind on what he is going to recommend to Congress, he did not say so. He is just exploring the field."

Mr. Roosevelt asked Secretaries Stimson and Knox to confer with him at the White House, along with Under-Secretary Patterson of the War Department and Under-Secretary Forrestal of the navy. It was with this group that he talked over Wednesday the possibilities of realigning the defense set up.

BRITAIN'S FLEET RAIDS ADRIATIC; SHELLS VALONA

Battleships Bombard Port in Albania While Other Craft Seek Ships.

NO ITALIAN WARSHIPS SEEN

R. A. F. Planes Join in Attack on Key Harbor and Also Raid Krionero.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—British sea power consisting of battleships, a cruiser and destroyers has swept the lower Adriatic and the battleships poured nearly 100 tons of high explosive shells into the Albanian port of Valona, the Admiralty announced today.

The raid, through the fifty-mile-wide strait of Otranto, at the heel of the Italian boot, was not challenged by the Italian Navy and no Italian shipping was found, the Admiralty said. Valona is a vital supply port for Italian forces in southern Albania.

British commentators pounced on the failure of the Italians to engage the warships as indication that British domination of the Mediterranean had been extended to the Adriatic, although the British penetrated only the lower part, as far north as Durazzo on the Albanian side and Bari on the Italian.

Force Enters Bardia

New evidence of British control of the Mediterranean itself was found in the intermittent, five-day bombardment of Italy's beleaguered Libyan base of Bardia, where the Admiralty announced, three supply ships were sunk in a light force's penetration of the inner harbor on Tuesday.

The Admiralty itself drew no conclusions from the Adriatic and Bardia operations, but the naval correspondent of the British Press Association declared:

"It would seem that the Italians, driven from Taranto and hounded again by the R. A. F. at Naples, have sought fresh bases where they hope their fleet will keep out of the way of our Mediterranean fleet.

Sees Developments

"With the Adriatic Sea now open to us, important developments may be expected."

Another Admiralty announcement said that a British submarine has sunk a heavil, laden Italian supply ship and a large Italian tanker south of Italy during the last week.

An Admiralty communique said:

"His Majesty's submarine Truant (Lieut. Com. H. A. V. Haggard) has been operating with great success against the Italian sea communications off the south of Italy.

Convoy Attacked

"During the night of December 13-14 H. M. S. Truant attacked an escorted convoy of heavily-laden supply ships off Cape Spartivento.

"One of the enemy supply ships was sunk and a second possibly sunk.

"During the night of December 15-16 H. M. S. Truant torpedoed and sunk a large Italian tanker off the Calabrian coast. The tanker was deeply laden and steering south."

Is Of Triton Class

The Truant is one of fifteen seagoing submarines of the Triton class. It is of 1,090 tons, is armed with ten torpedo tubes, one four-inch gun and two smaller weapons and carries a normal complement of fifty-three men.

(The Admiralty's reports would tend to bear out reports that fleets of German Junkers transport planes are ferrying Italian troops to the Albanian battle front, where they had been taken hitherto by sea.)

The Adriatic raid was staged the night of December 18 and the sinking of the supply ships at Bardia early the day before, according to admiralty communiques.

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, commander in chief of the British Mediterranean fleet, commanded the battleship oFrce in the Adriatic raid, and Vice-Admiral M. D. Pridham Wippel, veteran of World War operations in the Adriatic, the other warships. There were two phases of the raid.

While a cruiser and a screening destroyer force swept the lower sea, looking fruitlessly for Italian shipping, the battleships—how many was not disclosed—ploughed toward Valona.

The extent of damage at that Albanian port was not disclosed, but commentators declared that the "nearly 100 tons of high-explosive shells," referred to by the Admiralty, could make debris of docking facilities.

Durazzo, Albanian port to the north of Valona, has considerably inferior facilities and even these have been subjected to repeated R. A. F. bombardment.

"Fascists Dunkirk"

London sources expressed belief that Italian forces in Albania were threatened with isolation worse than the encirclement of the British and French at Dunkirk because of Italy's naval failure to command the lower Adriatic.

First Known Penetration.

This was the first known penetration of the Adriatic by British battleships in the present war, although on the night of November 11-12, while British naval planes were pounding Italian warships at anchor in the battle of Taranto, a squadron of light forces was reported to have attacked an Italian convoy off Valona.

Of the four supply ships, escorted by two destroyers, one was sunk outright, two were "set seriously afire and almost certainly sunk" and the fourth, with the destroyers, escaped in the protection of a smoke screen, although one of the destroyers had been damaged, according to the admiralty account.

Naval operations in support of the British offensive into Libya are continuing, the admiralty said, with the fleet air arm co-operating with the R. A. F.

"Extensive fires" have been burning in Bardia since the afternoon of December 15, the Admiralty said. The fires were described as having "assumed very large proportions on December 17."

Choosing that day for a close-range attack on the port, after days of long-range bombardment, "light units"--presumably destroyers--drove into the inner harbor of Bardia "under heavy machine-gun fire" and destroyed three supply ships, according to the Admiralty.

Italian batteries on the African shore "repeatedly engaged" British warships and on the afternoon of Dec. 16 Italian torpedo planes "unsuccessfully attacked," the Admiralty communique said, adding, however:

"No hits were sustained by any of our forces."

The Admiralty emphasized that throughout the Adriatic penetration, as far north as the line between Bari and Durazzo, "no opposition from the enemy was encountered."

Bari is an important base in Italy, while Durazzo is Albania's main port, directly west of Tirana, Albanian capital, and the key center for Italian supplies at the present time.

Valona, a city with a normal population of 9,100, is at the narrowest part of the Adriatic, only 60 miles across the sea from Otranto, on the heel of the Italian boot, and 80 miles east of Brindisi, Italy.

The port, reported bombed heavily in recent weeks by the Royal Air Force and by Greek flyers, has become the target of the current Greek drive in Southern Albania and the Greek forces are fighting toward it from two directions—up the coastal road from Greek-held Porto Edda toward Chimara and westward from the mountains around Klisura and Tepeleni.

Reconnaissance pilots reported December 12 that the port facilities at Valona had been rendered virtually useless by air bombardments.

Durazzo, which has a normal population of 8,739, is about 60 miles north of Valona and about 150 miles across the Adriatic from Bari.

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH NAVAL (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, DEC.20--BRITISH WARSHIPS ENTERING THROUGH THE 50-MILE-WIDE STRAIT OF OTRANTO OFF THE SOUTHEASTERN ITALIAN COAST HAVE SWEPT THE LOWER ADRIATIC WITHOUT BEING CHALLENGED BY A SINGLE ITALIAN FIGHTING SHIP OR ENCOUNTERING A SINGLE ITALIAN COMMERCIAL VESSEL, THE ADMIRALTY DECLARED TODAY.

DEC. 21 1940

THIS FORAY, SAID UNOFFICIALLY TO INDICATE THAT THE FASCISTS HAD BEEN RUN TO COVER IN THE LOWER ADRIATIC AS WELL AS THE MEDITERRANEAN AND PUT IN GREAT PERIL IN ALBANIA, WAS ROUNDED OFF IN A HEAVY ASSAULT BY A SEPARATE FORCE OF BATTLESHIPS ON THE VITAL ITALIAN SUPPLY PORT OF VALONA IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA.

IN THE BOMBARDMENT, THE ADMIRALTY SAID, NEARLY A HUNDRED TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS WERE HURLED AT THE PORT AND IN THE WHOLE OPERATION "NO OPPOSITION FROM THE ENEMY WAS ENCOUNTERED."

THE ADMIRALTY'S COMMUNIQUE, WHICH WAS CHARACTERISTICALLY SPARING OF LANGUAGE, DID NOT MENTION THE DAMAGE TO VALONA, BUT OTHER BRITISH SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT SUCH A HEAVY SHELLING COULD MAKE RUBBLE OF THE PORT FACILITIES.

THE NAVAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION OBSERVED WITHOUT AMPLIFICATION:

"IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE ITALIANS, DRIVEN FROM TARANTO (A MAJOR BASE IN THE INSTEP OF THE ITALIAN BOOT) AND HOUNDED AGAIN BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AT NAPLES, HAVE SOUGHT FRESH BASES WHERE THEY HOPE THEIR FLEET WILL KEEP OUT OF THE WAY OF THE (BRITISH) MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

30,24-6515

"WITH THE ADRIATIC SEA NOW OPEN TO US, IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS MAY BE EXPECTED."

THE BRITISH MANEUVER, AS THE ADMIRALTY DESCRIBED IT, WAS IN TWO COORDINATED SECTIONS.

A CRUISER AND DESTROYER FORCE, WHOSE PRIMARY PURPOSE WAS TO HARASS ITALIAN SEA COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE ALBANIAN BATTLEFRONT, STEAMED UP THE ADRIATIC AS FAR NORTH AS BARI, ITALY, AND DURAZZO, ALBANIA, WHILE TO THE SOUTH THE BATTLESHIP FORMATION FELL UPON VALONA.

ALL THIS TIED IN WITH OTHER FLEET OPERATIONS IN WHICH THE BRITISH ARE STRIKING AT THE ITALIANS ON BOTH THEIR ALBANIAN AND LIBYAN SEA FLANKS--PARTICULARLY ON THE LIBYAN SIDE WHERE EVEN NOW, THE ADMIRALTY REMARKED LACONICALLY, "NAVAL OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF OUR ARMY ARE CONTINUING."

BARDIA, THE FASCIST BASE IN LIBYA, HAS BEEN AFLAME SINCE DEC. 15, THE ADMIRALTY SAID, AND IN THE INTERMITTENT BOMBARDMENTS THAT HAVE FOLLOWED BRITISH WARSHIPS HAVE GONE UNTOUCHED THROUGH "REPEATED" ATTACKS BY ITALIAN SHORE BATTERIES AND TORPEDO PLANES.

LIGHT BRITISH UNITS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE RUN IN VERY CLOSE--INTO THE INNER HARBOR UNDER HEAVY FIRE--AND TO HAVE SUNK THREE ITALIAN SUPPLY SHIPS IN A SINGLE DAY.

A SINGLE PROWLING BRITISH SUBMARINE, THE ADMIRALTY SAID, SANK A HEAVILY LADEN SUPPLY SHIP AND A BIG ITALIAN SHIP SOUTH OF ITALY DURING THE LAST WEEK.

SOME PERSONS HERE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE ITALIANS IN ALBANIA NOW FACE AN ENCIRCLEMENT MORE FATAL THAN THE ALLIES FOUND IN DUNKERQUE IN THE APPARENT BRITISH SEIZURE OF CONTROL OF THE WHOLE LOWER ADRIATIC.

30.24-6515

IT IS THE ADRIATIC, TOO, OVER WHICH IT HAS BEEN RUMORED THAT
GERMAN JUNKERS TRANSPORT PLANES ARE FLYING ITALIAN TROOPS TO THE
ALBANIAN FRONT.

--DASH--

THE FLEET'S LATEST ATTACK ON THE ITALIAN BASE AT VALONA HAS BEEN
SUPPLEMENTED BY A HEAVY RAID BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED
TODAY, IN WHICH THE MILITARY BARRACKS, GASOLINE STORAGES AND A
MOTOR TRANSPORT PARK WERE DECLARED HEAVILY HIT.
THE ITALIAN-HELD ALBANIAN PORT OF KRIONERO ALSO WAS REPORTED
SUCCESSFULLY RAIDED.
THE GATHERING POWER OF THIS BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN OFFENSIVE WAS
MENTIONED YESTERDAY BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HIMSELF IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS.
"OXXXE HAVE PRESERV
"XIX WE HAVE PRESERVED OURSELVES SECURE IN OUR ISLAND HOME," HE
SAID, "AND HAVE REACHED OUT LONG AND STRONG HANDS ACROSS THE SEAS TO
DISCHARGE THE OBLIGATIONS WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO COUNTRIES THAT HAVE PU
THEIR FAITH IN US."

Valona Bombardment As Seen From Warship

Eyewitness Describes British Gunners' Thunderous "Little Christmas Present For Italy"

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Battle Fleet that Attacked Valona, Dec. 20—From the deck of one of Britain's mighty floating fortresses early Thursday morning I watched one-ton shells rocket into the heart of Valona, Italy's main Albanian naval base, to cause destructive fires that bathed 2,000-foot mountain peaks with their light.

"A little Christmas present for Italy," the sweating gunners said.

The warship on which I rode and others swept up the mine-laden Adriatic Sea between Italy and Albania in a daring raid in which one hundred shells were loosed against Valona in terrific broadsides.

Surprise, Then Bedlam

The sleeping Italians apparently were completely surprised and the warships moved close enough to shore to see a lone light shining in Valona's harbor. Then bedlam broke.

One-ton shells that rumbled through the night with a noise like a roaring subway express train exploded with tremendous force against docks, ships, warehouses, supply bases and military encampments.

The heavy bombardment was designed to give support to Greek land armies increasing their pressure on il Duce's battered Albanian legions.

Through Mine-Studded Straits

A wide path of flaming destruction was apparent. A reddish glow crept over the tops of 2,000-feet-high mountains showing the caliber of the raging fires started by the big naval guns.

The British ships moved through the mine-studded Straits of Otranto between Italy's "heel" and the Albanian coastline like huge shadows. Keeping the Albanian coast in sight, the ships swept into broadside firing positions off Valona.

At this time, early Thursday morning, shivering with cold, I clambered up the steel ladders from the battleship's wardroom to the control tower.

Muzzles Rear Skyward

Through narrow slits in the steel tower, I saw the long, massive gray barrels of the 15-inch guns slowly rear their muzzles skyward from the giant turrets.

The commander, through a speaking tube, gave final instructions, saying the guns were to open fire in ten minutes.

Those minutes ticked off like eternity. Looking across the barrels of the guns that were less than fifteen feet away and poised for action, I mentally girded myself for the tremendous concussion that I knew must come with detonation of the first ton of "bricks."

Terrific Burst Of Fire

White and red lights flashed on the fire control indicator, designating the turrets that were to open the bombardment.

Then came the signal: "Open fire!" A bell sounded lightly.

I grasped a rung of a steel ladder, took a deep breath, and ducked below the level of the vision slits.

A second later there was a terrific burst of fire. Sheets of yellow flame licked back from the muzzles of the guns and seemed to pour through the slits in the tower.

Again the bell sounded. Again I ducked, and two guns fired almost simultaneously. The blinding glare and clouds of yellowish smoke swept into my face. The rapid succession of the blasts made me feel as if my head hung by a thread.

Guns Of Other Units Roar

Guns of other battle fleet units roared with great flashes of fire, wiping everything else from my vision. Even the Albanian coast disappeared in the burst of fire.

Swiftly, scores of shells hurtled through the air, each carrying more than 2,000 pounds of destruction into Valona's naval and military concentrations.

The Italian shore batteries of 12-inch guns remained silent during the bombardment, leading to the belief the Italians had been taken so by surprise that they could not fire, possibly not being able even to determine the ships' positions.

12 Minutes Of Gunfire

For twelve minutes the battle fleet pumped out shells with a Niagara-like roar that reverberated for miles along the Albanian coast.

Then, over the speaking tube, came a voice like that of a railroad conductor—unintelligible but it meant "cease firing."

The big guns were lowered but the crews of the 6-inch guns stood by, waiting tensely for any reply from the Italians ashore so they could answer in turn.

The British ships, like huge black floating islands, moved slowly southward.

Then the Italian shore batteries fired a few star shells, vainly trying to locate their attackers. The long-burning shells, bursting high in the sky, drifted lazily to the surface of the sea hundreds of yards away from the ships.

The Italians fired several more rounds, which came closer, but all were too distant to illuminate the battle fleet.

Midshipman Sings

As the reddish glow of the fires which had been started at Valona crept over the snow-capped Albanian mountains, a youthful midshipman in the battleship's top control tower happily caroled "One Night of Love."

The battle fleet cruised southward out of the Straits of Otranto and into the Ioanian Sea. Not even an Italian bombing plane appeared to attempt attack.

The battleship commander, before the bombardment, posted a bulletin with the notation: "The objective—to discomfort the Italians."

BRITISH MEET FIERCE BATTLE AROUND BARDIA

Italians Throw Heavy Shells On Slowly Advancing Mechanized Units

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 20—The British army of the Nile had completely surrounded Bardia tonight and was moving up reinforcements for a final assault on the Libyan port.

Trapped within the Italian base, thirty miles inside the Libyan border, were an estimated 20,000 Italians behind a seventeen-mile perimeter of concrete pill boxes, artillery batteries, machine-gun nests and tank pits.

British advance forces were reported to be engaged in a fierce struggle with the Italians, who were pouring heavy artillery shells on the slowly advancing tank and motorized units.

Resembles Siege

The encirclement of Bardia resembled a siege, with British batteries firmly established at all points around the town shelling its defenses almost continuously, while the R. A. F. flyers bombed the garrison repeatedly and warships pounded away at the waterfront.

Other British forces mopping up in the desert area fought to oust an Italian garrison from the oasis of Giarabub, 130 miles south of the coast and about twenty miles west of the Egyptian frontier.

Tough colonial cavalrymen from Australia engaged the Italians near the oasis for three days, it was revealed, taking some prisoners and equipment.

The rest of the Italians escaped, holed up and tonight were reported still holding out against heavy British pressure.

Sacred To Senussi Sect

The oasis contains buildings and monuments sacred to the Senussi sect and the British were said to have refrained from bombing the place for this reason.

Only a small force was holding the oasis, but there were indications of reinforcements from outlying posts. Nevertheless, the garrison's line of retreat will be cut off, military sources said, if the British continue their advance along the coast.

West of Bardia to Derna, 175 miles inside Libya, British air and naval units pounded the Italian line of retreat.

Derna Left In Flames

Derna, an R. A. F. communique said, was left practically in flames by bombers which made direct hits on barracks, motor transport parks, and police headquarters last night.

In the naval operations, light units of the fleet were said by an admiralty communique to have fought their way past roaring shore batteries to pound the garrison at Bardia. The shelling was said to have started a number of fires which "assumed very large proportions" yesterday.

At least five Italian supply ships, including a heavily laden tanker, were sunk, the admiralty said.

Whole Camp Ablaze.

"When our last aircraft left the scene practically the whole of the camp was ablaze," the communique declared. "Similar raids were carried out on enemy troop concentrations and motor transports to the northwest of Bardia, all our bombs falling within the target area."

In fierce air fighting yesterday, the British said, R. A. F. planes shot down five Italian planes without the loss of a single British craft.

Conclusive Test Shaping.

British officials said that the Italians in Bardia were protected by a cunningly concealed network of tank traps, land mines and machine gun emplacements.

They hinted it may take some time now to overrun the positions, but expressed no doubt about the final victory, which the British High Command was attempting to speed up by hastening more men and equipment to the front.

Military spokesmen here said that the stiff resistance encountered at Bardia was not likely to lessen the activity of British tanks and Bren gun carriers in mopping up the road leading westward to Tobruk, the vital Italian naval base eighty miles from the Egyptian frontier.

Graziana May Seek Test.

Reports from Rome indicated that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, commander of Italy's North African armies, might select Tobruk as the site for a conclusive test of strength with Gen. Archibald P. Wavell's army of the Nile.

Bardia Facing Final Assault

British Entirely Surround Libyan Port as Garrison Battles to Escape.

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—British troops have completely surrounded the Libyan port of Bardia and are preparing for a final assault on the Italian-held town, it was reported here tonight.

British forces were said already to have engaged the Italians at some points and to have thrust them back in heavy fighting.

By land, sea and air, the British reported, their forces kept up a remorseless pounding of Bardia today, with Italians battling fiercely to break through their blocked line of retreat to the west.

Supporting the forces encircling Bardia, where the British estimate 20,000 Italians are holding out, the Royal Air Force blasted the Libyan coast westward to Derna, 175 miles from the Egyptian frontier. Practically the entire Fascist military at Camp Derna was declared left in flames.

Heavily raiding Derna simultaneously with a similar assault on Bardia, the R. A. F. Command reported its planes last night set off fires and explosions with direct hits on barracks, police headquarters, motor transport parks and garages at the former Fascist base.

30,24-6517

30.24-6517

There was no indication here that the British intended to avoid such a reckoning or to permit Marshal Graziana to reinforce his position at Tobruk.

The British Navy was reported keeping the Libyan coast under bombardment from the Egyptian frontier to Bengasi, well to the west of Tobruk, while the Royal Air Force blasted at Derna and Benina.

Troops Still Moving West.

Indications here of heavy British troop movements to the west gave emphasis to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement before the House of Commons in London yesterday that "the offensive is by no means at an end."

The task of maintaining steadily lengthening lines of communication was regarded here as one of the chief problems facing the British in continuing their drive into Libya. Losses in man power apparently constituted a negligible factor, for official figures yesterday put British casualties at less than 1,000.

Convoys of Italian prisoners con-

(Britain's naval and air strength are military secrets, but her Mediterranean fleet is known to be large and powerful and, at the start of the 12-day-old campaign in the western desert, it was said that shifts of some warplanes from Egypt to Greece had not impaired the R. A. F.'s power in North Africa.)

Use of German Troops Denied.

Informed sources declared that German troops were not in Italy, were not en route to any Italian front and would not be sent to any.

(There have been reports of German troops entering Italy through the Brenner Pass and it was said yesterday at Struga, Yugoslavia, that big German transports were being used to fly Italian reinforcements to Albania.)

The bulletin, issued through Stefani, the official Italian news agency, cited British Prime Minister Churchill's statement to the House of Commons yesterday as an illustration of the "proportions of the enemy effort which our soldiers bravely are facing these days on all fronts of our war."

It quoted Mr. Churchill as saying that arms for Britain's forces in Africa had been going directly from Britain since last summer and included armored cars of the best quality and modern guns.

Heavy artillery exchanges on the Bardia battlefront in Libya, during which Italian guns effectively pounded British batteries and mechanized forces, were reported earlier by the Italian high command.

"Sharp Fighting" in Albania.

"Sharp fighting" was reported on the southern flank of the Albanian battlefront, where the Italian 11th army is engaging Greek forces north of Argirocastro.

Extensive air activity was reported on various parts of the Mediterranean front.

The communique acknowledged the British had bombed the Italian Adriatic port of Brindisi four times yesterday, but said only that five persons were wounded.

Italian dive-bombers sank a steamer off Greece, the high command claimed.

A "furious" air battle was reported over Libya.

Two British Hurricanes and one Italian plane were reported downed in this encounter.

Three British bombers were said to have been shot down yesterday during an attempted attack on Valona, vital Italian supply port in Albania, and three British Gloster planes were reported shot down in flames over the Greek lines.

Ground operations on the Sudanese border in East Africa were limited to "patrol and artillery activity," the high command said while Italian planes carried out bombing attacks on several British troop concentrations and railway junctions.

Italy Confirms Air Aid.

ROME, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—German transport planes and German dive-bombers—the latter with Italian flyers—are serving Italy's forces in Albania, an informed source said today.

The transports, such as those the Nazis used to convey troops and equipment to Norway, now are ferrying Italian re-inforcements across the Adriatic, this source said.

[This dispatch serves to confirm in part reports yesterday from Yugoslavia, which added that German troops were entering Italy through the Brenner Pass.]

The presence of German flyers, he said, is believed to have caused reports abroad that German troops are in Italy, but they apparently are unfounded.

Italian-flown stukas were said already to be participating in attacks against the Greeks.

70 Camels Captured By British in Kenya

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Seventy camels were captured from the Italians in a thwarted Fascist raid on a village in the northern frontier zone of Kenya colony, the British High Command reported today.

Two of the Italians were killed, the British said, when East African troops pounced on the raiding party.

Britain's African Force Is Set at 425,000 By Italians

Fascists 'Gallantly Face' 1,500 Planes, Strong Fleet, Rome Claims

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Dec. 20.—A semi-official bulletin, issued here today to show the size of the British forces which, it said, Italian troops are "gallantly facing," put them at 1,500 airplanes, 425,000 troops and 500,000 tons of warships.

It described Britain's forces as crack troops, recruited in England, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere in the British Empire.

(British sources have indicated that British Army strength in Africa is between 250,000 and 300,000 men, although British leaders have referred recently to considerable reinforcements.

BLAZE IN SHIPYARD

Italian Torpedo Boat Works Badly Damaged.

ROME, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The Baglietto shipyard at Varazze, where small, fast torpedo boats are built, was reported today to have suffered heavy damage from flames, which started in the woodworking department and spread to the machine shop. Boats on the ways escaped damage.

Varazze is on the coast southwest of Genoa.

GREEKS SEIZE ITALIAN POSTS IN MOUNTAINS

Fascist Positions Behind Tepeleni Reported Falling One By One

Athenians Are Mopping Up Outposts Before Trying To Capture Towns

By MAX HARRELSON

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 20—Italian positions in the mountains behind Tepeleni and Klisura were reported falling "one after another" to bayonet-charging Greeks today and a general retreat from the entire sector was declared imminent.

The Greeks said their troops were proceeding methodically in cleaning up Italian resistance in these remaining outposts before making any attempt to occupy the two towns, which guard an important highway leading into eastern Albania. Artillery hauled into mountain emplacements through waist-deep snow was said to be continually pounding the Fascists.

With another Greek force battling up the Adriatic coast toward Chimara, the R. A. F. command announced its bombers again blasted Valona, Italian port of entry farther up the coast. Military barracks, a gasoline dump and a transport park were declared reduced to flaming ruins.

Krionera Area Raided

Coupled with this raid, carried out yesterday, the British reported another squadron raided the Krionero area, scoring direct hits and starting fires among numerous buildings.

On the northern front, where six days of raging snowstorms have put a crimp in operations, the Greeks said the Fascists attempted counter-attacks, only to be repulsed with the loss of more of Premier Mussolini's men and war materials.

The Greek high command said a lieutenant colonel was among the latest group of Italian prisoners, and that much war material, including two batteries of artillery, was taken by the Greeks.

Advices from the front said the Greeks made considerable progress beyond the Ostravitza mountain range where the Italians were said to be making a determined stand with a number of mortars.

Weather Bitterly Cold

The sun came out over the Klisura-Tepeleni sector today for the first time in days, military dispatches said, but the weather continued bitterly cold.

"Especially fierce fighting progressed around Klisura, where the enemy, realizing the colossal strategic importance of this region, is fighting desperately," one report said.

"However, his efforts have proved unsuccessful, despite the bad weather which favored him. All important enemy positions are being captured one after another by our troops storming the Italians with bayonets. The number of prisoners is increasing steadily and huge war stores are falling into our hands."

2 Fascist Ports Fired

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 20—Blazing ruins were left in new assaults on the Albanian ports of Valona and Krionero, the R. A. F. command announced today, while Greek troops were reported battling up the coast from Palermo Bay toward Chimara and tightening their lines around the inland towns of Klisura and Tepeleni.

At Valona, the R. A. F. command reported, military barracks, a gasoline dump, a motor transport park and buildings north of the town were hit in the raid made yesterday. Great columns of smoke rose from the vicinity of the barracks and the gasoline stores, British pilots reported.

Direct Hits Made

Direct hits were declared to have been made on buildings in the Krionero area, and fires were seen raging after the attack.

Greek troops continued their drive to dislodge the Italians from strategic positions which must be taken before Tepeleni and Klisura can be occupied.

Resistance Strong

Although Italian resistance is strong, reports from the front said Fascist forces are expected to withdraw any moment from hills behind the towns.

On the Albanian front generally, fighting has been slowed down by snowstorms which have been raging for six days.

The Italians tried a series of counter-attacks on the northern front despite the bad weather, but, dispatches from that zone said, all were unsuccessful and more prisoners and material fell to the Greeks.

A Government spokesman said last night that Fascist forces had abandoned Palermo Bay, on which the town of Palermo is situated, in their withdrawal toward Chimara, ten miles up the coast.

Towns Being Abandoned

(Reports reaching Struga, Yugoslavia, on the Albanian border, said Tepeleni and Klisura, under withering fire from Greek artillery pulled into position on sledges over snow up to five feet deep, were being abandoned by the Italians.)

Greek Commander's Message.

The Greek commander-in-chief, Gen. Alexander Papagos, had informed his fighting men in a general order that "your blows have placed him (the enemy) in a very difficult position. A large part of his forces are almost disbanded and without morale.

". . . Our enemy is shaken on the front before you and in Africa before the English. He is shaken internally. Winter is accelerating his disintegration.

"Persist in your efforts that we may crush him completely and throw him into the sea. Victory will then be ours, the best victory in our history, and it will be due to you."

The Greek High Command acknowledged stiff Italian resistance in the snow-covered mountains, but said that 600 prisoners were captured and added that "the enemy . . . was dislodged by bayonets from his positions." The positions, however, were not located.

Italian losses were described by the spokesman as "extremely heavy," partly because of the severe cold. In one part of the Klisura region, he said, "a village and surrounding heights which we captured were full of Italian dead."

He also related, as "quite characteristic," the exploit of a "small Greek reconnaissance patrol which captured a detachment ten times stronger, consisting of one officer and more than 150 men" in the north. On the central front, he added, two officers and sixty men were captured.

Foes in Albania Entrenched in Icy Mountains

Reporter With Greeks Sees Italian Sentry on Duty as Armies Trade Shells

By J. Wes Gallagher

WITH THE GREEK ARMY ON THE NORTHERN ALBANIAN FRONT, Dec. 19 (AP).—A shivering Italian sentry of bersaglieri crept furtively about an icy ledge as a zero wind whipped his coat about his legs.

"We could kill him if we wished," a Greek officer at my elbow observed.

I turned away from my peephole in the observation post in one of the advanced trenches on this front. In this sector the fighting has reverted for the time being to World War type trench warfare because of the terrific cold and the heavy snows. A short distance ahead of me was a mountain where thousands of Italians are intrenched with a big assortment of artillery. Behind me was a shell-riddled village; on the right a wind-swept lake; on the left, the mountains held by the Greeks. The sky was lead gray, flecked with snow flurries. Trench mortar bombs thudded wickedly. Overhead was the crack of shrapnel shells. Occasionally our post shook from the burst of six-inch shells near by.

The Italian sentry was a joke to the Greeks. He moved carefully. A burst from a Greek rifle would have finished him.

"There is no use killing him," the Greek officer, tall and tanned, explained. "He cannot see anything, and every time one of our men feels cold all he has to do for comfort is look at the Italian sentry."

But from their trenches, several hundred feet above the virtually deserted village, the Italians were shooting at everything that moved in the little valley in the daylight. They were using machine guns and the six-inch shells. The fact that they were dug in higher than the Greeks made it colder for them.

The Greeks were surprised when newspaper men showed up. They had not seen any.

As the ancient station wagon drove out of the mountain path leading to the village a soldier said the valley road was under fire.

When the valley floor was reached, the driver went sixty miles an hour and raced down the shell-pitted road until stopped at a Greek outpost.

Here a young officer guided the party to the front line, 200 yards beyond the post.

He insisted that the group march Indian file, twenty yards apart, across 100 yards of open field to reach the village itself.

The precaution seemed silly until the officer turned and said the entire field was within easy rifle shot of the Italians on the mountain.

Real Activity at Night

"It must have been too cold for them to shoot you," he added nonchalantly.

Despite the shelling, the officers explained, they sleep during the day because the real activity begins at night. Then, Greek and Italian patrols clash in the frosty darkness.

The commanding officer pointed to a young subaltern, just out of the Greek equivalent of West Point.

"He and his patrol crept up within fifty yards of the Italian lines the other night and set up a defense work successfully," he said. The slightest noise would have meant death."

The young officer flushed, embarrassed by the praise.

The party stayed in the shelter at the front until after dark, drinking Greek mountain tea with the officers and exchanging bits of news with the soldiers. A steady rain from the trench mortars and light cannon bespoke the Italians' proximity.

When dark came, the commanding officer put on a tin hat and started a tour of trench inspection. Other officers equipped themselves similarly for patrol duty.

They joked and laughed about it.

Outside the skies were alight with ashes of artillery fire, in the mountains to the south and the north.

We went back in the same manner by which we arrived. When we got to the top of the mountain pass a big Albanian wolf walked across the snowy road, disdainful of our car and the war beneath him.

Britain Casts Covetous Eye On Enemy Ships in America

Cross Also Would Like More U. S. Vessels Assigned to English Service—Danes Aroused by Seizure Proposal.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Ronald Cross, the British Minister of Shipping, cast today what he called a "covetous eye" on "a certain number of enemy ships in the United States" and declared that assignment of these and United States ships to the British service "are the only ways I can see for replenishments of any consequence."

Observing that supplies of old American ships were nearly exhausted and that it would be a year before new shipbuilding in America could reach substantial levels, he said:

"Perhaps the United States can spare us something from her existing ordinary services. Also there are a certain number of enemy ships in the United States. I naturally cast a covetous eye on those vessels."

'Real Struggle' in 1941.

Mr. Cross declared that Britain's "real struggle" with Germany would come in 1941. The statements came in an interview with the American press.

He pictured the submarine menace as still the greatest threat to British lifelines and said that it could be overcome only by increasing numbers of destroyers and by new shipping which Britain now is turning out at her virtual maximum of production.

"One naturally hopes that the United States will be able to see her way to help us in the coming year," Mr. Cross said.

"I am extremely grateful for what we have got already. A large amount has already been supplied and we have to thank the good will of the administration."

Cites Need for Destroyers.

Speaking of Britain's need for destroyers, Mr. Cross said:

"We obviously can do with a great deal more destroyers. We know how to master the submarine, given equipment to do it, but we cannot expect to get the submarine menace so far subdued that it will not require an enormous amount of new construction to maintain the war effort at full blast."

He pointed out that shipping losses during the world war continued heavy to the end, but toward the close were being more than offset by tremendous building in the United States, which produced more than 3,000,000 tons in 1918 as against 898,000 tons in 1917.

"Only the United States can supply the enormous new construction we need," he said. "Consequently we very much hope that the United States will embark on a shipbuilding program on a gigantic scale similar to the last war.

"Given that and our own steady accretion of strength, I have not the slightest doubt we can maintain our war effort at full strength."

Danish Press Is Aroused.

The Scandinavian wireless broadcast an Oslo dispatch telling of "excitement" caused in Denmark by the possibility the United States might seize Danish ships, and quoting the Danish press in protest.

"What right has the United States as a neutral country to seize ships of another neutral country?" asked the Boersen.

The Berlingske Tidende said that the measure would be a severe blow to Denmark's already weakened merchant navy, and Politiken said that such action by the United States would be unprecedented and "in absolute contradiction of international law."

Faedrelandet said it would be a "cheap method" of United States aid to Britain.

Germany has two vessels tied up in the United States—the 4,733-ton tanker Pauline Friederich at Boston and the 4,352-ton Arauca at Port Everglades, Fla.

The Arauca took refuge a year ago when the British cruiser Orion intercepted her while she was trying to reach Germany from Vera Cruz.

Italy has twenty-seven vessels tied up on both coasts and Denmark has thirty-seven ships laid up in this country's ports.

Britain held that Danish ships acquired "an enemy character" when Germany invaded Denmark and Danish ship operators refused to turn their vessels over to the English on a charter basis after a long and bitter controversy.

President Roosevelt said in Washington today that a plan to take over the Danish vessels and turn them over to Britain was new to him.

Nazi Prize Court Acts.

The German radio announced today that the Hamburg Prize Court "for the first time . . . has taken a decision with regard to French ships which had been captured by the German armed forces when they occupied French ports."

"The decision applied to nine French ships," said the broadcast, recorded here at the Columbia Broadcasting System's short-wave listening station. "They had a total tonnage of 20,000 tons."

Although the German announcer did not specify, the decisions presumably awarded the ships to Germany.

U. S. Surveying Tonnage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Government officials were said today to be making an intensive study of the American shipping situation to find more merchant tonnage to release to Great Britain.

Officials were known to be considering the question of thirty-seven Danish and more than a hundred other foreign ships tied up in American ports, with a view to determining whether there was any way that some of them might be acquired to add to Britain's merchant fleet.

The purchase this week by British interests of sixteen merchant vessels from the Maritime Commission left relatively few to be obtained from this source.

The government's laid-up fleet was expected to be further depleted with the sale of twenty-four vessels for which the Maritime Commission has asked for bids on January 7. British interests were expected to be the successful bidder on these, as they have been on other ships offered in recent months.

Todd to Build 60 Ships.

Meanwhile two affiliates of the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York today began construction of new shipyards, in which will be built sixty big cargo ships for the British Purchasing Commission.

Contracts for the freighters, which will cost a total of almost $100,000,000, were signed last night at the office of the Todd company, 1 Broadway. This is the first order from the British Government for ships to be built here since world war days, and it is believed to be the largest order in the history of American shipbuilding, at a time when this country was not at war.

The two new affiliates of the Todd concern are the Todd-California Shipbuilding Corporation of Richmond, Cal., and the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation of Portland, Me. Each will build thirty of the $1,600,000 vessels.

The new ships will replace those lost by Great Britain as a result of sinkings by submarines, mine and aircraft. They are expected to be used to carry war materials and food from the United States and Canada to England.

Roosevelt Arms Plan Hailed by Bevin as Blow at Speculation

Sees 'Goods for Goods' Trade Contributions to Post-War Stabilization

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin declared today that "President Roosevelt's great idea of paying for goods by goods will not only help to win the war, but take us out of the hands of speculators at the end of the war."

This refernce to the President's plan to lend arms to Britain was made in a luncheon address to the Foreign Press Association. Mr. Bevin added:

"It is an indication that the President accepts the view that the greatest contribution to international stabilization at the end of the war is labor and effort and not speculation and manipulation of currency."

Mr. Bevin often is called the "strong man" of the British Labor party and has been mentioned as a possible successor to Prime Minister Churchill whenever one has to be chosen.

Among other things, Mr. Bevin said the British Navy now is doing work which five navies did in the World War and that "every one has now to be on one side or the other" in the conflict.

"At this moment, Britain and her allies are in the front line fighting this battle," he said.

"But we are only the front line. Every one in the world is involved on one side or the other * * * there can be no neutrality between right and wrong.

"Great Britain is fighting for a principle which, when established finally, will govern the conduct of humanity for generations to come.

"The commonwealth idea on the basis of equality must be the basic principle of future security and prosperity in the world."

30,24-6519

30.24-6519

NIGHT LEAD SHIPS-AMERICAN (BJT)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS By William W. White

LONDON, DEC.20--BRITAIN'S YOUNG MINISTER OF SHIPPING, RONALD CROSS, MADE A FRANK BID TODAY FOR AXIS SHIPS NOW IN AMERICAN HARBORS AND FOR VESSELS FROM "THE EXISTING ORDINARY SERVICES" OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE AMERICAN PRESS, THE SHARP-FACED, 44-YEAR-OLD CROSS SAID THAT SUPPLIES OF OLD AMERICAN SHIPS WERE ALMOST EXHAUSTED, THAT IT WOULD TAKE A YEAR FOR AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY OF HELP TO BRITAIN, AND ADDED:

"PERHAPS THE UNITED STATES CAN SPARE US SOMETHING FROM HER EXISTING ORDINARY SERVICES. ALSO THERE ARE A NUMBER OF ENEMY SHIPS IN THE UNITED STATES. I NATURALLY CAST A COVETOUS EYE ON THOSE VESSELS. THESE ARE THE ONLY WAYS I CAN SEE FOR REPLENISHMENTS OF ANY CONSEQUENCE."

ALL THIS WAS PART OF A DISCUSSION OF THE INROADS OF THE SUBMARINE AND LONG-DISTANCE PLANE ON BRITISH SHIPPING. THIS, SAID CROSS, STILL WAS THE GREATEST THREAT TO BRITISH LIFE-BLOOD, AND IT CAN BE OVERCOME ONLY BY INCREASING THE NUMBERS OF DESTROYERS ON CONVOY AND PATROL DUTY AND BY NEW SHIPPING.

CROSS DID NOT GO INTO THE LEGALISTIC ASPECTS OF OBTAINING SUCH SHIPS OF GERMANY AND ITALY WHICH ARE REFUGED IN THE UNITED STATES, A MATTER WHICH NATURALLY AFFECTS AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

(THERE ARE TWO GERMAN VESSELS, 27 ITALIAN SHIPS AND 37 OF DANISH REGISTRY TIED UP IN UNITED STATES PORTS. BRITAIN HOLDS THAT THE DANISH SHIPS ARE OF "ENEMY CHARACTER"; DANISH SHIP OPERATORS HAVE REFUSED TO TURN THEM OVER TO THE BRITISH ON A CHARTER BASIS).

LIKE OTHER BRITISH LEADERS, CROSS SAID THE "REAL STRUGGLE" WITH GERMANY WOULD COME IN 1941. HE EXPRESSED GRATITUDE FOR AMERICAN HELP ALREADY RECEIVED AND HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE MORE.

"WE OBVIOUSLY CAN DO WITH A GREAT MANY MORE DESTROYERS," HE SAID. "WE KNOW HOW TO MASTER THE SUBMARINE, GIVEN THE EQUIPMENT TO DO IT, BUT WE CANNOT EXPECT TO GET THE SUBMARINE MENACE SO FAR SUBDUED THAT IT WILL NOT REQUIRE AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION TO MAINTAIN THE WAR EFFORT AT FULL BLAST.

DEC 21 1940

"ONLY THE UNITED STATES CAN SUPPLY THE ENORMOUS NEW CONSTRUCTION WE NEED. CONSEQUENTLY WE HOPE VERY MUCH THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL EMBARK ON A SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM ON A GIGANTIC SCALE, SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE LAST WAR."

HE RECALLED THAT AMERICA PRODUCED THREE MILLION GROSS TONS OF SHIPPING IN 1918, OFFSETTING THE HEAVY ALLIED SHIP LOSSES OF 1917.

IN THIS WAR, CROSS WENT ON, LOSSES OF BRITISH-CONTROLLED SHIPPING HAVE TREBLED SINCE JULY AND NOW AVERAGE MORE THAN 60,000 TONS WEEKLY.

WHILE CROSS TALKED TO THE AMERICAN REPORTERS, ERNEST BEVIN, THE MINISTER FOR LABOR, TOLD A FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON AUDIENCE THAT "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GREAT IDEA OF PAYING FOR GOODS BY GOODS WILL NOT ONLY HELP TO WIN THE WAR BUT WILL TAKE US OUT OF THE HANDS OF SPECULATORS AT THE END OF THE WAR."

NAZIS UNLEASH FURY IN REGION OF LIVERPOOL

Merseyside Area Gets Its Worst Overnight Pounding Of War

BY AL WALL

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Dec. 21 — Germany's *Luftwaffe* fury gave the Merseyside area around Liverpool its worst pounding of the war last night and early today.

A record number of night bombers were blasting the district and incessant roar of anti-aircraft guns could be heard heaviest in the industrial areas.

One town was reported by the British Press Association to be suffering indiscriminate bombing while at Liverpool a hotel was struck and several persons in the dining room were injured.

Digging Victims Out Of Ruins

While early estimates of casualties were low, they did not include possible victims being dug out of the ruins of a line of wrecked homes.

Commercial buildings in Liverpool were struck, and broken glass strewed streets over a wide area.

Earlier last night bombs fell over wide areas of Britain, including the east coast, inland, North Wales and Western Scotland. In at least one coastal sector, anti-aircraft fire was so intense it shook houses.

Two Hospitals Reported Hit

Two hospitals, one in an east Midlands area and another in a northwest town, were reported hit, but no casualties resulted.

The all-clear signal came to London shortly before 3.30 A. M., after a night of intermittent raids.

By early night, raiders were reported over at least eleven provincial towns, but few incidents were reported. The British Press Association said the Nazis apparently were renewing the "nuisance raid" tactics they employed repeatedly several weeks ago.

The ground fire of defense guns was particularly heavy in the area of three towns in the northeast.

These night assaults followed a day of light attacks in which an unoccupied air-raid shelter was bombed in London.

Once during the day a twin-engined Nazi bomber dived to within 150 feet of the ground and machine-gunned pedestrians on London's outskirts. The heavy barrage that rose at once appeared to have crippled the plane.

The Air Ministry reported a violent bombing campaign in the British counter-offensive.

Bergen-Oslo Railroad Bombed

In overnight raids, it declared, British bombers hit the Bergen-Oslo railroad in Norway, often used by the Germans for military purposes; and a series of oil plants, storage facilities and power stations in the Ruhr.

Among objectives reported hit was the railway junction at Essen, Germany, site of the Krupp armament works. Four heavy explosions were declared to have resulted.

Synthetic Oil Plants Fired

Two big fires, the British said, were set off in an attack on synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen, Germany.

For these raids to the east, the Air Ministry said, the weather was so dirty that it would have "baffled any navigators but those of the R. A. F. . . . If our aircraft had not been built to stand every test it would have been impossible to attempt any raid at all."

Night Alarm Follows Day Jabs At London

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—Air-raid sirens sent London's millions to shelter again tonight after a day of "lone wolf" attacks, which the Government said resulted in a small number of casualties and damage to buildings.

It was the second succesive night of alarm after a lapse of almost three days. In the daylight attacks there was "some slight activity," a communique said.

While guns boomed in London, night raiders also were reported over Liverpool, a town in the East Midlands, another in the West Midlands, northwest England, two towns in the north, over Wales and a town in East Anglia.

In the daylight operations, a twin-engined bomber dived within 150 feet of the ground, machine-guns blazing, over the outskirts of London. No one was injured and the attacker met with such intense anti-aircraft fire that after a second dive and a climb for altitude, observers said, the plane appeared to have been hit and to be losing height.

One stick of bombs fell on an air raid shelter usually occupied during alerts but it was empty because no alarm had sounded.

Alarm After 68 Hours.

During the brief London air alarm last night, the capital's first in 68 hours, sounds of gunfire were heard from the suburbs and a few bombs were dropped in one section. Grounds of a nurses' home were reported hit without causing casualties.

Raiders likewise were reported over Liverpool and cities in the west and northwest.

Coincident with the raid renewals, the Admiralty made public what it claimed was a document found in an Italian submarine allegedly instructing Italian submarine captains to attack "certain Spanish merchant ships without warning."

The purported order, allegedly signed by Mario Falangola, vice admiral commanding submarines, directed the submarines to "attack without warning" Spanish ships belonging to the Ybarra and the Pinillos shipping companies leaving Casablanca, Morocco, and sailing toward Lisbon.

Oslo Rail Line Hit

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—British bombers hit the Bergen-Oslo Railroad in Norway, much used by the Germans for military purposes, in an overnight air raid, the Air Ministry reported today.

Attacks on "several targets in the Ruhr and western Germany" also were reported by the Air Ministry, which said the R. A. F. bucked bad weather last night to concentrate on oil plants and storage facilities.

The Norwegian raid was made by planes of the coastal command, the Ministry said, and "bombs were seen to burst directly on the line at several points."

Krupp Plant Bombed

The Ministry communique said that the targets also included power stations, a railway junction and Essen, site of the great Krupp armament works. Four explosions from heavy bombs were reported in the Essen assault.

A low level attack on the Rhine city of Bonn caused "one very large fire."

"In the Duisburg area two large fires were observed and oil targets near Cologne were set ablaze," said the communique. "At Dusseldorf several large fires were caused and an anti-aircraft position was bombed."

TWO BOMBS HIT DUBLIN SUBURB, 3 CASUALTIES

Unidentified Raider Also Drops Explosives In County Monaghan

Foray Sends Wave Of Excitement Through Neutral Eire's Capital

BY JIM YARBROUGH

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Dec. 20—Two bombs from a single unidentified, raiding plane fell within seven miles of neutral, brilliantly lighted Dublin tonight, injuring three persons and damaging several houses in the suburb of Dun Laoghaire (formerly Kingstown).

The town is in Dublin county, seven miles from the city itself, and is a mail-packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead.

Bombs also fell in Monaghan county, which is near the frontier of belligerent northern Ireland.

Excitement In Dublin

The bombs—the first of the war anywhere near neutral Eire's capital—sent a wave of excitement through gayly decorated Dublin, where a round of holiday parties was about to begin.

The suburban incident occurred about 7.30 P. M. and about half an hour later the same plane or another loosed two bombs in the rural district of County Monaghan, injuring a farmer and damaging two farmhouses.

The Dun Laoghaire plane flew in low from the harbor and dropped a flare. Then the first bomb crashed into a busy thoroughfare and blasted out a crater 15 feet deep and 30 feet wide. A smaller bomb fell in the back garden of a home about forty yards away from the road.

Some Narrow Escapes

There were remarkable escapes among pedestrians. One man standing twenty yards away from the point of impact of the first bomb was flung across the street and covered with debris.

The official statement issued by the Government's information bureau gave brief details of the incidents, but there was no official indication as to whether a protest would be made, or to whom.

Previous Nazi Apologies

Although this is the first instance of bombs falling in the Dublin area, both explosive and incendiary missiles have landed in neutral Eire during the Battle of Britain.

For each previous bombing, one of which proved fatal to three girls, the German Government has apologized.

Although it has mobilized reserves and is guarding ports, Eire refuses to permit British use of her harbors as bases.

Dive Bombers Blast Town.

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, reported tonight that German planes had dive-bombed a factory district on the north side of Chelmsford, seat of Essex county, northeast of London.

Ship Sunk by Plane Off Isle of Wight, Nazis Claim

Light Bomber Forces Reported Active Over London During Night

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—DNB, official German news agency, reported today that a Nazi reconnaissance plane had sunk a 1,200-ton merchant ship south of the Isle of Wight off Britain's south coast yesterday.

The news agency said the plane made a dive attack and dropped one bomb which struck squarely amidships, tearing the craft apart.

The same source reported that the 5,225-ton Belgian passenger ship Macedonier was mysteriously missing. The ship formerly traveled between Belgium and the Congo.

DNB also said the 3,660-ton British freighter Amicus had been torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic west of Ireland.

Light formations of German bombing planes were active over London last night, informed sources reported, but clouds prevented exact observations on their results.

The British carried out minor aerial operations over Western Germany, these sources said. No plane losses were recorded on either side.

The high command said the British raids on Germany had caused "only slight damage to buildings" and killed two civilians outside an air raid shelter.

A Nazi submarine commanded by Lt. Comdr. Schepke was credited officially with sinking its 40th merchant ship, bringing its total tonnage sunk to 208,975 tons.

Churchill Vows Sharing Of Privileges After War

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 20—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was disclosed today to have pledged that when the war was over "advantages and privileges which hitherto have been enjoyed only by the few shall be far more widely shared."

3924-6521

30.24-6521

The promise was made at Harrow, exclusive school where Churchill spoke Wednesday.

The Prime Minister quoted Adolf Hitler as saying December 10 that "Eton College and the Hitler schools are two different worlds," and declared the Führer had "overlooked the vast majority of the youth of this country who have never had the advantage of attending such schools as Eton and Harrow but who by their skill and prowess have won the admiration of the whole world."

"When this war is won, as it surely will be," Churchill declared, "it must be one of our aims to establish a state of society where the advantages and privileges which hitherto have been enjoyed by only the few shall be far more widely shared by the men and youth of the nation as a whole."

AXIS TRIO ACT TO IMPLEMENT THEIR ALLIANCE

Step Viewed As Reminder To U. S. Of Hazards Of Aid To Britain

America Warned By Nazi Press Of Danger Of A "Two-Front" Conflict

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 20—The establishment of military and economic commissions to implement the German-Italian-Japanese alliance was agreed upon today and the action was regarded in some political quarters as a reminder to the United States of the hazards of giving limitless aid to Britain.

No authorized spokesman would say that formation of the commissions at this time was in answer to President Roosevelt's suggestion that materials be lent to Britain, but informally it was said "it is an action that speaks for itself."

Timing Regarded Significant

The timing was interpreted by some as a reminder of the pact's existence at the moment when the United States appears contemplating a great extension of aid to Britain. The German press started speaking of its favorite theme—friction between the United States and Japan.

The influential *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* recalled that according to the terms of the three-power pact, war with one partner means war with all and went so far as to counsel the United States against the dangers of a "two-front" conflict.

Japanese Persuasion And U. S.

"Japan," said the paper, "sees its natural aspirations in the Pacific frustrated by the imperial demands of the United States. So Japan seeks, while there is still a chance, to persuade her potential adversary to take a reasonable attitude.

"It almost seems that the tragic history of Germany's futile effort to win English understanding in the years before this war will repeat itself with a Japanese background in the Pacific."

The *Fremdenblatt* observed that the American public realizes the possibilities and "appreciates the risk of a two-front war on the present state of its defenses."

The German, Italian and Japanese missions will be mutual and will function in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

Awaits Petain's Speech

These sources also were expected today or tomorrow to release concrete news "on further consolidation within the French Government."

It was intimated that the German comment would become available after French Chief of State Petain delivered a radio address which he has promised his nation.

The pact was an implicit warning to the United States.

Berlin's announcement now that an "interesting prospect of further developments" comes with discussion in Washington of possible raising of financial barriers in order to increase the flow of American goods for Britain and of new pressure to step up the pace of the United States' armaments output.

Laval Believed "Used"

The French Chief of State, Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, it is argued in well-informed circles in Berlin, has about him a group of men who used M. Laval because they knew him to be acceptable to Germany. As the German-Italian onward rush continued, they contended, M. Laval seemed very useful in paving the way toward a French-German peace.

But, so the story goes, no sooner did the Italians suffer reverses than the forces around Marshal Pétain, which still nurse their old enmity toward Germany, thought their opportunity had come.

The former Allied generalissimo, Maxime Weygand, was dispatched to North Africa in the knowledge that he could hold the French African empire together and possibly even act independently of Vichy, should the "Putsch" fail, it was said. Germany would be in no position to object to M. Laval's removal from power at this time for fear of what General Weygand might do, this thesis holds.

The unofficial German comment runs, however, that these sources forget that France is a defeated nation that still must take cognizance of the victor's wishes. To the German Government it seemed indefensible that a man with whom Herr Hitler had negotiated should be ousted from office and detained without Germany being even so much as informed.

Hence the German Ambassador in Paris, Otto Abetz, accompanied by German generals and Schutzstaffel [Nazi Elite Guard] officials, hasten to Vichy to obtain clarification. There seems little doubt that M. Laval owes his liberation to German efforts.

Flandin Held Tricked

Meanwhile Pierre-Etienne Flandin, who is regarded as acceptable to both the Axis on one hand and Great Britain and the United States on the other, was asked to take over M. Laval's duties as Foreign Minister. Not knowing what the men around Marshal Pétain were doing, so runs the story here, he agreed.

Neither M. Flandin nor Marshal Pétain, who, well-informed Germans said, wrote "a very fine letter" to Herr Hitler, are blamed here for the "Putsch of Vichy." Marshal Pétain is regarded as too old to be expected to follow politics in all its vagaries, and M. Flandin is regarded as having been drawn in innocently.

Herr Abetz was reported to have insisted that M. Laval must somehow be reinstated as a Cabinet member. Germans said they recognized that Marshal Pétain could not very well throw M. Flandin out of the Foreign Ministry and reinstate M. Laval. M. Laval, for his part, was said to want the Ministry of Interior, which commands the entire civil administration. That, however, would mean putting

HALIFAX EMERGES AS ENVOY CHOICE

London, Dec. 21 (Saturday) (AP).—An official announcement of the appointment of Lord Halifax as Ambassador to the United States is expected shortly, according to the parliamentary correspondent of the authoritative British Press Association.

The Daily Mail declared today that Lord Halifax' name already had been submitted to President Roosevelt for approval as successor to the late Lord Lothian.

Halifax, Foreign Minister under both the late Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill, will be succeeded in that post by War Minister Anthony Eden, the paper added.

Halifax has been repeatedly attacked in some sections of the press for his handling of the Foreign Office, principally because of his coolness toward Soviet Russia.

Cabinet changes involved would include a post for David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, the paper said.

His specific job, it was added, would be to spur the war effort at home.

Halifax succeeded Eden as Foreign Secretary after the latter quit Chamberlain's Cabinet on Feb. 20, 1938, in disagreement over appeasement of Italy and Germany.

Inter-Axis Boards Appointed

Germany, Italy and Japan Act to Put Teeth in Military Aid Pact

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Germany, Italy and Japan put teeth into their pact of military collaboration against any new enemy in the European or Asiatic wars by establishing tonight mutual military, economic and general commissions which will function in Berlin, Rome and Tokio.

Announcement of the naming of the commissions, following an earlier disclosure that the three Powers had agreed to put this provision of the three-power pact into effect, was made tonight by DNB, official German news agency.

DNB said the commissions would bring the pact into operation, and in informed quarters it was declared that the action made the treaty "a living organism."

The official announcement said: "The three-power pact among Japan, Italy and Germany provided for the founding of mixed technical commissions to have the tasks of bringing the pact into operation. The three governments have agreed to found in the three capitals general as well as military and economic commissions. After mutual preparations have been made these commissions will take up their duties."

This was the action that authorized persons had earlier predicted could present an "interesting prospect of further development of co-operation between the nations united in the three-Power pact."

1. Announcement that a Japanese military mission will leave soon for a first-hand study of the Axis' war tactics.

2. Reappointment yesterday of Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima as Japanese Ambassador to Germany.

Oshima, strong advocate of Japan's adherence to the Rome-Berlin Axis, was displaced as Ambassador to Berlin in the fall of 1939. It was an open secret in Berlin diplomatic circles then that Japan's leaders were disturbed by Germany's non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, signed that August. Now the clock has come around again.

Warning To United States

Last September 27, Germany, Italy and Japan signed at Berlin a ten-year treaty welding them into a totalitarian bloc pledged one-for-all and all-for-one against any new enemy entering either the European or Chinese wars. It was a political, military and economic accord.

Straws Appear In Japanese Capital

Two developments in Tokyo, tending to put Japan in closer liaison with Germany and Italy, provided hints of what the "further developments" in the three-power pact collaboration may be. They were:

BERLIN SEES A PLOT IN LAVAL'S OUSTING

Petain's Aides Held to Have 'Used' Ex-Vice Premier as Long as He Was Needed

AFFAIR A LESSON TO NAZIS

They Say They Have Learned Some French Officials Seek to Scuttle Collaboration

By Louis Lochner

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP)—The French Cabinet shake-up of last week, known here as "the Putsch of Vichy," has taught the German Government one great lesson, men in the know here say.

That lesson, they assert, is that there is an influential group at work within the French Government to scuttle, if possible, attempts at a French-German rapprochement such as that planned between Reichsfuehrer Hitler and the French former Vice Premier, Pierre Laval.

German Government circles, they reported, long had suspected that not all who were giving lip service to the plan for a "new order in Europe" under German leadership were sincere about it. M. Laval's sudden removal uncovered the hands of these counterforces, it is said here. There is no longer even the slightest doubt that the Wilhelmstrasse was completely surprised by the Vichy upheaval.

Official sources were also expected to disclose today or tomorrow news of "further consolidation within the French Government," possibly after a radio address French Chief of State Marshal Phillippe Petain has promised his nation.

the police power into his hands, and conceivably he might then arrest the men around Marshal Pétain who brought about his downfall. Besides, the present Minister of the Interior, Marcel B. Peyrouton, is one of the chief powers in present-day France.

Hence the problem at the moment as seen here is just where to fit M. Laval into the scheme of things.

MILITARY HELP TO ALLY HINTED BY NAZI PRESS

Would Draw Attention From Italian Reverses In Greece, Africa

Possibilities Of Action In Gibraltar, Suez Or Balkans Considered

By PRESTON GROVER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Dec. 20—Enough evidence of concern over stumbling Italian military operations in Greece and Africa appeared here tonight to give some support to widely heard reports that Germany has decided to crutch up her ailing ally.

Any news of actual military plans could not be reported even if known.

But occasional chuckles once heard over Italian reverses in Greece were reported in private quarters to have disappeared since the British naval air force launched its smashing attack on the Italian navy at Taranto and British forces compelled a somewhat precipitous withdrawal of Fascist forces from North Africa.

[An informed Rome source confirmed today a report that German transport planes are carrying Italian troops to Albania and said Italian-flown Stuka dive bombers are in Italian service.]

No Compromise, Say Papers

For several days Berlin papers have carried lead articles emphasizing that the Italian reverses merely are casual instances in the course of a war which has gone steadily in favor of the Reich from the beginning.

Semi-official German news agencies assert that, contrary to foreign reports, there isn't the slightest change in the German-Italian decision to carry the war to uncompromising victory.

With the possible view to drawing attention away from Italian reverses, Adolf Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter* declared that, after all, the war was going to be won in the zone of the British isles and not elsewhere.

Thrust Elsewhere Suggested

From time to time before previous campaigns were launched just such leads were put out by Berlin papers. For instance, immediately prior to the launching of the air attacks against England, the Berlin papers were hammering home how vitally England would be hit if Germany would choose such a time to cut the empire lifeline through the Mediterranean.

Is this new emphasis in the direction of England—heightened by heavier sea and air attacks against British shipping—such a lead as might presage operations in one of several other probable directions which might have the immediate effect of bolstering the Italian ally?

Actually, Hitler has a fistful of possibilities for lending aid to Italy. He could attempt the long-discussed attack against Gibraltar. He could strike southeastward toward Suez. Or he could move directly against Greece if he cares to run the risk—which German leaders contend is nil—upsetting the quiet of the Balkans.

Air Aid To Italy Considered

Finally, he could lend real air aid to Italy directly or launch the long-expected attack against England in a smashing bid to close the war before American aid makes it more difficult.

The growing Italian difficulties in Albania and Africa the past week have prompted some neutral observers to look for some startling development even before the Christmas trees are tossed into the back yard.

Certainly no German these days is looking too calmly on recent American developments. It can be taken for granted that in no event is Germany likely to withhold any effort to bolster Axis morale against such blows as delivered by President Roosevelt's suggestion for underwriting British war costs from the United States Treasury.

Mutual Commissions Set Up

Meanwhile, in the midst of this speculation, Italy and Japan put teeth into their three-power pact today with the establishment of mutual military, economic and general commissions. They will begin to function in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

Informed quarters said the action made a "living organism" of the pact, which pledges the signatories to collaboration against any new enemy in the European or Asiatic wars.

TOKIO, Dec. 20 (AP).—The War Office announced today that a Japanese military mission will depart soon for Germany and Italy on invitations from Berlin and Rome to study the war tactics of the Axis powers at first hand.

Simultaneously the cabinet information bureau announced that agreement had been reached on establishment of technical commissions under the Rome-Berlin-Tokio pact. Observers assumed that the military mission was designated in connection with this agreement.

Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, inspector general of the air corps, was named to head the military mission. The date of departure was not stated.

Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, reappointed Japan's Ambassador to Germany in a formal palace ceremony today, is scheduled to leave here in January for Berlin, where he was ambassador in 1938-39 until supplanted because of Tokio's disapproval of his advocacy of an alliance with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

His reappointment was reported in the newspaper "Asahi" to have been decided upon by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka with a view to contributing further to the promotion of German-Japanese relations in "an epoch-making way."

Japan Reported Sending Army Mission To Europe

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Japanese news service Domei announced tonight in a wireless dispatch from Tokyo that the Japanese army was sending a military mission to Europe "upon invitation by Germany and Italy."

Its task, said the announcement, will be to study "the experiences taught by the present European war at the places of actual events."

The Domei wireless also announced that the newspaper *Miyako Shimbun* had attacked the United States editorially, calling her "a peace disturber," and adding:

"Should the United States continue to maintain the strict hostility which she is presently assuming, both Europe and Asia would end by being her perpetual enemies."

French Shakeup?

By CHARLES FOLTZ
[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 20—French Chief of State Petain was reported in diplomatic circles here today to be considering sacrificing part of his Cabinet in an effort to "soothe" German ire over his ouster of Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Forecasts of another purge, possibly over this week end, came from Vichy after Fernand de Brinon, representative of the French Government in German-occupied Paris and an intimate friend of Laval's, was reported to have given to the Petain Government the German Government's views on Laval's removal.

De Brinon returned to Paris, taking with him, it was said here, the outlines of Marshal Petain's appeasement offer, suggesting the elimination of some of Laval's enemies from his Cabinet.

Scheduled for Expulsion.

Those expected to figure in a shake-up included:

Raphael Alibert, Minister of Justice, described as the leading critic of Franco-German collaboration plans and a bitter opponent of Laval;

Rene Belin, Minister of Industrial Production; and

Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture.

Diplomatic advices said it was still not clear whether those expected to be pushed out would include the present strong man of the Cabinet, Marcel Peyrouton, Minister of the Interior.

German officials were said here not only to be anxious to get him out, but also to give his job to Laval.

Peyrouton in Strong Position.

M. Peyrouton, however, was believed to stand in an exceedingly strong position at Vichy, not only as a friend of Marshal Petain, but as one close to Gen. Maxine Weygand and Gen. Charles Hunziger, the Minister of War.

Informed spokesmen here said they regarded it as certain that Laval, despite apparent German approval of him as Vice-Premier, would never get that job back again as long as Marshal Petain remained the Chief of State.

It was said here that even if Laval—with German help—returned to some official post he would not wield the power he once held.

At a Cabinet meting at Vichy yesterday the ministers were said to have received and discussed the report which De Brinon brought from Paris.

If Vichy's new proposals are still unsatisfactory to the Germans, it was believed here, a shakeup of the Cabinet may be postponed, but diplomatic observers reported that Berlin, like Vichy, wants quick action after last week's purge and may be satisfied with a compromise.

One thing which stood out in the advices reaching here from Vichy was that the Germans apparently emphasized the need for a purge of elements which they considered to be against Franco-German collaboration rather than the reinstatement of Laval.

Nazis Cool To France

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Dec. 20—While the Petain Government continued Cabinet meetings expected to result in changes in Cabinet personnel, French officials indicated today that the German attitude toward collaboration had cooled since the ousting of Pierre Laval from the Government.

(At this point seven lines were censored.)

It is believed here that important decisions will be taken by the Petain Government this weekend in an attempt to restore negotiations with Germany which now apparently are at a standstill.

Laval's Return Unlikely

It is considered unlikely, however, that Laval will return to the Government, although it is considered by some that such action would restore German cordiality.

A Government spokesman, asked for comment on border warfare between French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam), remarked that except for "dissidence" in certain parts of Africa the entire Government is grouped behind the Petain Government.

add Vichy.xx Government.

He pointed to the firmness of the Indo China Governor-General, Admiral Jean Decoux, who notified Thailand that peace conversations were impossible so long as the population was bombed by Thai planes.

NOGUES FLIES FROM MOROCCO TO SEE PETAIN

Marshal Trying To Put Franco-Nazi Relations Back On Feet

Roosevelt Sending New Personal Message To Vichy By Leahy

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Dec. 20—Gen. Auguste Nogues, Governor of France's North African colonies, and Georges Scapini, blind deputy who has been negotiating for the release of French war prisoners, arrived here tonight for conferences with Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of state.

Nogues flew here from Morocco, after the old marshal had spent the day in long and earnest talks with members of his Cabinet in an effort to put German-French relations back on their feet.

(Most of this dispatch was stopped by censor.)

[Nogues has had recent conferences with Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French African forces, whose continued stay in Africa has led to speculation that he is opposed to the German-French collaboration sponsored by the ousted Vice-Premier, Pierre Laval.]

Admit Nazi Attitude Cooled

30,24-6523

30.24-6523

French officials frankly admitted that the Nazi attitude toward collaboration had cooled since Laval's departure from the Cabinet. Important decisions by the Vichy Government were expected tomorrow in an effort to regain German cordiality.

[Men in the know in Berlin, where Laval's ouster is known as the "putsch of Vichy," said Germany had learned one great lesson from the dismissal of the Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of Petain's regime: that there exists an influential group at work within the French Government to scuttle, if possible, attempts at French-German rapprochement.]

Though the return of Laval to the Petain Government was considered by some observers as a means of restoring the stalmated German-French negotiations, it was believed unlikely that the Chief of State would favor this.

Roosevelt Sends Petain Message Through Leahy

President Commends Envoy to Marshal as Man Who Speaks Same Language

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—In an apparent effort to encourage an independent policy by the Vichy government in its relations with the Axis, President Roosevelt disclosed today that he was sending another personal message to Marshal Henri Petain by Admiral William D. Leahy, new American Ambassador to France.

The President said this message, the second from him to the aged chief of the French state in recent months, commended Admiral Leahy as an old friend of the Chief Executive who, in Navy parlance, spoke the same language as Marshal Petain. The plain-speaking admiral, who once created a diplomatic incident by calling the Russian people "virtually slaves," was expected to use his characteristic frankness in interpreting American policy to Petain.

Admiral Leahy, with his wife, will sail for his post next Monday from Norfolk, Va., on the cruiser Tuscaloosa, which will take them as far as Lisbon, Portugal.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that the plight of children in unoccupied France concerned officials in their study of possible European relief measures. The question of sending condensed milk was being studied, he said, along with that of supplying some food for Spain.

President Roosevelt's first message to Marshal Petain was sent in October at the beginning of the talks between Petain, Laval and German leaders on French collaboration in the "new order."

The text of the message and Marshal Petain's reply were never made public but the President was believed to have emphasized his concern over French policy generally and especially over the future of France's New World possessions, African bases and fleet.

Marshal Petain's reply was understood to have assured the President of his intention to protect these from the Axis or any other quarter.

Admiral Leahy, who will be able to converse with Marshal Petain in French, was expected to talk as one military man to another in discussing Franco-American relations.

The incident over Admiral Leahy's reference to Russians occurred in 1937 when he was chief of naval operations.

He was addressing Army Industrial College graduates on a subject now more than ever in the forefront of government problems—the importance of industry in defense preparedness.

Discussing methods of industrial control adopted in various countries, Admiral Leahy declared that Russia had carried regimentation of national forces and control over the industrial output and daily life of her people to the point that "they appear to be virtually slaves of the central organization."

After informal representations from the Soviet Embassy, Secretary Hull transmitted to the embassy an apology from Admiral Leahy in which he expressed his "very sincere regret" that his remarks had been construed as a reflection on the Soviet government or the Russian people.

Says Anti-Axis Spirit Is Increasing In France

De Gaulle Aide Asserts Sabotage Is Practiced By Workers In Many Factories

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—Workers in France are playing a "great part" in opposition to Germany and 35,000 Frenchmen are enrolled as soldiers, airmen, seamen, engineers, technicians and workers in the Free French forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Henri Hauck, de Gaulle's labor adviser, declared today.

Addressing a luncheon group, Hauck said that underground organizations were at work in France, that sabotage was practiced in many factories and "the spirit of resistance against the enemy and Fascism is growing among the working class."

"I feel that ninety or ninety-five per cent. of the French people are wishing for British victory," he said.

NAZIS CURB MARKET

To Put Capital Gains Tax in Force Again Jan. 1.

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—A capital gains tax, suspended two years ago, will be reinstituted in Germany January 1, it was announced today, as a means of halting rising stock market trends particularly noticeable during the last month.

Dienst Aus Deutschland, commenting on the situation, said the tax had been expected for some time and the prospect of its reintroduction already had a quieting effect on the market.

Col. Donovan Reports British Confident

LONDON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Col. William Donovan, who is in London on an undisclosed mission, told a press conference today:

"After my last visit here in August, I said back at home that I had found in this country determination, resolution and valor. Now I would add confidence to the list."

War-Risk Quotations Revived

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Institute of London Underwriters decided today to quote war-risk insurance rates—the first since Italy entered the war—on cargoes from Australia to the southern and eastern parts of Africa and Haifa (Palestine), Alexandria (Egypt), the Red Sea, Suez and Port Said.

Living Cost Increased 1½ P. C. In England

Certain Fish And Clothing, Coal In Some Districts Cause Rise During November

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—The cost of living in England went up another one and one-half per cent. in November, the Ministry of Labor and National Service announced today.

The cost of certain kinds of fish raised the food figure by one per cent., while the cost of clothing went up five per cent. There also were increases in the price of coal in some districts.

Since October 21, when the purchase tax went into effect, the hike in prices resulting from the levy raised the cost of living index figure between one and one-half to two per cent.

300 Million Expected To Hear Christmas-Under-Fire Program

British Broadcast From Front-Line Troops And Home Defenders To Blanket Globe

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 20—British officials expect 300,000,000 persons to hear a "Christmas-under-fire" program which will be divided into three parts—Christmas with the forces, in the British Isles and in London itself.

King George may open the program.

Informal broadcasts from a Royal Air Force crew in the air, from a minesweeper in the North Sea and from the army in Africa will be given in the section devoted to the forces.

Talks from a cathedral in the "front line," from a home guard observation post, and a carol party in a village will headline the contribution of the British Isles.

In London the British Broadcasting Company will attend an underground shelter party, listen in on the conversation of a family at home and present an on-the-spot program from firemen or home guards.

An arrangement with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and with the National Broadcasting Company in the United States will allow evacuee children to talk to their parents at home.

The program is to be relayed by chains in the United States, Canada, Australia, India, South Africa and New Zealand. It will last ninety minutes—from 2 P. M. (8 A. M. E.S.T.). At 9 P. M. (3 P. M. E.S.T.) it will be rebroadcast to America.

The party was sponsored by the National Broadcasting Company. The children, all save the representative of the United States, were sons and daughters of the diplomatic corps. They were in the costumes of their native lands.

In the audience were Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, and Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black and Mrs. Black, whose 7-year-old daughter, Josephine, represented the United States.

Children Of 34 Nations In World Yule Broadcast

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Forty-five children from thirty-four countries—including Italy but not Germany nor Japan—participated today in the ninth annual international children's Christmas party, in which greetings are sent around the world to youngsters in other lands.

German-held Zone Of France Gets Potatoes

VICHY, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Ten thousand tons of potatoes have arrived in the occupied zone of France from Holland and Germany, it was announced today.

Bar Christmas Cards Between French Zones

VICHY, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The French post office in Paris called attention today to the fact that no Christmas cards may be sent between the German-occupied and unoccupied regions of France.

Cards which permit two lines of family information and stock statements such as "I am well" may still be sent, however.

NEW VICHY BUREAU TO REGULATE NEWS

Information Ministry Will Take Over Havas.

VICHY, Dec. 20 (A. P.). — The Vichy Government today created the new Office of French Information to centralize all French news distribution, including the Havas Agency.

The organization, which will have its aim to gather and disseminate news in France, the colonies and foreign countries, will take over the controlling share of Havas stock, purchased by the Government. It will be administered by a Secretary of State for Information, who will have under him a Director-General heading two councils, one to advise on national and international policy and one on administration and finances.

The new organization will be financed by receipts from associated foreign agencies, the sale of news to private institutions and "other annual receipts."

It was announced that separate rules would be made for controlling news used by French newspapers and that sent by foreign correspondents.

POLISH MARSHAL'S ESCAPE REPORTED

Smigly-Rydz Declared To Have Fled From Prison Camp In Rumania

Number Of High-Ranking Officers Said To Have Gotten Away At Same Time

[*By the Associated Press*]

Bucharest, Rumania, Dec. 20—Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, of Poland, who fled to Rumania eighteen days after the German army invaded his homeland in September, 1939, was reported in flight again tonight, this time after a daring escape from the Dragoslav prison camp.

An undetermined number of high-ranking Polish officers who were imprisoned with him were reported to have fled at the same time, but no details were available.

[Diplomatic reports reaching Budapest, Hungary, said Smigly-Rydz had been smuggled aboard a Black Sea steamer bound for Turkey.]

Jailed Two Months Ago

The 54-year-old marshal, once commander in chief of all the forces of Poland and hailed as Pilsudski's heir, was imprisoned two months ago by Rumanian authorities investigating charges of espionage and sabotage allegedly directed against the Rumanian oil fields by British agents.

The former Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, and a number of refugee Polish officers were reported seized at the same time.

The Dragoslav prison is north of the oil fields in the heart of the country.

Raced Across Border

Smigly-Rydz was reported on September 18, 1939, to have quarreled with Beck and raced across the border to Rumania while the Germans were crushing the resistance of his army in the field.

Rumania promptly interned him, but gave him the freedom of a large estate.

Following a reported attack on him by an enraged Polish officer who felt he had left his troops and country in time of need, Smigly-Rydz was described as a saddened, broken man, old before his time. He was said to have made several previous attempts to leave Rumania.

POLISH MARSHAL FREE

Smigly-Rydz Escapes in Ship From Rumania.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Diplomatic reports from Bucharest today said that Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz of Poland had escaped from Rumania, where he had been living in internment since fleeing before the German invaders of his country in the fall of 1939.

The Marshal, whose arrest by Rumanian authorities investigating espionage and sabotage was announced on October 24, was said to have been smuggled aboard a coastwise ship headed for Turkey. He had made several previous attempts to leave Rumania.

Smigly-Rydz had been interned along with Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck and other Polish Government officials who fled before the Germans.

Defeated France

First Of 30,000 Interned Soldiers Prepare To Quit Switzerland

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 20 (AP)—A trainload of singing, shouting French soldiers, who have been interned in Switzerland since June, arrived here today en route to their homes in unoccupied France.

They were the first of the internees—there are 30,000 altogether in Switzerland—to leave under a release agreements between the French, German and Swiss Governments.

They are slated to enter France late today, when a Swiss military checkup is completed.

Only small units of the French Medical Corps had been permitted to return to France before the formal agreement was reached.

War Prisoners To Get Greetings From Pope

His Photograph, Sacred Images And Special Apostolic Benedictions To Be Mailed

Vatican City, Dec. 20 (AP)—Pope Pius XII expects to extend Christmas greetings to war prisoners in various countries by mailing his photograph, sacred images and special apostolic benedictions, informed sources said today.

The Pope also has decided to send money to his representatives to purchase small gifts of clothing and other necessities for the prisoners, they said.

A Christmas truce between the warring powers recently was asked by the Pope, but went unheeded.

Carol Invited to Live In Low Countries

LISBON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Former King Carol II of Rumania was reported to have been invited by Germany to live in Holland or Belgium until his situation is clarified.

Stalin Calls Party Meeting

General Communist Conference Feb. 15 Will Discuss Industrial Work

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP).—Josef V. Stalin summoned today an all-union conference of the Communist party for Feb. 15, to discuss its work in transport and industry. The only other subject listed on the agenda was "Organization Questions." The summons was issued in a notice to all organizations within the party, signed by Stalin as secretary-general.

This is the first general meeting since the party congress in March, 1939, which Stalin addressed. A party conference has fewer delegates than the congress. This will be the eighteenth conference.

A speed-up of industry has been one of the major Soviet goals.

Raid Siren Was Donkey

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Dec. 20 (AP)—Annagh villagers sleep peacefully now—investigators found out a nightly "air-raid siren" there was only a braying donkey.

Finland Doubles Service

Helsinki, Dec. 20 (AP)—Finland's Parliament passed a law today doubling military service to two years.

ALL OF FINLAND MOURNS KALLIO

War President Was Leader of Agrarian Party.

HELSINKI, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—All Finland went into mourning today for peasant-born Kyosti Kallio who became president of the republic.

Flags were at half-staff and public dancing, singing and other entertainments were banned as a mark of respect for Dr. Kallio who died of a heart attack at a railway station yesterday as he was preparing to leave for the peace and quiet of his country estate.

Dr. Kallio, whose illness forced him to step down from the presidency on November 29 after he had led Finland through the war with Russia, was present yesterday when Prime Minister Risto Ryti was elected to fill out his unexpired term ending in 1943. Cheered by thousands, he then went to the station, collapsed and died almost at once. His friends said that the excitement and physical strain incident to his departure were contributing causes of his death. He was 67 years old.

His widow, his sculptor son Kalewo and two married daughters survive.

Kyosti Kallio was Finland's fourth President. He assumed the presidency on March 1, 1937, the first farmer to do so, at which time he was known throughout his country not only as leader of the Agrarian party but as the grand old man of the Finnish Diet. He had served his country for thirty-three years in the Legislature—first in the Parliament of the semi-independent Grand Duchy of Finland, under Russian rule, and later in that of the Finnish republic. He was a leader in the fight for Finnish independence and four times had been Prime Minister. His devotion to democracy and constitutional rule was unwavering.

One of his chief interests was land reform and the promotion of scientific agriculture, and probably his most outstanding achievement was the Lex Kallio, which nearly twenty years ago broke up the estates and divided them among the land-starved peasantry.

Last August President Kallio suffered a heart attack and Premier Ryti had to take over most of the presidential duties at that time.

Syrian Veteran Groups Are Ordered Disbanded

DAMASCUS, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The French High Commissioner for Syria decreed today the dissolution of all organizations of ex-service men, world war veterans, war mutilated and war orphans throughout the mandated territory.

Traveling on his own, with the aid of tags hung round his neck, one "Addressing" him to his father, Axel Andersen of Woodside, the little tow-headed boy arrived by air today. The Red Cross will put him aboard the steamship Siboney.

Axel was visiting his grandparents on the outskirts of Trondheim when Germany invaded and occupied Norway, starting last April 9. He was sent alone to Petsamo, Finland, in August to take the American transport American Legion with other refugees from Scandinavia, but missed the boat by a day. Finally, passage through Germany by train and plane to Spain and Portugal was arranged through the Red Cross.

Speaks Only Norwegian.

He speaks only Norwegian, except for such words as "cowboy" and "movies," and his hair kept falling over his blue eyes as he talked of his adventures. He has planned his own career—to be a cowboy and "ride and shoot."

He can't understand why grandpa and grandma and his aunt wouldn't let him watch the air battles over Trondheim, but always hustled him into shelter.

"I'm not afraid of planes," he said.

He insists that he can tell British planes from German planes by the sound of the motors and he made the noises to prove it.

On the plane ride to Lisbon, he sat beside the German Lufthansa pilots most of the time and they gave him a present for his "help in piloting the plane."

A fellow passenger on the trip to the United States is Helen Cederlind, a pretty Norwegian, en route to the United States to meet Harold Flatta, an engineer employed by the War Department at Washington, whom she met at the New York World's Fair when she worked in the Norwegian Pavilion. They are engaged to be married.

Youngster Likes Air Cowboys

Five-year-old New Yorker Returning From Wars Can Distinguish Planes by Sound.

LISBON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Five-year-old Axel Gorm Andersen of New York, homeward bound from the wars, thinks of British and German airmen as "air cowboys."

2 Ships Attacked by U-boats

New Raid on British Convoy Seen as Vessels Call for Aid 450 Miles West of Ireland.

Two ships were attacked by submarines about 450 miles west of the Irish coast today in what appeared to be the second attack on a convoy in three days.

Word of the attack was heard by Mackay Radio which picked up these messages from the vessels. Both gave positions in the same area—the area that in recent months has become the graveyard of British ships carrying war materials to the beleaguered English Isles, the Associated Press reported.

The first report today came from the British steamship Carleton. At 7:30 A. M., New York time, she radioed that a submarine had crossed her bow and then launched a torpedo.

Thirty-six minutes later came a second report, this time from a ship which did not immediately identify itself.

Former American Ship.

Later, the vessel was identified by Mackay as the 2,842-ton Norwegian freighter Varangberg, out of Oslo, a former Great Lakes craft built in 1915 at Ashtabula, Ohio. The Varangberg, which also has carried the names of Morris Adler, Jotunfjell and Varangfjell, had been trading recently between Tampa, Fla., and Hull, England.

"Being attacked by submarine. 55:31 north lat., 19:25 west lon." said her message.

The 5,162-ton Carlton, which was

30,24-6525

30.24-6525

built in 1924, is owned by R. Chapman & Sons and operated out of Newcastle.

Scores of British-controlled ships have been attacked by U-boats in the same general area since Germany stepped up its campaign against shipping. The last assault bearing the marks of an attack against a convoy was reported Wednesday when two tankers and a freighter reported within four hours that they had been torpedoed.

These ships, the 12,196-ton British Napier Star, the 9,860-ton Norwegian Dalfonn and the 10,746-ton Dutch Pendrecht, the latter two tankers, placed themselves somewhat north of the scene of today's attacks.

Meanwhile the German radio said in a broadcast heard here by the National Broadcasting Company that the French steamship Cuba was intercepted by the British while en route from Martinique to Casablanca, Morocco, and taken to Tristan, British island in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Lloyd's register lists the Cuba as a vessel of 11,337 tons.

Seven Norwegian Ships Lost

According to The Associated Press, it was reported in Oslo yesterday that seven vessels under the Norwegian flag had been listed as lost, with eight men killed. They were the tanker Beaufort, 5,053 gross tons; the freighter Balzac, 962 tons; the Stalheim, 1,298 tons; the Svein Jarl, 1,908 tons; the Kanghalfdan, 2,000 tons; the Tres, 946 tons, and the Gallus, 338 tons. These vessels, including harbor and coastal craft, may have been included in former loss capitulations.

ITALY DENIES SHIP ORDER

Calls British Report of Design on Spanish Vessels False

Columbia Broadcasting System's short-wave listening station last night recorded this statement from the Italian Government wireless:

"Rome, through authorized circles, denies allegations from British sources that Italian submarines have been ordered to attack Spanish ships. In view of the freindship between Italy and Spain, this British report should open the eyes of many listeners who remember methods used by British propaganda in an attempt to sow discord in Spain."

The British Admiralty yesterday released what is described as a photograph of an order found in an Italian submarine(designating certain Spanish ships that "must be attacked without warning."

Batavia Exchange Reopens Monday

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The Batavia stock exchange, closed in May because of the war, will reopen December 23, but only for trade in fixed interest bonds issued in the Indies.

Quotations will be free and unlimited and all transactions must be registered.

The market will open on latest quotation on the last market day before it was closed.

French Report Defeat Of Indo-China 'Rebels'

Natives Armed By Japanese Declared To Have Been Dispersed Near Langson

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Dec. 20 (AP)—French officials said today that Japanese-armed native "rebels" in the vicinity of Langson, on the northeast border, had been dispersed by aerial and ground attacks of French colonial troops.

A remnant of 400 was reported under French fire in the mountains thirty-five miles north of Haiphong.

The French said the "rebels" were led by a native, formerly a member of the Japanese forces in South China, and were armed with Japanese guns and French guns taken from Langson during the Japanese occupation of that town in September.

Cl[illegible]APANESE LOSSES

Chine[illegible] Over 30 Vessels Sunk Or Damaged

Hongkong, Dec. 20 (AP)—Central News, official agency of the Chungking Government, said today it was estimated officially that more than thirty Japanese vessels had been sunk or damaged in the Yangtze river in southern Anhwei province by mobile artillery in recent months.

No details were given.

Mexico And Britain May Resume Relations

Newspaper Says Talks Now Are Being Carried On At Foreign Office

Mexico City, Dec. 20 (AP)—The newspaper *Ultimas Noticias* said today it understood the Foreign Office is now conducting preliminary conversations with two British Government representatives regarding renewal of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Great Britain.

Resumption of relations, suspended at the time of the oil expropriation act here in 1938, long has been predicted by informed sources.

Plans for strengthening relations with Canada and various Latin-American nations by appointment of full ambassadors to replace consular officials now representing this country are also being made, the newspaper added.

NO STRIKE IN CUBA

Naval Base Work Goes on as Killing Is Investigated.

HAVANA, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Contractors in charge of work on new projects at the United States naval base at Guantanamo said today that the 1,800 Cuban workers engaged there went to work as usual today and that there was no sign of a strike as reported in unconfirmed advices reaching here last night.

Last night's reports said the workers had walked out in protest over the death of a fellow worker, allegedly beaten and thrown overboard from a United States Navy launch. Guantanamo advices today said the worker's death was under investigation by the American naval authorities.

WINDSOR APPROVES SEABASE TRANSFER

Signs Bill but Declares New Site May Be Chosen.

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor signed a bill last night paving the way for the transfer to the United States of land on Mayaguana Island, but told the Legislature that there was some doubt that the area would be chosen ultimately as a defense site.

The Royal Governor said that President Roosevelt told him last week that the President and his naval advisers, through personal investigation, had discovered possible geographical defects in Abraham's Bay, at Mayaguana, as an all-weather seaplane landing.

Mr. Roosevelt, the Duke said, declared that a Bahamian base would definitely be required, but that technical experts would investigate further before making a final selection.

The Duke signed the Mayaguana bill, nevertheless, authorizing the purchase of private lands by the Government.

The Duchess, fatigued by her trip home after undergoing a dental operation in Miami, did not attend the legislative session. The Windsors moved into their permanent residence, renovated Government House, for the first time on their return to Nassau yesterday.

War Communiques

•British

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

Light and heavy units of the Mediterranean fleet have recently been operating in the Adriatic Sea in order to harass the Italian sea communications with Albania.

The commander in chief of the Mediterranean (Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham) has reported that on the night of Dec. 18 a cruiser and destroyer force under the command of Vice-Admiral H. D. Pridham-Wippell swept the Adriatic Sea as far north as Bari and Durazzo. No enemy shipping was encountered.

During the same night a force of battleships under the command of the commander in chief passed through the Straits of Otranto and carried out a heavy bombardment of Valona, the vital supply port of the Italian force in southern Albania. Nearly one hundred tons of high explosive shells were fired.

Throughout these operations no opposition from the enemy was encountered.

Another Admiralty communique:

His majesty's submarine Truant (Lieut. Comdr. H. A. V. Haggard) has been operating with great success against the Italian sea communications off the south of Italy.

During the night of Dec. 13-14 H. M. S. Truant attacked an escorted convoy of heavily laden supply ships off Cape Spartivento. One of the enemy supply ships was sunk and a second possibly sunk.

During the night of Dec. 15-16 H. M. S. Truant torpedoed and sank a large Italian tanker off the Calabrian coast. The tanker was deeply laden and steering south.

A third Admiralty communique:

The communique issued yesterday afternoon gave an account of the naval operations in co-operation with our victorious army in the western desert up to Dec. 15. Reports since received make it possible to carry the account some days further.

Some heavy and light forces of the Mediterranean fleet carried out bombardments in the Bardia area at frequent intervals from the evening of Dec. 13 to noon on Dec. 18. These bombardments played an important part in harassing the enemy and containing the defeated troops in the Bardia area.

On the afternoon of Dec. 16 one heavy bombarding unit was unsuccessfully attacked by enemy torpedo-carrying aircraft. During the whole period our units were repeatedly engaged by the enemy shore batteries. No hits were sustained by any of our forces.

Extensive fires have been burning in Bardia since the afternoon of Dec. 15, and these assumed very large proportions on Dec. 17.

In the early hours of that day one of our light units carried out a very close-range attack on the Port of Bardia, penetrating into the inner harbor under heavy machine-gun fire and sinking three supply ships.

The task of evacuating prisoners from the battle zone has been continuing, and aircraft of the fleet air arm have continued to co-operate successfully with the R. [illegible] F. and with our bombarding forces.

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (UP).—A British headquarters communique:

Around Bardia, there has been no change in the situation.

In the Sudan, patrolling activity in the Gallabat and Kasalla area continued.

In Kenya, an enemy party which raided the Village of Boran in the northern frontier district was overtaken by a party of East African troops and two raiders were killed. Seventy camels and equipment were captured, without loss to ourselves.

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

During the night of Dec. 18-19, Bardia and Derna were both heavily raided by R. A. F. bombers. Great damage was done at Derna. Military buildings were set on fire, violent explosions occurred and direct hits were registered on barracks, police headquarters, motor transport parks and garages. When our last aircraft left the scene, practically the whole of the camp was ablaze.

Similar raids were carried out on enemy troop concentrations and motor transports to the northwest of Bardia. All bombs fell within the target area, but the full extent of the damage could not be observed.

Our fighters continued to maintain their offensive patrols over advanced areas, and in one engagement between Sollum and Gambut one squadron of eight-gun fighter aircraft shot down three S89's and two CR42's. Two enemy aircraft broke formation in difficulty, but were not actually seen to crash.

In southern Albania, the ports of Valona and Krionero were raided. At Valona military barracks, petrol (gasoline) dumps, a motor transport park and building to the north of the town were hit. Columns of smoke were rising from the vicinity of the barracks and petrol dumps when our aircraft left. Direct hits were registered on buildings at Krionero, causing fires. Enemy fighters and anti-aircraft were active.

An enemy aircraft attempted to raid Aden on the night of Dec. 18-19. No damage or casualties were caused.

A raid on Malta the same night was similarly unsuccessful. One of our eight-gun fighter aircraft intercepted and shot down an S79 into the sea in flames, all the crew being lost.

From all operations under review our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Last night in bad weather the Royal Air Force attacked several targets in the Ruhr and western Germany. These included synthetic oil plants, power stations and a railway junction. In the Duisburg area two large fires were observed, and oil targets near Cologne were set ablaze. At Duesseldorf several large fires were caused and an anti-aircraft position was bombed. At Essen heavy bombs were dropped and four explosions were caused. Targets at Bonn were also attacked from a low level and one very large fire was observed.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In the Cyrenaican (Libyan) frontier zone our artillery has shelled successfully enemy artillery and mechanized forces in the Bardia sector.

During machine-gunning and bombing attacks our air formations were assailed by groups of enemy planes. Our formations reacted, undergoing a furious battle. Two Hurricanes were shot down and one of our fighters failed to return.

Alexandria was bombed the night of Dec. 18.

On the Greek front in the sector of the 11th Army sharp fighting still is under way. Enemy troop concentrations in various localities were intensely bombed yesterday. During one of these actions one of our bombing formations was attacked by four Glosters. Three enemy planes were shot down in flames.

Our dive bombers attacked and sank a steamship and bombed and machine-gunned concentrations of motor trucks for supply columns.

During an attempted enemy attack on Valona on Dec. 18, three Blenheim planes were shot down by our fighters.

In East Africa there was activity by patrols and artillery on the Sudanese border. Enemy defense works and supply dumps near Metemma were hit on Dec. 19. Our planes on Dec. 18 dropped explosives and shrapnel bombs on troops at North Eriba and the station and railroad crossing at Haiya Junction (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), scoring direct hits.

Enemy planes in four successive waves dropped bombs on Brindisi.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP).—The German high command communique:

A submarine reports sinking its fortieth enemy merchantman. Thus the commander of this boat, Lieut. Com. Schepke, has sunk a total of 208,975 tons and is the third submarine commander to pass the 200,000-ton mark.

During a torpedo attack by enemy planes on a German patrol boat, the latter opened fire and scored several hits on the enemy planes, while enemy torpedoes missed the target.

The air force yesterday made reconnaissance flights over Great Britain.

In the St. George Channel, south of Carnsore Point, we succeeded in sinking a 1,200-ton ship by a direct hit amidship.

Last night combat planes successfully bombarded war-vital targets in the center of London.

British planes last night caused only slight damage to buildings in western Germany. Two civilians outside a raid shelter were killed.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 20 (AP).—Tonight's Greek high command communique:

New positions were occupied after successful engagements. Some soldiers and officers, among whom was one lieutenant colonel, were taken prisoner and much war materiel, including two batteries of artillery, fell into our hands.

A Greek air force communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Lefka (on the Island of Cyprus) today. There were no casualties.

In the War Zone

Italian Losses Weaken Hitler In His Plan to Invade England

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The allied victories over Mussolini in the Mediterranean theater should prove a godsend to Britain as defensive preparation for the expected Nazi attempt to invade England.

This threat of invasion is described by British Premier Churchill as his country's supreme danger. There can be no doubt on the accuracy of that characterization.

Britain probably is facing her greatest trial since the war began. German success could mean little less than the death of England and the establishment of Hitler's German-ruled new order.

The Italian debacles in the Egyptian and Greco-Albanian fighting, however, have strengthened Britain's hand. Hitler has been deprived of any worthwhile support from Mussolini. By that same token the British will be able to withdraw warships and war planes from the Mediterranean if necessary.

Hitler Needs All His Strength.

Help which Hitler is reported today to be giving his partner in the Albanian mess can hardly alter the position greatly before the time of the expected invasion. And the more aid the Nazi chief gives his unhappy colleague, the better for Britain, since Der Fuehrer will need every ounce of strength he can muster.

The collapse of the Italian offensive must be a grievous blow to Hitler. Without doube he had been banking that while he was making his effort to hurl an army onto English soil, Il Duce would be tying the British in knots in the Mediterranean area.

Pending the assault on England, the allies will continue their effort to knock Mussolini clean out of the war. Complete defeat of Italy isn't impossible, though the time is short before Hitler will strike, and he may be expected to hurry his drive in order to divert the allies from the chase.

The anglo-allied position now is excellent to crack all Italy's African possessions wide open. The British have the perfect strategic naval and air base at Crete—handed them as a gift through Mussolini's invasion of Greece; the main Fascist army in Africa (that of Marshal Graziani in Libya) already is terribly crippled and is fighting a losing battle; the British blockade has virtually severed water communications between Italy and all her colonies.

Larger Operations Probable.

Indications are that the Allies intend to take full advantage of this situation. British raids into Italy's East African territory quite likely are feelers in preparation for larger operations.

The Fascist forces, cut off from reinforcements and supplies, are in an unenviable position. In this connection a British communique reports: "The Italian commander at El Wak, learning December 15 that an attack was possible, fled by mule cart, causing despondency among those remaining."

An important and dramatic feature of the whole situation is that at last little Emperor Haile Selassie has a rebellion started in his Ethiopian kingdom against his Italian masters. The frail monarch is said to be leading the revolt himself in an effort to retrieve the throne which Mussolini tore from him in 1936.

The British are aiding him and say that the revolution appears to be making progress. Success would rock Mussolini's African empire.

One shudders to think of the revenge which may be exacted on the Italian troops if the wild tribesmen o fthe mountains win. Retribution in Ethiopia can take very terrible forms.

INDIA WAR EFFORT CURBED BY SPLITS

Could Be Largest Reservoir Of Fighting Men In Empire

Independence Plea Complicated By Dispute Of Moslems And Hindus

[By the Associated Press]

Bombay, India, Dec. 19—Despite a superficial appearance of calm, India—largest reservoir of fighting men in the British Empire—is shaken by political disputes which whittle her potentially vast war effort in the hour of Britain's need.

The main conflict between the British Government in India and the natives of all creeds and classes—with the exception of princes—concerns the future status of India, but there are three other current disputes, all bound up with the larger issue.

This revolves presently around an offer made by the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, on behalf of his Government, that India attain "free and equal partnership" in the British Commonwealth at the conclusion of the war and that formation of the Indian state "would be the responsibility of the Indians themselves."

Point Had Split India

A war advisory council, with representatives of the various races and creeds, was envisaged.

But the offer contains a point which has split India and which apparently has made its acceptance impossible to Indians. It is this: "His Majesty's Government could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of government whose authority was directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life."

The All-India Congress, Nationalist party of Mohandas K. Gandhi, called this clause an open appeal to the Moslems to continue to stand against the Hindus and accused Britain of fostering the policy of "divide and rule." The clause, the Congress said, would give the Moslems, heavily outnumbered by the Hindus, the power of veto over proposals for independent government.

Calls For Independent Status

The Congress reiterated its statement that India cannot function "within the orbit of an imperial power" and must attain the status of a free and independent nation.

The Congress admitted that such status would not prevent close association with other nations. This was taken as an indication that a free India willingly would join the Commonwealth.

The conclusion reached by the Congress party was that British policy in India was opposed to the principle of democracy and ran counter to the best interests of India.

A Sikh member of the Congress declared that if Britain would offer India independence, a "million Sikhs" would form an army to fight for her.

Favors Separate States

The powerful Moslem League, chief minority faction, concluded that the offer had, on the whole, met the league's demands for clear assurance that no constitution would be adopted without its consent and approval.

But the league also indicated it was not ready to drop its proposals for establishing separate Moslem and Hindu states.

These reactions indicated there would be no immediate acceptance of the offer, although behind the political demands of the Congress party runs the obvious unwillingness to embarrass Britain in the midst of a desperate war.

Three Political Struggles

Discussion of the British offer leads directly to the three smaller but no less important struggles in Indian politics. They are:

1. Between Gandhi and his closest followers and the British Government over Gandhi's right to preach pacificism in India.
2. Between the Moslem League and the Congress over independence. The league demands a separate Moslem state—an Indian "Ulster." The Congress wants an independent, united India without a Moslem veto.
3. Between Gandhi and a section of the Congress party which calls the Mahatma's policy weak, and declares independence, not freedom to preach anti-war views, is the real issue.

The Mahatma's argument to Lord Linlithgow was that if the British Government was fighting for freedom and democracy, it could not logically or morally prevent its subjects under the British crown from saying what they wished.

Liberals Seek Compromise

Thus India's major forces, in the second winter of war, are still divided. Yet the agency for union may be at hand in a growing body of liberal Indian opinion which subscribes to neither Congress nor the Moslem league.

Headed by men like Sir Tej Bahadar Spru, Hirdayanath Kunzru and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, three prominent members of the Indian National Liberal Federation, this body argues that the most important thing is to win he war.

It is trying to bridge the gulf between Congress and the Moslem League, if only temporarily, in order to secure India's fuller cooperation with the war effort. It points out that if Britain is defeaed, India's dream of independence is shattered.

This group trusts India's own strength, industrial and political, together with favorable world opinion, especially American, to obtain what India demands when the war is over.

30,24-6527

30.24-6527

BRITAIN PINS HOPE ON INDIAN LEADERS

Government Waits For Them To Settle Differences Over Proposals Last August

Opposing Views Are Expressed By Britons On Handling Of Situation

The British Government hopes for a compromise between conflicting groups in India which would permit a greater war effort by that teeming land. This second of two articles gives the differing British views on handling of the Indian situation.

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Dec. 20—The British Government, pinning its faith in the ability of Indian leaders to settle differences, is waiting patiently for India to adopt proposals made August 8, 1940, for the future Indian state and for fuller native participation in the war effort.

The Government's patience, it might be noted, far exceeds that of the man in the street who, living in constant fear of being blown to bits, doesn't give a fig for India's freedom. Even labor, which once brooded over its Indian brethren, pays little attention to the present situation.

The Government offers India a "free and equal partnership" in the British Commonwealth at the end of the war, but would leave formation of the Indian state to the Indians themselves—the unreconciled Hindus and Moslems.

Between Two Extreme Views

The policy of the Government steers between two extremist views on India.

On one hand are reactionaries, military, political and industrial leaders, who advocate a "strong hand" in India. This would mean a larger garrison than at present, rigid censorship and probably conscription of labor for war industries.

Liberal Britain, speaking through the *New Statesman and Nation*, bewails the present state of affairs and presents a four-point plan to replace the August, 1940, proposals which it calls "sincere but clumsy."

This weekly demands the release of "many thousands" imprisoned in India because the police viewed them with "suspicion or disapproval."

The prisoners, it says, include Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru, former president of the nationalist party, the All-India Congress, and six Prime Ministers of provincial governments, including another former head of the Congress, C. R. Rajagopalachari, who for a time replaced Mohandas K. Gandhi as leader of the Congress party.

Authority Challenged

The liberal organ admits the prisoners "challenged authority by delivering anti-war speeches" but declares "we shall soon have in prison cells all the men who ruled over eight of the eleven provinces of India and it may be assumed that in opposing us today they still have behind them the electorate which gave them a majority three years ago."

Three other steps of the liberal weekly's "Indian platform" follow:

1. Accept the offer of moderate leaders Sir Tej Bahadar Sapru and M. R. Jayakar to mediate between the Hindus and Moslems, admitting representatives of the less advanced Moslem organizations to balance Mohammed Ali Jinnah's Moslem League, which wants a separate Moslem state, and selecting new representatives with a fresh viewpoint from the Congress Party.
2. Instruct the Viceroy of India to reorganize collective responsibility of Indian members of an enlarged executive council, making it in effect a cabinet responsible to the legislative assembly.
3. Embody a pledge to grant Indians the right to determine their own constitution immediately after the war, in Parliamentary resolutions. The resolutions should stipulate that all Indian creeds are entitled to equal rights, but must not arm the minority with the right of veto.

Should Have Dominion Rights

In the meantime, the weekly holds, India through a national government should enjoy all rights and dignities of a dominion, leaving to the future the elaboration of a constitution.

There are almost as many solutions to the Indian problem offered in Britain as in India. The Government, rebuffed by the Indians' failure to agree, nevertheless is laboring hard for a vital preliminary agreement between Indian politicos.

L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, is convinced "the final word has not yet been said" on Britain's offer and that there is a sufficient number of people in India "endowed with the spirit of patience, tolerance and compromise" to create "what both countries desire—a new constitution for India."

It is evident that Jinnah's plan for a separate Moslem state now meets with little favor at the India office.

Viceroy's Offer Still Open

"Britain has given India a strong administration and a just legal system," Amery said recently. "Beginnings of unity thus created must be maintained, for it would be disastrous if there were any relapse toward an India of separate entities and contending states. The Viceroy's offer still is open."

Sapru and other moderates continue to urge reconstruction of the central Indian Government on the understanding its members remain responsible to the Crown throughout the war. They advocate an Indian in charge of national defense, revival of popular Government in the provinces and creation of a separate war board.

Desires One Which Will Explode On Striking Ship's Wing

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Dec. 20—The army was reported authoritatively today to be making progress in efforts to perfect shells for small warplane cannon sensitive enough to explode on striking the wing of an enemy plane, but safe to handle.

Experiments to perfect 20-millimeter and 37-millimeter shells have been intensified, ordnance experts said, since German fighting planes won triumphs with such weapons in the European war.

Follow Germany's Lead

Both the United States and Great Britain have followed the Nazi's lead in reenforcing the armament of newer fighting planes. Older models were equipped only with machine guns.

Tests Being Made

War Department officials said all these weapons were included with others in tests which are being carried on virtually continuously, but withheld details.

The War Department received a $14,000,000 appropriation last summer for two large plants to be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of aircraft cannon. Congress was told then the army had no 20-millimeter guns such as used by the Nazi *Luftwaffe*, but had conducted extensive tests with 37-millimeter aircraft guns.

Speed Creates Difficulties

The latter, it has been reported, are being installed as tail guns of the newest large bombers being manufactured for the United States and Great Britain.

Experts said the great speed of modern warplanes created the difficulties in the way of a shell timed by by a mechanical fuse mechanism to explode at a fixed distance, rather than on contact. Planes heading toward each other at 400 miles an hour speeds are nearing each other at the rate of 800 miles an hour, it was noted.

An estimated $20,000,000 worth of initial educational orders, decided upon by the War Department and Defense Commission, was expected to familiarize automobile plant managers with the manufacture of the intricate parts they will be called upon to supply.

As presently visualized, motor car plants will be geared to help produce annually some 3,600 two and four motor bombers, costing at current prices nearly $1,000,000,000.

Mass orders must await perfection of production methods which will have to be worked out largely without guiding precedent. Another prerequisite is assurance of an adequate supply of motors.

Possibly fifteen months, by official estimates, will be required to put into full operation the plan to employ the automobile industry to supplement the conventional aircraft factories in expanding the output of planes for the United States and Great Britain.

Current negotiations with the Buick and Studebaker companies for the manufacture of engines were said to be a part of the scheme to assure a future aerial striking force for this country and presumably Great Britain as well.

Four large assembly plants have been projected, west of the Mississippi, to be operated by experienced aircraft manufacturers.

Schedules call for a monthly output of 100 two-motor bombers in each of two plants, and fifty four-motor craft each in the others.

Technical studies enforced scaling down the original proposal advanced in October by William S. Knudsen, defense commission production chief, for the automobile industry to help produce 12,000 bombers a year.

Not more than 40 per cent of the man hours of work involved in the construction of an average plane of the type can be undertaken in motor car plants, experts decided.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE SITUATION, TO THE THINKING OF BRITONS AND INDIANS, IS THAT A RECONCILED INDIA WOULD ENABLE THE WAR OFFICE TO BRING FRESH DIVISIONS OF BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS INTO AFRICA TO FIGHT ITALY.

RAJAGOPALACHARI HAS DECLARED THAT IF BRITAIN GRANTS INDIA A "NATIONAL GOVERNMENT," INDIA "WILL MAKE GOOD TO BRITAIN WHAT SHE LOST BY THE DEFECTION OF FRANCE."

PROGRESS ON PLANE SHELLS REPORTED

Army Seeks Sensitive Ammunition That Also Is Safe To Handle

Shells so sensitive they explode on striking paper already have been developed, but they have the disadvantage of being dangerous to handle. Great difficulties, experts said, complicated perfection of aircraft ammunition which could be exploded by fuses at set distances.

The army's experiments with aircraft weapons of this caliber has accompanied other tests with larger guns, including a 75 millimeter artillery piece such as used by ground troops. These have been fired successfully from large bombers.

Seeks 3600 Bombers a Year

U. S. Calls on Motor Plants to Supply Parts on Mass Supply Basis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Arming America called on the automobile industry today to swing into test production of parts for a powerful fleet of long-range bombers.

Congressional Inquiry On Defense Lag Urged

Dirksen Charges Confusion Is Rampant in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Representative Everett M. Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, said in a sharply-worded statement today that the new Congress should select a joint Senate-House committee to investigate the national "defense lag" and "see what's wrong."

Asserting that the "bogging down and utter confusion" needed strong language and stronger action, Mr. Dirksen, House Appropriations Committeeman, said:

"If there be any doubt about the confusion, bewilderment, chaos, misdirection, discordance, inefficaciousness and mysticism which now besets this program one need only visit the defense establishments in Washington and get an indelible picture of rampant confusion."

IMPORT CONTROL BY U. S. STUDIED

Col. Maxwell Hints at New Federal Action.

JAPAN TRADE WOULD BE HIT

Some Experts Regard Problem of Regulation as Major One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The possibiilty of import control by the United States—a hitherto unlooked for step in foreign trade regulation — aroused considerable speculation today.

The first guarded hint that any such idea was under consideration came from Col. Rusell L. Maxwell, administrator of export control, during a review of the work done by his six-months old agency in preventing vital defense materials from being shipped out of the country.

"Many students of the situation, experts in their fie lds, have pointed out," he said, "that the control of imports as well as exports, is a major problem requiring early solution."

This bare one-sentence reference to the subject occurred at the end of the 2,000-word progress report he delivered last night. There was no amplification and, with one exception, available Government officials professed lack of knowledge on any plans to impose import control.

Subject Is Being Studied.

One informant, however, said that the matter was receiving serious study and that, while action should not be considered imminent, something might be done in the future.

He was asked what purpose would be served by such a move, inasmuch as the United States, unlike warring nations today, was not under pressure to conserve dollar exchange, or to discourage the purchase of so-called luxury goods from other nations.

The reply was that imposition of an import control system would provide the United States with another economic weapon which could be employed if events dictated.

This raised the point whether it was not unlikely that such a sanction would be invoked against members of the British Commonwealth, Pan-American nations, or Dutch colonial possessions—countries which now supply the bulk of American imports.

The official said that was unlikely under the present circumstances, but added that the list mentioned was not all-inclusive.

May Hit Japanese Silk.

A subsequent check of trade records indicated that among major import items was close to $100,000,000 worth of raw silk annually from Japan. These shipments have been an important source of foreign exchange for the Tokio Government whose financial reserves have been depleted by the long drain of the China war.

Col. Maxwell, in his review last night, reported that the export control administration since mid-summer had prevented the shipment to foreign countries of more than $112,000,000 worth of vital defense materials.

Naturalization as Shield For Nazis Is Investigated

Names of New Citizens Sought on Bund Membership List

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson ordered an investigation today to determine whether the naturalization process might have been used to bolster the German-American Bund membership.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service was told to examine an alleged Bund membership list seized yesterday by Chicago police, to determine whether it contained names of newly enrolled citizens.

Appearance in the Bund of persons only recently naturalized, Justice Department officials said, would bring an exhaustive study to determine whether they might have become citizens primarily to gain eligibility for the Bund, which accepts only citizens, and to shield their true reason for being in this country.

If that should be established, it was explained, steps might be taken to revoke citizenship on the ground that the oath of allegiance was taken insincerely or with mental reservation.

The Chicago records were taken in connection with evidence being gathered for a delinquent-tax suit against the Bund. An investigator for the State's Attorney's office said the records indicated 1,500 to 2,000 Bund members were in the United States Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines.

Two days ago Mr. Jackson refused to extend the visitor's permit of the Princess Hohenlohe of Hungary, who was said to have been closely associated with prominent Nazi sympathizers since she came here from England a year ago. On the same day, he affirmed the denial of a similar extension for Karl Scheuring, described as "an avowed Nazi," who is a student at the University of Denver.

President Roosevelt described as very interesting news stories about the seizure of a ledger of the Bund. He made the remark in a press conference discussion, but said the matter had not been brought to his attention otherwise.

No Plea for Sailing Permit

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 (AP).—If Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe intends to leave this country by tomorrow night, she apparently is delaying essential arrangements until the last minute.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue said she had not applied for a sailing permit—necessary if she is to leave on the Asama Maru tomorrow noon—and the Mexican Consulate said there had been no application for a visa to permit her to enter Mexico by plane or car. The possibility remained, however, that she might depart from some other port, perhaps from the east coast to Portugal.

"Stop Hitler" Slogan Is Urged For America

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president of the Citizens' Union of the City of New York, said tonight the United States should "disregard that slogan 'short of war,'" and declared that "we must stop Hitler, short of nothing."

Schieffelin, a former colonel in the Fifteenth New York Infantry, told a massmeeting of "France Forever" that the slogan was "put into political platforms to placate isolationists and pacifists."

Emphasizing that he spoke "only for myself," Schieffelin declared that "short of war" was "a cowardly slogan, encouraging Hitler and Japan, saying we will not stand up like men and fight even if our national safety and our most cherished beliefs are threatened."

"We in the United States," he said, "are partly responsible for this war; we were guilty of national irresponsibility, we chose isolation; we kept aloof from the League of Nations and the World Court. We have left undone the things we ought to have done."

Juliana In New York For Three-Day Visit

"Very Happy To Be Here," She Asserts—Was Guest Of President And Mrs. Roosevelt

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands arrived today for a three-day stay in New York saying, "I am very happy to be here. I have always wished to come."

She came by special railroad car from Washington after a visit with President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House. An automobile sped her to the Waldorf-Astoria.

She will spend Christmas with her two small children in Ottawa, where they will have a small tree and simple presents, she said.

Expel All Nazi Officials, Says Son Of Ex-German Aide

Young Hanfstaengl, Harvard Student, Urges America To Wake Up To Urgency Of Times

[By the Associated Press]

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 20—Egon L. F. Hanfstaengl, son of Ernest F. S. (Putzi) Hanfstaengl, who once was a friend of Adolf Hitler, declared today that America should "wake up to the urgency of the times" and expel all Nazi officials from this country.

Young Hanfstaengl, who spent several years in German youth camps, told the Foreign Relations Club of Harvard that he believed the "fifth column" was a "real menace in the United States."

"It is time they (Americans) woke up to the urgency of the times," declared the young Harvard student, whose father, a former high Nazi official, is now in a Canadian concentration camp.

"I do not think that the explosions in American powder plants are mere coincidences," he added.

"Certainly," he asserted, "These Bund movements all over the country and the over-enlarged consular staffs are not accidents. It has been suggested that America should expel all Nazi officials in this country. I see no reason why they should not be expelled and every reason why they should be kicked out."

GET SAILING ORDERS

U. S. Soldiers Are Going to Newfoundland Soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—A detachment of United States soldiers had orders today to sail for Newfoundland early in January to garrison the nation's newly acquired North Atlantic outpost.

Since barracks ashore are incomplete, the men will have to live for awhile on the ship that carrie them north.

The transport vessel, the U. S. S Edmund B. Alexander, presumably will be anchored near St. Johns, the capital of Newfoundland. A United States naval and air base is to be constructed near that city, with other facilities to be established near little Placentia harbor, farthur south.

The War Department announced that the army detachment would be commanded by Col. M. D. Welty, an infantry officer.

Tunney Commissioned Lieutenant Commander In U. S. Naval Reserve

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gene Tunney, the former heavyweight boxing champion who has been a Marine Corps private, lecturer on Shakespeare at Yale, official of a bank, and chairman of the board of American Distilling Company, is now an officer of the navy.

In a brief ceremony today, Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz administered the oath to defend the Constitution against enemies "foreign and domestic," and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, presented the commission which made the ex-champion Lieut. Com. James Joseph Tunney, United States Naval Reserve.

He was informed that he would be called to active duty immediately as physical director and coordinator of physical education at the navy's aviation training stations at Jacksonville and Pensacola, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Texas. Tunney was welcomed into the navy by Knox as an "old, old, friend."

30.24-6529

30.24-6529

NEW RAIDER SCARE

Greek Ship Cancels S O S Off Brazilian Coast.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The American freighter Flying Fish reported today that she had picked up a signal cancelling an S O S from the Greek freighter Potaro.

The cancellation apparently was flashed within an hour after the distress call was sent off the Brazilian coast. In the meantime, the Potaro had not been heard from.

[In Buenos Aires, belief had been expressed that the S O S might mean that a German raider was operating again in the South Atlantic. Lloyds registry of shipping lists no Greek freighter Potaro, but shows a new one of 5,390 tons of British registry.]

The S O S was unexplained.

THAT SHIP IS MAKING ITS MAIDEN VOYAGE TO BUENOS AIRES AND SHOULD BE IN ABOUT THE SAME POSITION FROM WHICH THE DISTRESS CALL CAME. THE VESSEL, BOUND FROM ENGLAND, WAS EXPECTED IN THE RIVER PLATE TOMORROW.

BRITISH AND OTHER SOURCES HERE SAID THEY HAD NO DIRECT WORD FROM THE DISTRESSED SHIP.

WM25PES

THE OFFICIAL RADIO HERE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE BRAZILIAN PASSENGER SHIP ITANAGE:

"NORTH AMERICAN FLYING FISH RADIOED 61515 GMT (10.15 A.M., E.S.T., TODAY) TO FLORIANOPOLIS STATION THAT GREEK SHIP POTARO CANCELLED HER SOS 61433 (9.33 A.M., E.S.T.). THUS REQUEST ASSISTANCE NEED NOT (BE) ATTENDED."

THE SOS WAS UNEXPLAINED.

C53AP

NEW YORK, DEC. 20-(AP)-THE FINNISH FREIGHTER CAROLINA THORDEN WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW WITH THE CREW OF THE "ABANDONED" GREEK FREIGHTER DIONYSSIOS STATHATOS, 5,168 TONS, SHIPPING CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT.

NO DETAILS OF THE RESCUE OR THE CAUSE OF THE LOSS OF THE FREIGHTER WERE AVAILABLE. THE CAROLINA THORDEN IS ENROUTE FROM PETSAMO OVER THE NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTE WHICH WOULD INDICATE THAT THE FREIGHTER EITHER HAD BEEN TORPEDOED OR SANK DURING A RECENT SEVERE STORM.

RQ637PES

A243

FOLLOW RIO DE JANEIRO-POTARO

BUENOS AIRES, DEC.20-(AP)-SHIPPING CIRCLES SUGGESTED TONIGHT THAT THE DISTRESS CALL FROM A SHIP BELIEVED TO BE GREEK OR BRITISH MAY MEAN THAT A GERMAN RAIDER IS ACTIVE AGAIN IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

THE SOS WAS SAID IN RIO DE JANEIRO TO HAVE BEEN FROM THE GREEK VESSEL POTARO, BUT LLOYDS' SHIPPING REGISTER LISTS ONLY A NEW 5,390-TON BRITISH FREIGHTER BY THAT NAME.

TOKYO, DEC. 21, (SATURDAY), [illegible] (AP)— [illegible] PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE SHOOK UP HIS CABINET TODAY, NAMING NEW MINISTERS OF JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS IN A SURPRISE MOVE OBSERVERS BELIEVED WAS AIMED AT [illegible] STRICTER ENFORCEMENT OF ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS.

BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA, FORMER PREMIER AND MINISTER WUTHOUT PORTFOLIO, WAS NAMED HOME MINISTER TO SUCCEED EIJA YASUI.

LIEUT.GEN. HEISUKE YANAGAWA WAS APPOINTED MINSTER OF JUSTICE, REPLACING AKIRA KAZAMI.

DEC 21 1940

AS HOME MINISTER BARON HIRANUMA WILL CONTROL THE NATION-WIDE POLICE SYSTEM, PREFECTURAL, MUNICIPAL AND VILLAGE AUTHORITIES.

THE JAPANESE PRESS RECENTLY HAS REPORTED WIDESPREAD COMPLAINTS OF NUMEROUS VIOLATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S LOW PRICE POLICY, FOR WHICH 95,000 HAVE BEEN REPORTED ARRESTED IN THE TOKYO AREA ALONE.

THE JUSTICE MINISTRY, NOW HEADED BY GENERAL YANAGAWA, COOPERATES CLOSELY WITH THE HOME MINISTRY IN THE PROSECUTION OF LAW VIOLATORS.

A10

O

TOKYO, DEC 21-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI REPORTED TODAY THAT THE NAVY BUDGET FOR THE 1941 FISCAL YEAR TOTALS ABOUT $300,000,000, AN INCREASE OF $50,000,000 OVER THE CURRENT YEAR.

THE PAPER SAID NEW ACTIVITIES LISTED INCLUDED A TORPEDO SCHOOL AND AN ENGINEERING SCHOOL AT UNDESIGNATED PLACES, AND HOSPITALS AT KISUMIGAURA AND YAMANAKA.

DEC 21 1940

IT SAID ALL EXPENSES OF THE CHINA AFFAIR WERE ENTIRELY ADDITIONAL TO THIS BUDGET, COSTS NOT YET HAVING BEEN DECIDED.

SN958PES

SHANGHAI, DEC. 21 (SATURDAY)-(AP)- A CHINESE BEGGAR WAS FOUND frozen to death TODAY IN A COFFIN WHICH HE HAD BORROWED AS A BED TO ESCAPE THE COLD WEATHER.

DEC 21 1940

THE COFFIN WAS ONE OF MANY STACKED IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT BY THE BENEVOLENT CEMETARY SOCIETY FOR FUTURE USE OF SHANGHAI'S THOUSANDS OF WAR REFUGEES AND BEGGARS.

GVW-SHANGHAI 61200---415 PED

AGYS OUT

WITH ADMIRALTY

DEC 21 1940

LONDON, DEC. 20-(AP)-VICE-ADMIRAL HENRY D. PRIDHAM-WIPPELL, WHO SAW SERVICE IN THE ADRIATIC IN THE LAST WAR, IS SECOND IN COMMAND OF BRITISH NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ITALIANS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

30,24-6531

HE DIRECTED THE SECOND ATTACK ON NARVIK, NORWAY, LAST APRIL FROM ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP WARSPITE. SEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS WERE REPORTE BY THE BRITISH TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN NARVIK FJORD IN THIS DARING ASSAULT.

HIS APPOINTMENT AS SECOND IN COMMAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS ANNOUNCED ONLY LAST WEEK.

IT WAS IN THE ADRIATIC THAT HE EXECUTED A DARING MANEUVER IN APRIL, 1918, WHILE ON NIGHT PATROL IN THE STRAITS OF OTRANTO, BETWEEN THE ADRIATIC AND IONIAN SEAS. THEN FIVE AUSTRIAN DESTROYERS ATTACKED TWO BRITISH VESSELS BUT TURNED XXX TAIL AND RACED TO HARBOR WHEN RRR FRIDHAM-WIPPELL GAVE CHASE.

AT THE START OF THE LAST WAR HE SERVED ABOARD THE DREADNAUGHT AUDACIOUS AND IN 1917 COMMANDED THE DESTROYER COMET OFF PALESTINE IN SUPPORT OF GENERAL ALLENBY'S FORCES.

HE SERVED RECENTLY AS COMMODORE OF THE HOME FLEET DESTROYER FLOTILLAS AND AS COMMANDER OF EXTRA VESSELS SENT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN UNDER THE NYON AGREEMENT.

APL 1144 -EDB-858A

30.24-6531

ARYS OUT

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 20 -- (AP) -- GENERAL GUILLERMO MOHR, RANKING OFFICER OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY WHO RECENTLY RETURNED HERE FROM THE UNITED STATES, TOLD AN AMERICAN COLONY LUNCHEON IN HIS HONOR TODAY THAT HE WAS DEEPLY IMPRESSED WITH THE "SOLID ORGANIZATION" OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND INDUSTRY FOR DEFENSE.

"I HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO AN ENTHUSIASTIC PROPAGANDIST FOR YOUR COUNTRY BY MY VISIT," GENERAL MOHR SAID.

01550 EST

A99 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK, DEC 20-(AP)-POSTMASTER ALBERT GOLDMAN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ALL UNITED STATES MAIL ON THE S.S. WESTERN PRINCE WAS LOST WHEN THE VESSEL WAS TORPEDOED AND SANK 450 MILES OFF THE IRISH COAST ON DEC. 14.

THE VESSEL CARRIED MAIL ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND ALL MAIL FOR ICELAND, MALTA AND FAROE ISLANDS RECEIVED AT NEW YORK BETWEEN NOV. 16 AND DEC. 5.

SN956PES

A106 (NYC OUT)

(NY) JERSEY CITY, N.J., DEC. 20-(AP)-BRITAIN'S TWO LARGEST PASSENGER SHIPS--THE QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE QUEEN MARY--ARE GETTING GOOD WORKOUTS IN WAR SERVICE, ACCORDING TO CAPT. VALDEMAR NIELSEN OF THE LINER PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

UPON HIS RETURN LAST NIGHT FROM A FOUR-MONTH WORLD CRUISE, HE SAID HE SAW THE QUEEN MARY, WITH AT LEAST 6,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS FROM EGYPT CROWDING HER DECKS, AT BOMBAY NOVEMBER 9 AND THE QUEEN ELIZABETH AT CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, NOVEMBER 27.

THE QUEEN MARY, HE SAID, WAS TAKING THE PRISONERS TO AUSTRALIAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PLANNED TO RETURN WITH 16,000 OR MORE AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS TO REINFORCE THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

CAPT. NIELSEN'S REPORT LIFTED THE SECRECY SURROUNDING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH, WHICH SAILED FROM NEW YORK NOVEMBER 12 ON HER WAR MISSION.

SOME OF THOSE ABOARD THE PRESIDENT GARFIELD SAID THEY ALSO SAW THE FRENCH LINER ILE DE FRANCE AT BOMBAY, LYING AT ANCHOR UNDER THE GUNS OF THE HARBOR FORTIFICATIONS.

TA812AES

A64KX

HONOLULU, DEC.20-(AP)-PRELIMINARY WORK ON CONSTRUCTION OF A NAVAL AIR BASE IN THE AMERICAN SAMOAN ISLANDS HAS STARTED, IT WAS LEARNED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY.

ROSE ISLAND, A 25-ACRE CORAL ATOLL, WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE LOCATION OF THE BASE. ROSE ISLAND IS THE FARTHEST EAST OF THE GROUP.

RA710PCS

BERLIN--FOURTH ADD SPOKESMAN XXX CROSS PROPOSAL.

WHEN ASKED WHETHER YESTERDAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS UNDER THE THREE-POWER ACT WAS A PARTIAL ANSWER TO THE CROSS PROPOSAL, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID THEY HAD NO INSTRUCTIONS TO MAKE ANY INTERPRETATION ON THAT POINT.

ANOTHER INFORMED COMMENTATOR VOLUNTEERED THE OPINION THAT THE CROSS PROPOSAL SHOWS IN WHAT DIFFICULTIES THE BRITISH FIND THEMSELVES.

"THE BRITISH POSITION IS CATASTROPHICAL," HE SAID.

THIS AUTHORIZED COMMENTATOR RIDICULED BRITISH LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN'S REMARKS YESTERDAY REGARDING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "INVENTION" AND ASKED THE FORMULA FOR "GOODS AGAINST GOODS."

(BEVIN SAID YESTERDAY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GREAT IDEA OF PAYING FOR GOODS BY GOODS WILL NOT ONLY HELP WIN THE WAR BUT TAKE US OUT OF THE HANDS OF SPECULATORS AT THE END OF THE WAR.")

"YOU MIGHT ALMOST THINK FUEHRER HITLER AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARE IDEOLOGICAL BROTHERS," HE SAID, "FOR HITLER'S COMPENSATION POLICY IS NOTHING MORE THAN TRADING GOODS AGAINST GOODS."

(EDS:-10TH GRAF PREVIOUS INSERT QUOTATION MARKS AT START, OF GRAF BEGINNING "DEMANDS AND INTERPRETATIONS."

30.24-6533

30.24-6533

NAZIS THREATEN SPLIT WITH U. S. ON WAR AID

Warn Yielding of 'Enemy' Ships Here Would Be Act of Hostility --Assail 'Moral Aggression'

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

DEC 22 1940

Berlin, Dec. 21 (A.P.)—The question of continued peaceable relations between Germany and the United States hangs in the balance as the German Government awaits reaction to the Cross shipping proposal, an official Foreign Office Spokesman intimated today in a solemn press conference.

(Ronald H. Cross, British Minister of Shipping, said yesterday in London that the assignment of "a certain number of enemy ships in the United States" and addition of United States ships to the British service "are the only ways I can see for replenishments of any consequence.")

"The entire attention of the German Government is centered upon the American reaction to the Cross proposal," the spokesman asserted.

"That proposal is nothing other than inciting America to commit a warlike act," he said. "I speak with tremendous earnestness in my capacity as your official informant and spokesman."

"Our interest is extraordinary," he continued, "because in an increasing manner one nation (meaning Germany) has shown restraint to the point of self-effacement, while on the other side there has been a systematic policy of pin-pricks, challenges, humiliations and even moral aggression.

"The Reich's government is, therefore, centering its entire attention upon this problem."

The conference was one of the most serious ever held by the spokesman.

(In Washington, Secretary Hull declined to comment on statements made in Berlin to the effect that Germany would consider it an unfriendly act if the United States requisitioned foreign flag ships now in American ports and sold them to the British Government. Asked if he would give the views of the American Government on the question, he replied in the negative.)

Cites England's 'Death Struggle'

Cross was speaking, he said, at the moment when "Great Britain is in a death struggle."

The German Government for some time has become accustomed to formulations by American officialdom which "are guided by certain rabulistic characteristics," the spokesman said.

[Webster defines rabulistic as "characterized by railing." The German word "rabulisterei" means pettifogging, and a "rabulist" is a pettifogging lawyer.]

"Demands and interpretations are launched as though actions contemplated did not fall within the scope of practices defined by international law."

The English-American discussions over the United States assistance to Great Britain have become increasingly interesting, the German spokesman added, because it is unbearable for Germany to let things drift further.

The importance of the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman's utterances may be gauged by the fact that there are several rumors in press circles that Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop himself was originally intended to come before the foreign press to give the German reaction to the Cross proposal.

REICH LABELS U. S. POLICY "PINPRICK"

Air Is Tense As Nazis Warn Of Any "Warlike" Move Against Axis Ships Here

Removal Of 3 Members Of Paris Embassy Staff Is Asked—Hull To Comply

DEC 22 1940

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Dec. 21—An official spokesman of the German Foreign Office charged today that Britain's Minister of Shipping was "inciting America to commit a warlike act" against the Axis and, in carefully chosen words, added that the United States' reaction "is being awaited by Germany with extraordinary interest."

The occasion for this solemn and emotional statement was a press conference weighted with gravity; the reason, an interview given the American press in London yesterday by Ronald Cross, the British Shipping Minister, who suggested assignment to the British of the German and Italian ships which are tied up in United States harbors.

Attention Centered On U. S.

The German spokesman, in an aside, added:

"The Reichs government is therefore centering its entire attention upon this (United States) reaction."

[Informed but unofficial political sources in Rome said delivery of Axis ships to Britain by the United States would be "unfriendly" and "unneutral" and expressed confidence it would not happen.]

Nearly coinciding with the Foreign Office conference, it was announced officially that the German Government has asked the United States State Department to recall three members of the staff of the United States Embassy in Paris on charges that they helped a British officer to escape.

Request Acceded To

These three are:

MRS. ELIZABETH DEEGAN, formerly of Asheville, N. C., a receptionist who recently was detained for several days by German military occupation authorities in Paris.

CECIL M. P. CROSS, first secretary and consul at the embassy.

LEIGH W. HUNT, a second secretary and consul.

The State Department acceded to the request.

The German announcement said that Mrs. Deegan had supported the unidentified British officer and helped him flee the country; that the two embassy officials were involved in this and that, furthermore, Cross concealed a British secret agent in the embassy for months.

This man, it was stated, later was arrested outside the building and confessed to espionage.

Charges "Pinprick" Policy

At the press conference the Foreign Office spokesman charged that United States foreign policy was one of "pinpricks, injury, challenge and moral aggression" against Germany.

On the other hand, he said, the Reich has "exercised restraint to the point of self-effacement" in its dealings with Washington.

In other words, the British Minister of Shipping succeeded in breaking down Wilhelmstrasse reticence and restraint and opened the lips of officials.

Sought Official Opinion

Ever since the reelection of President Roosevelt, foreign correspondents have been soliciting expressions of official opinion on various phases of American foreign policy, as it affects the Reich.

But the Government spokesman, until today, had declined to comment. Even the President's mention of ways for further aiding Britain has drawn only newspaper and unofficial comments.

Today one simple question provoked a dramatic situation.

Voice Vibrant With Emotion

To the question, "Any comment on the British Minister Cross's statement?" one of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's closest collaborators replied in a voice vibrant with emotion, its pitch raised progressively and his voice increasing in volume as he reached the charge of American "pinprick" policy.

In fact, this unusual statement of policy, coming at this time, seemed so fraught with potentialities that this correspondent requested, as an unusual favor, to be permitted to keep a copy of the official stenographic transcript.

Spokesman's Statement

This speaks for itself. It reads as follows:

"The British Blockade Minister, according to reports received here, said among other things: 'Possibly the United States can spare some ships for us of those used for normal existing services. Also a certain number of enemy ships are lying at anchor in the United States and, of course, I am eager for these.

" 'These constitute the only possibility of a reasonably effective replenishment of our tonnage so far as I can see.'

[The Associated Press report of the Cross interview quoted him as saying: "I naturally cast a covetous eye on those vessels."]

"This statement by Cross to American press representatives means nothing other than an incitement to America to commit a warlike act which, naturally, can also be called merely 'support of England.'

"Extremely Curious"

"We are extremely curious to know how America will reply to this brazen request for a warlike action.

"We have got used in recent times to the fact that certain circles in the United States, in formulating action that from the viewpoint of international law can have but one meaning, are being guided by rabulistic reasoning, according to which in formulating their actions they try to give a slant to them which is calculated to inculcate the impression that they are a measure solely of a kind that is beyond criticism from the viewpoint of international law.

[Webster defines "rabulistic" as "characterized by railing." The German word "rabulisterei" means pettifogging, and a "rabulist" is a pettifogging lawyer.]

"It will be extraordinarily interesting to us to observe the reaction on the part of the United States to this unmistakable demand by the English Blockade Minister.

"Interest Is Increasing"

"The argument which is in progress between England and America concerning support on the part of the United States for an England that is breaking down more and more constantly evokes interest in an increasing manner.

"Our interest is increasing because it is not tenable in the long run that in a discussion—be it in only the press—concerning questions which are of vital significance for political relations between two nations, that one nation continually observe a restraint onto self-effacement while the other permits a policy from morn until night of pinpricks, injury, insult, challenge and moral aggression.

Von Ribbentrop Absent

"I say with all the earnestness that is proper before this group, as your informer, that this demand by the English Minister draws our attention to the manner by which England is to be supported in its death struggle."

The spokesman also drew attention to the Paris embassy case, but declined any comment beyond that in the official statement distributed by DNB.

The seriousness which official Germany attached to the conference may be gauged by advance reports that von Ribbentrop himself considered appearing before it. He did not appear, however.

U. S. Views Of Warning

DEC 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 21—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declined today to comment on statements made in Berlin to the effect that Germany would consider it an unfriendly act if the United States requisitioned foreign-flag ships now in American ports and sold them to the British Government.

The secretary was asked at his press conference if he would give this Government's views of the question and replied in the negative.

Capper Opposes Seizures

Senator Arthur Capper (Rep., Kan.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he would not favor American seizure of Danish, German or other vessels now anchored in American harbors.

"That would be going too far," he asserted, adding:

"Legislation would be necessary before any such step could be taken, and I do not believe Congress would enact it."

Senator Clyde M. Reed (Rep., Kan.): "Before we do anything like that (seize ships), I would want to examine it carefully. I want to examine every step we take to be sure that it won't lead us into war."

Senator William H. King (Dem., Utah): "I doubt whether we ought to seize those ships in the present state of our relations with Germany. I would rather build ships here as rapidly as possible and lease them to Great Britain. I don't wan't to take any course that would give a semi-excuse to Germany to declare a state of war against us."

CONGRESSMEN AGAINST PLAN TO SEIZE SHIPS

Capper, Adams, Bulow and Fish Oppose Proposal to Give Vessels to Britain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Congressional reaction to the idea that Axis ships in American ports be turned over to Great Britain indicated today that any formal proposal of that nature would encounter determined opposition.

Ronald H. Cross, British Minister of Shipping, advanced the suggestion yesterday in London, asserting he saw no hope of immediate replenishments to the British merchant marine except by action of this nature or addition of United States ships to the British service.

United States officials are known to be studying the possibility of acquiring some of the 140 foreign flag vessels tied up in American ports, although no definite announcement has been made. Among such vessels are two German and 27 Italian.

PLAN CRITICIZED.

At the Capitol, many immediately criticized Cross' proposal, which was denounced in Berlin as "inciting America to commit a warlike act."

Senator Capper (R., Kans.), said "legislation would be necessary before any such step could be taken, and I do not believe Congress would enact it."

Senator Adams (D., Colo.), said "we haven't any right to take foreign ships in time of peace for our own or anybody else's use. I don't think we ought to become pirates and confiscate ships of friendly nations."

STEP NEARER WAR.

Senator Bulow (D., S. D.), said "at first blush I think it would lead us two steps near war instead of one."

Representative Fish (R., N. Y.) said he thought Congress woud be unwilling "to destroy the last vestiges of international law by seizing either German or Italian vessels in the United States and selling them to a belligerent nation while we are at peace."

"The Norwegian, Danish, Dutch and Belgian merchant ships," he added in a statement, "come under a different category, and we might be able to buy these ships and release them to the British."

Rome Sees U. S. Balking

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 21—Political circles expressed confidence today that the United States would refrain from delivering German or Italian merchant ships to Great Britain, as suggested by British Minister of Shipping Ronald H. Cross, and said such action would be "unfriendly" toward the Axis powers and "unneutral."

The Cross suggestion caused "no real surprise" in Italy, it was said, "because it is too well known that Great Britain is doing everything possible to involve the United States in the war."

"We feel confident the United States will make no such gesture as proposed by Cross," one high Fascist said. Official comment was not available.

Italian newspapers headlined the Cross statements on British shipping needs as "a desperate appeal to the United States" which showed that the British were worried.

CALLS ROOSEVELT PLAN CAPITALISTIC

DEC 22 1940

Soviet Paper Comments on British Aid Idea.

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said today that President Roosevelt's new plan to aid Great Britain was designed to guarantee the interests of American capitalism.

"Under the banner of 'Help England,' " the paper said, "the White House has designed a whole system of combined measures directed at consolidating the position of the United States in the struggle of the imperialistic Powers for a share of the world."

The article called the present help to England substantially different from the measures in the first war in 1914-1918, when, it said, the principal aim was credit, which permitted a division of profits between American and British business men.

"Now Roosevelt wants the whole income from production of war materials to remain in the hands of American capital," the Red Star continued.

"England is to receive arms she so badly needs on the lease basis. The United States Government guarantees English orders by American firms, freeing American capitalists of any risk. Under these conditions the new Roosevelt plan promises tremendous profits to American capitalists.

"It may be expected that so favorable a plan for American manufacturers and financiers will hardly cause strong opposition in Congress."

Reich Demands U. S. Recall 3 Embassy Aides

Holds Woman, 2 Men Helped in Escape Of British Officer

Berlin, Dec. 21 (AP)—The German Government requested the State Department in Washington today to recall Cecil M. P. Cross and Leigh W. Hunt, secretaries in the United States Embassy in Paris, and Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, embassy employe, on the ground they helped an unnamed British officer who escaped.

An official announcement stated that the United States Government had heeded the German request and had informed the Reichs Government that it had started investigations.

[In Washington, Secretary of State Hull said Germany had a perfect right to request the withdrawal of three members of the American Embassy in Paris and that they will be withdrawn, the United Press reported.]

Say 2 Others Were Involved

The announcement said Mrs. Deegan supported the English officer in an effort to enable him to flee. German authorities' investigations in Paris disclosed that Cross and Hunt also were involved, the announcement asserted.

Furthermore, Cross was charged with having hidden for months in the Embassy building an unnamed English citizen in the employ of the Secret Service. The agent finally was arrested outside the building, the announcement declared, and confessed espionage against Germany while in the Embassy hideout.

DEC 22 1940

Woman Aide Released Dec. 14

Mrs. Deegan, a former resident of Asheville, N. C., was arrested by the Germans in Paris Dec. 5 on a

30.24-6535

charge of conniving to help British officers escape. She was a receptionist at the Paris Embassy. The United States protested. She was released Dec. 14.

Cross, appointed to the Consular service from Rhode Island, was assigned to his post in Paris as a first secretary and Consul Feb. 14, 1940.

Hunt, a second secretary and Consul, was assigned to Paris Dec. 29, 1939. He was appointed from the District of Columbia.

U. S. Will Transfer Three

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The State Department, officials said tonight, will transfer to Lisbon, Portugal, the three members of the American Embassy staff in Paris charged by Germany with assisting a British officer to escape from German-occupied France.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull emphasized that withdrawal of the three staff members—Cross, Hunt and Mrs. Leegan—from Paris in compliance with the German request in no way implied admission of guilt.

On the contrary, Secretary Hull said, a preliminary examination of the facts available disclosed the three were not implicated in any wrongful act, and a detailed investigation would be made. Any government had the right, Mr. Hull said, to request the withdrawal of officials of another government without submitting any reason for the demand.

Cross, Hunt and Mrs. Deegan are expected to be assigned temporarily to Lisbon, with the possibility they will later be sent to other posts abroad or recalled to Washington. Mrs. Deegan was a receptionist at the embassy, and since the American Embassy looks after British interests in France, her duties made it necessary for her to come in contact with all British subjects who came to the embassy.

A47 (AGES OUT)

SECOND NIGHT LEAD GERMAN-MILITARY

DEC 22 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, DEC 22-(SUNDAY)-STRONG NAZI AIR FORMATIONS SWEPT OVER BRITAIN OVERNIGHT AND, ACCORDING TO AUTHORIZED SOURCES, HAD EXCELLENT WEATHER TO AID THEM IN SMASHING AT MILITARY OBJECTIVES AND SUPPLY CENTERS.

FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE REPORTED AFTER THE FIRST WAVES POURED OVER SOUTH AND CENTRAL ENGLAND.

(A BOMB KILLED AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF GUESTS AT A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN A LONDON TENEMENT AND LIVERPOOL AND THE MERSEYSIDE WERE RAIDED FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS. NAZI BOMBERS ALSO WERE REPORTED OVER EAST ANGLIA AND THE MIDLANDS.)

BRITISH FLIERS STRUCK TWICE AT BERLIN FRIDAY NIGHT IN A MAJOR RAID, THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED SATURDAY. IT SAID THE BRITISH FLEW OVER THE CENTER OF THIS CAPITAL AND DROPPED BOTH EXPLOSIVE AND FIRE BOMBS.

SIX PERSONS X X X ETC., SECOND GRAPH PVS.

Hitler's Grapevine

DEC 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 21—In eight days Adolf Hitler can explain to his people such a thing as his present reasons for being nice to Russia—and he can smell the first smoke of unrest or serious discontent in a matter of hours.

It is all a matter of party organization, worked out to the last detail. In the breadth of its scope it has the American style of sentiment poll backed to the wall.

For instance, it was necessary to help the German people understand why it was important to have Russia as an ally or at least a friend who would not strike in the back. It seems that the pact came first, then the people were told why it was necessary.

The full public explanation was not given to the people through newspapers. Instead, it was passed down through the chain of party leadership to the final row of block leaders. It was their job to explain it to party members and non-party members living in their blocks.

How System Works

The explanation seemed to have been accepted, even though it was a sharp change of front for a régime which had been hammering against the Communists.

Here is how the system works:

Germany is divided into forty districts. Each district is divided into "circles," each of which in turn is divided into towns. The towns, of course, are the towns or cities with the "circle." The towns are divided into "cells," and these are subdivided into city blocks.

Over each district, circle, town, cell and block is a leader responsible for reporting or "informing" the territory under his jurisdiction.

If the job is to "inform" the public in a quiet way why the once-hated Russians must be considered respected colleagues, for instance, the district leaders are called to Berlin, all forty of them.

There they hear talks by party leaders, historians and military men. They are given a complete fill-in of what the German leadership wants them to take back to their subordinates.

Doled Out To Public

They fly back and call meetings of circle leaders, who in turn get the official explanation. Thus it is passed on down to the block leaders through a series of conferences. To the block leaders falls the job of doling out the information to the public.

Often enough the explanations never reach the papers. The public knows the Führer's reasons for an action taken—or in some instances to be taken, without its ever having been made a "public" matter. The process explains some of the countless "rumors" forever coming to the ears of foreigners.

In turn, the system permits the Führer to sample the public morale at any time, and, more particularly, to learn how it will accept some proposed new decree. It has been tried repeatedly in the cases of tax matters.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Führer lodges in the hands of another man a certain amount of veto power over decrees. That is Rudolf Hess, head of the party and stand-in for the Führer in party matters.

Detecting Discontent

Suppose a new tax is proposed, of doubtful popularity. The district leaders may be called to Berlin to get an earful of it, or they may simply get a letter explaining what it is. Then they are asked to report how the public will accept it.

The block leaders start knocking at doors to discuss taxes with the householders to get their sentiment. When he gets it, he passes it up to his cell chief, who, in turn, sets it along the channel to Hess.

If the reports indicate there will be a heap of discontent, he is empowered to veto the decree—unless the Führer holds the thing to be one of the irremovable necessities.

One notable rearrangement of taxes recently abolishes the tax on money gained from overtime work. There had been complaints from workmen that so much of the money they earned by overtime labor was taken by taxes that they gained little from it.

LIVERPOOL PUT UNDER WORST ATTACK SO FAR

Dead and Injured Still Being Found in Wreckage of Large Shelter.

DEC 22 1940

OTHER PARTS OF BRITAIN HIT

London Is Raided Off and On—Bombs Fall in Two Places in Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Wave after wave of German raiders bombed Liverpool throughout the night in the heaviest attack of the war on this heart of British overseas commerce.

German reconnaissance planes flew over the Merseyside district after daybreak to survey the damage, but rescue workers digging through wreckage and rubble for victims hardly spared the scouting planes overhead a glance.

The raid started so early last night that crowds of Christmas shoppers were caught in the streets. They filled shelters and basements in the business district and were forced to remain there throughout the night.

Fire Truck Wrecked.

A greater use of incendiary bombs than in any previous raid on Liverpool caused many fires, lighted targets, and guided wave after wave of bombers over the industrial areas.

There were relatively few casualties, however, and transport facilities were operating almost normally today.

During the height of the raid a fire truck ran into a bomb crater in a downtown street, injuring two firemen.

Explosive and fire bombs started many fires as the raiders swept down in a concentrated attack despite an intense anti-aircraft barrage.

A large hotel was damaged and a famous Church was hit. One large shelter was hit by a heavy bomb and just before noon rescue parties were still bringing out the dead and injured. A number of firemen were killed and injured.

DEC 22 1940

Bombs Fall on London.

LONDON, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—London was bombed intermittently from dusk until 3:30 A. M. today when the all clear sounded.

During the daylight hours today isolated visits of German planes were recorded at a few points. London had a brief alert with the appearance of a single German plane, pursued by British fighters; aerial scouts flew over Liverpool and incendiary bombs were dropped in East Anglia.

The customary nightly air raid alarm was sounded in London early tonight, about the time that the Air and Home Security Ministries announced that a small number of casualties had occurred when bombs struck a London apartment house this afternoon. Two German planes were reported destroyed during the day.

DEC 22 1940

Four Injured in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Three persons were injured and several houses were damaged last night when two bombs dropped by an unidentified air raider fell in Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown), only seven miles from brilliantly-lighted Dublin, the capital city of neutral Eire.

Two more bombs were dropped about thirty minutes later in the rural district of County Monaghan, which is near the frontier of belligerent Northern Ireland, injuring a farmer and damaging two farm houses.

The Government Information Bureau gave brief details of the incidents, but there was no official indication whether a protest would be made.

Both high explosive and incendiary bombs have fallen in Eire previously, on one occasion killing three girls. The German Government apologized in each instance.

DEATH SILENCES CAROLS AS GERMAN AIR RAIDERS BOMB LONDON TENEMENT

Christmas Party Festivity Suddenly Hushed By "An Awful Woosh"

Victims' Bodies Lie Amid Rubble Of Broken Toys And Torn Tinsel

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 21—An undetermined number of Londoners who had been holding parties to celebrate the coming of Christmas were killed tonight in a tenement house smashed by a German bomb.

In the street outside lay bits of tinsel and a star from atop a Christmas tree. Amidst the rubble of furniture, bricks, children's toys and Christmas decorations lay bodies in their respectable "Sunday best."

Men and women who a little while before had been singing carols and exchanging Christmas puddings and candy stood dumbly about the ruins.

"Like A Hammer Blow"

"It came like a hammer blow," one man said. "My wife and I were out in the kitchen mixing some food. Inside they were singing 'God Rest Ye, Merrie Gentlemen' and laughing and shouting. Suddenly we heard that awful whoosh of a falling bomb. Thank God my kids are with their grandmother in the country.

"There's what's left of the party," he said with a gesture at the broken homes.

There had been parties all around the district, some in air-raid shelters and other in homes. When the sirens sounded most of the people stayed in their homes, believing it would be just another "light night."

Dead Lie On Pavemen

Then they were dead on the pavements or peering sadly into wrecked homes. The wounded had been taken to hospitals. Children still clutched cheap toys in the cold.

Firemen worked in the tenement wreckage. There seemed little hope that anyone below was alive—the bomb had been a big one. As they worked, pathetic mementoes of the party were shoveled out into the street—a bag of Christmas candies and a red and white figure of Santa Claus.

There probably were 150 people in the tenement at the time the bomb fell. The number of dead cannot now be released.

Apartments Bombed

German flyers had bombed a London apartment house earlier in the day, causing an undetermined number of casualties there. As they renewed the assault on the city tonight on this, the longest night of winter, raiders were reported crossing the southeast coast at great height in at least two waves.

Liverpool and other Merseyside towns were assaulted for the second successive night. The Nazi air attacks—which followed by twenty-four hours heavy British raids upon Berlin—extended from the English Channel to the Irish Sea.

Plane A Minute

German planes darted over the Liverpool area at the rate of one a minute, beginning the attack shortly after dark.

Earlier reports indicated that working-class districts suffered heaviest; but after the raid had been in progress for some time and many bombs had been dropped there had been no fatal casualties, so far as could be learned.

One public shelter was hit and several people were taken to a hospital.

The raiders first dropped flares and then high explosives.

Raids Taper Off

Occasional bursts were heard in separated London areas, but as the night wore on there was a lull.

During the day three Nazi craft were officially reported shot down.

The most spectacular battle of the day started nearly seven miles aloft and ended only fifty feet above the channel waters. A Spitfire dived at a German bomber, it was said, and, chasing it over the water, caught it with machine-gun burst. The bomber crashed in flames, it was reported.

In Liverpool, hard hit in raids of Friday night, men dug into the wreckage of a bombed hotel for victims. Among those reported killed there were several firemen who died in line of duty.

The Government acknowledged the destruction of a "considerable" number of buildings in Liverpool.

British Blast Berlin

On the offensive side, the British reported a successful overnight bombing campaign which was declared to have caused "many explosions and fires" in a Berlin airplane motor factory; brought "particularly good results" in raids on the invasion ports of Ostend, Antwerp, Le Havre, Amsterdam and Flushing, and in the industrial Ruhr.

Hit, too, said the Air Ministry, were the Nazi gun emplacements across the channel. A 5,000-ton German supply ship was declared apparently smashed to "bits and pieces" by a salvo of four bombs which struck the vessel in Boulogne harbor.

R. A. F. Hits Berlin Hard

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 21 — British raiders touched off "many explosions and fires" in a Berlin airplane-engine factory last night, struck damaging blows at the industrial Ruhr and "invasion ports' and attacked Nazi gun positions along the English Channel, the Ministry of Information reported today.

The Ministry said the R. A. F., employing large forces of bombers in "successful and extensive operations," scored hits on the Berlin engine factory and "other parts of the target area," and that the fires which resulted were "stimulated" by a subsequent attack which also started new blazes.

Nazi Supply Ship Hit

In operations by the coastal command yesterday, a "direct hit" was registered on a German supply ship.

This 5,000-ton ship was struck in Boulogne harbor, the Air Ministry news service said, by bombs dropped from a Blenheim reconnaissance plane. Four bombs hit it and sent "bits and pieces" high in the air, the news service reported, adding that when the plane flew away the vessel "was enveloped from end to end in dense smoke through which only the top of the funnel could be seen."

In addition to the attacks on invasion ports, the service claimed effective raids on Nazi air bases at Abbeville, Dunkirk, Le Havre and Caen, in northern France.

"Particularly good results were obtained from the raids on the invasion ports of Ostend, Antwerp (both in Belgium), Le Harve (France) and Flushing (the Netherlands)," said the Information Ministry's statement.

It reported daylight attacks yesterday as follows:

"Yesterday several attacks on enemy gun positions, airdromes and harbors were made by aircraft of the coastal command.

"We suffered no losses from any of these operations.

Boulogne, France, and Amsterdam, the Netherlands, also were reported bombed.

Six Killed In Berlin Raid

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 21—Six persons were killed and seventeen injured by British warplanes, which attacked Berlin during the night, the German high command reported today.

The Dom (Protestant) Cathedral, in the capital, was damaged and small fires were set in the suburbs by incendiary bombs, but no military damage was caused by the raiders, a communique declared.

The Reich's Church Ministry estimated the cathedral damage at 1,500,000 marks ($600,000), and said the raiders dropped flares before they dropped their bombs. The bombing of the cathedral, which faces the former Imperial Palace, was intentional, the Ministry said.

On their first attempt to reach the city, the official account said, the British raiders were driven off by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD BRITISH AERIAL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, DEC 22-(SUNDAY)--A GERMAN BOMB SMASHED CHRISTMAS PARTIES IN A LONDON TENEMENT HOUSE LAST NIGHT AND KILLED AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF LONDONERS WHO WERE SINGING CAROLS AND EXCHANGING YULETIDE GIFTS.

THE RAIDERS SCORED THEIR HIT ON THE TENEMENT HOUSE BEFORE MIDNIGHT AND THEREAFTER THE RAID ON THE YEAR'S LONGEST NIGHT TAPERED OFF INTO A LULL AND THE ALL CLEAR SOUNDED BEFORE DAWN.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRMINGHAM, BOTH RECENT TARGETS OF THE ROVING LUFTWAFEE, AGAIN WERE SUBJECTED TO HEAVY ATTACKS DURING THE LONG NIGHT, AND OVER THE MERSEYSIDE DISTRICT AROUND LIVERPOOL, THE NORTHEAST COAST, THE SOUTH COAST, EAST ANGLIA, THE MIDLANDS AND SOUTH WALES HIGH-FLYING BOMBERS STRUCK THROUGH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

BOMBS WHICH PELTED DOWN IN THICKLY POPULATED AREAS OF THE GREAT PORT OF LIVERPOOL AND IN LONDON WERE FEARED TO HAVE CAUSED A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES, BUT A FIERCE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE IN ALL DISTRICTS WAS SAID TO HAVE BLUNTED THE EDGE OF THE BLOWS STRUCK BY THE WAVES OF NAZI RAIDERS.

DEC 22 1940

LONDON'S ALERT, WHICH SOUNDED IN THE EARLY EVENING AMID EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY GUNFIRE, LASTED 11 HOURS. THE RAIDERS-PASSED SIGNAL CAME AFTER A LONG PERIOD OF INACTIVITY.

BITS OF TINSEL AND A STAR FROM ATOP A CHRISTMAS TREE LAY IN THE STREET OUTSIDE THE BOMBED LONDON TENEMENT HOUSE AFTER THE RAID WAS OVER. BODIES IN "SUNDAY BEST" LAY AMIDST THE RUBBLE OF FURNITURE, BRICKS, CHILDREN'S TOYS AND YULETIDE DECORATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN XXX THIRD GRAF THIRD NIGHT LEAD.

30.24-6537

30.24-6537

"Later," the communique declared, "several enemy planes flew over the center of the city and dropped a number of explosive and incendiary bombs, particularly in the east, resulting in slight damage to the populace and some damage to buildings."

A lone British plane, dropping explosives and fire bombs in a raid last night on Potsdam, west of Berlin, was reported today by DNB, German news agency, to have killed three civilians.

3 Killed In Potsdam

The cathedral, occupying the site of an eighteenth century predecessor, was reerected in 1894-1905 at a cost of 11,500,000 marks.

Reports from the historic town of Potsdam, west of the capital, said three civilians were killed there by a single British plane which dropped explosives and incendiaries.

BERLIN CATHEDRAL REPORTED BOMBED

Deliberate," Nazis Charge in Announcing "Major Raid" On German Capital

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 21—British pilots struck twice overnight at Berlin in "a major raid," the Nazi high command announced today, flying over the center of the city and loosing both explosive and fire bombs.

Six persons were killed and seventeen injured, a communique reported, and the Protestant Cathedral was hit and damaged—to the extent of 1,500,000 marks (about $600,000), said the Reich Church Ministry.

Fires were set off in the suburbs in the first appearance of the British, said the high command, but on that occasion the raiders were held back by anti-aircraft fire.

The Raiders Return

They returned, however—"several" of them, it was stated—and moved over the heart of the metropolis. Their bombs were declared to have fallen "particularly" in the eastern part of the city, but with "no military or vital war damage."

The high command accused the raiders of having directed their attack "exclusively . . . against non-military targets." The bombing of the cathedral, which faces the old Imperial Palace, was declared by the Church Ministry to have been deliberate.

[In London the British Ministry of Information declared that a Berlin airplane engine factory was hard hit, with "many explosions and fires" set off in it; that heavy bombing blows had been struck in the industrial Ruhr, at the German "invasion ports" and upon the Nazi gun positions along the English Channel.]

BULLETIN

LONDON, DEC 22-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BOMBED NORTHERN ITALY, GERMANY AND NAZI-OCCUPIED TERRITORY IN WIDESPREAD RAIDS LAST NIGHT.

144 Italian Planes Bagged In 12 Days In Desert War, British Claim

LONDON PUTS OWN LOSSES AT 13 AIRCRAFT

Aviation's Part In Driving Fascists Out Of Egypt Described

R. A. F. Fighters In Continuous Contact With Advancing Troops

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 21—The British, using Adolf Hitler's own *Blitzkrieg* tactics, knocked out "at least" 144 Italian planes in the first twelve days of their North African offensive while losing only thirteen of their own, the Air Ministry news service reported tonight.

Eighty-eight of the Fascist planes, the news service said, were shot down in the air and fifty-six destroyed on the ground or captured. Pilots of five of the thirteen British planes lost were reported safe.

Cooperation between ground, sea and air forces in the attack which drove the Fascists out of Egypt was described.

With Advancing Troops

"British (air) fighters maintained continuous contact with our advancing troops," the news service declared.

While battleships and destroyers bombarded the Italians from the Mediterranean and the tanks and infantry trucks advanced, British planes sought out Italian planes or exposed Italian troops.

Bombers, the news service continued, battered forts and airdromes, transport parks, troop concentrations, munition and gasoline dumps. On the whole, they depended more on the planes armed with eight machine guns than on dive bombers to demoralize the Italian troops, the account said.

Derna To Sidi Barrani

On December 9, the news service said, every Italian airdrome "from Derna to Sidi Barrani" was heavily raided.

"Eighteen enemy aircraft were destroyed. Two of our aircraft were lost, but the pilots escaped."

The air bombardment continued all that night and the following day as the Italians retreated toward the frontier city of Salum, it was said:

"For the next seventy-two hours the same harassing tactics were employed, bombing and machine-gunning being almost continuous from dawn to dusk. . . . Italian troops and motor transport were relentlessly attacked and became increasingly demoralized," according to the news service.

Heavy Attack On Tobruk

"A particularly heavy attack was made on Tobruk (Libya), where petrol stores were set on fire and ammunition dumps blown up. Heavy raids also were made on Bardia, where a large dump of stores was destroyed."

The Italians moving along the coastal road to Tobruk were "repeatedly machine-gunned," the news service said.

At Salum, fifteen planes were reported captured on the ground because "airdromes had been rendered unserviceable by low-flying attacks during the previous week."

Raid On Benina Airdrome

On the night of December 17, Benina airdrome received "the heaviest attack yet launched since the beginning of the offensive and eighteen planes were destroyed on the ground," the news service said.

On the following night the barracks, motor transport parks and garages at Derna were reported set on fire and on December 19 troop concentrations and motor transport northwest of Bardia were attacked.

Nearly 5,000 R. A. F. Raids On Axis Reported

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—The British have made nearly 5,000 air raids on Germany and Italy and Axis-occupied territory in the last eight months, the British radio said today in a broadcast heard here by CBS.

"The Italians have felt the weight of almost 1,000 attacks against targets in Italy, Italian East Africa, Libya and the Dodecanese islands," the radio said. "Each of the industrial centers of Turin, Naples and Milan has been badly damaged."

Last night's raid on Berlin was the thirty-seventh, the radio declared.

It said almost 4,000 raids have been made on Germany and German-occupied territory.

Dodecanese Isles Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 21—The Admiralty announced today that the fleet air arm had attacked Rhodes, Stampalia and Scarpanto December 17.

The report said "fires were seen to have been started" in the three cities, in the Italian Dodecanese islands off the Turkish coast, but added that weather conditions made observation of bombing results difficult. All the British planes were reported to have returned safely.

Nazi Guns Shell English Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Dover, England, Dec. 21—The big German guns of Cap Gris Nez opened fire across the Straits of Dover shortly after 9 P. M., breaking a week's silence.

The shelling was heavy. Towns on the Kentish coast were shaken by the crash of the shells, coming at three-minute intervals for a quarter of an hour.

There were no casualties.

Beaverbrook comes more plainly from the air," an opinion backed by neutral and British air sources. Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, warned Britain this week against letting down her guard.

These sources suggested that the comparative immunity of night bombers over Britain porbably may be encouraging the Germans to try landings by parachutists and aerial troop transports at night.

Observers remark hopefully that such landings, bringing Nazi aircraft to low altitudes, would put them within range of searchlights and short-range anti-aircraft guns. The Germans, they say, would suffer heavy casualties in the air, be spotted by searchlights and surrounded on landing.

The most probable line of attack was forecast by one well informed observer as a "sudden and studied attempt" to destroy fighter airdromes so that British Spitfires and Hurricanes would be unable to retain daylight mastery of the air over Britain and the Channel.

After preliminary bombing of hangars, this source said, parachute troops might be dropped at as many as fifty fields at once to hold a landing area and light it for "pancake" landings of troop-carrying Junkers and Focke-Wulf transports.

Following the precedent of Norway and the Netherlands, he added, thousands of troops might be landed to attempt to hold out long enough to destroy all aircraft at air stations while a bridgehead was being established on the English coast free from fighter opposition.

British Fear Night Invasion

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Dec. 21—Expectation of a new, formidable threat of invasion from the air was widely supported tonight by responsible military and air sources who declared that Germany would send over an enlarged *Luftwaffe* and thousands of parachute troops in an attempt to beat Britain to her knees before spring.

The aid correspondent of the well informed *Sunday Times* said that the "new threat as forecast by Lord

'Ready For Invasion'

England Would Like The Chance To End Hitler Myth, Citrine Says

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 21 (AP)—England is "ready for invasion if Hitler tries it," says Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Council and member of the King's Privy Council.

Hitler is a "legendary figure, in whose armor many cracks are likely to appear shortly," Sir Walter declared at this armament center last night in a talk sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

"England would almost welcome an invasion as a chance to inflict on Hitler his first defeat in the field and destroy the myth of his invincibility," Sir Walter said.

He appealed for American aid.

LORD HALIFAX MAY GET LOTHIAN POST

Eden Is in Line for Job of Foreign Secretary.

LONDON, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Appointment of Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax as Ambassador to the United States was regarded as certain by an influential section of the British press today and the London Times said it could conceive of no one better fitted for this important post.

The Daily Mail flatly declared the Foreign Secretary would assume the post left vacant by the death of Lord Lothian, and asserted his name already had been submitted to President Roosevelt for approval.

Minister of War Anthony Eden will move up to the Foreign Secretaryship if Lord Halifax is appointed, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill also will make a post for David Lloyd George, the Daily Mail said.

Lord Halifax, 58 years old, has had a distinguished political career. As Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Foreign Secretary, he conducted pre-war negotiations with Adolf Hitler.

Lord Halifax was Viceroy to India from 1926 to 1931, has been Lord President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal in the House of Lords and served with distinction in the world war.

The British press has been critical of his handling of the Foreign Office because of his coolness toward Soviet Russia.

Halifax Reported Chosen as Envoy

Name Already Given to Roosevelt Says London Daily Mail

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, who served under the late Prime Minister Chamberlain in the Munich appeasement era, but continued in office under Winston Churchill, is Britain's choice for Ambassador to Washington to succeed Lord Lothian, an influential section of the British press said today.

The London Times said no other British figure was "better fitted for this important post," and the Daily Mail flatly said his name already had been submitted to President Roosevelt for approval.

Anthony Eden, now War Minister, was named by the Mail as chosen to be Halifax's successor.

Lord Halifax has been under fire in some sections of the press because of his handling of the foreign office.

King On Air Christmas Day

London, Dec. 21 (AP) — King George VI will make a broadcast address to the British nation and the empire at 3 P. M. (9 A. M., E.S.T.) on Christmas Day.

British Princess Mary Goes On Air Today To Thank Girl Scouts

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—Princess Mary of England, president of the British Girl Guides, will make her first transatlantic broadcast at 10.45 A. M. (E.S.T.) tomorrow over the network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Princess will acknowledge the Christmas gift by American Girl Scouts to the British Girl Guides of two mobile canteens, an ambulance, ninety air-raid sleeping units and 330 pounds of knitting wool.

The gift will be transferred formally tomorrow afternoon in a ceremony under the giant Christmas tree in Rockefeller Plaza.

TO INSURE CARGOES IN MEDITERRANEAN

British Trade Apparently Resuming in Near East.

LONDON, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—War risk insurance rates on shipments from Australia and Asia to Mediterranean points were quoted today, effective Monday, by the Institute of London Underwriters.

The rates are 6 per cent to Port Said, Alexandria, Suez and Port Sudan, and 7 per cent to Palestine, Greece and Turkey.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, observing that the quotation was the first since Italy entered the war, speculated that this reflected an opinion in shipping circles that mercantile traffic to the Mediterranean can now be resumed.

Meanwhile today, Reuters, the British news agency, declared in a dispatch from Cairo that the Royal Air Force's repeated attacks in the Italian Libyan air bases, intended to keep the Fascist flying force grounded, have been so intense that the Italians have now been forced to abandon all their fields in Eastern Libya.

Dutch Tanker Safe After Torpedo Call

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The 10,746-ton Dutch tanker Pendrecht, reported by Mackay Radio in New York Wednesday as having radioed that she was torpedoed by a submarine in the Atlantic, has arrived safely at a British port, official Dutch circles in London said tonight.

British Strike Caused By Too Rapid Worker

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Workers in a factory turning out uniforms for British troops struck today because of continued employment of a cutter whom their union had expelled on a charge of working too fast.

The National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers said the man violated union rules by cutting too many pairs of khaki trousers an hour. The union took the view that this endangered its standards of "output and craftsmanship."

DUBLIN, EIRE, DEC. 22 (SUNDAY)--(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU DISCLOSED TODAY THAT A BRITISH TRAINING PLANE MADE A FORCED LANDING LAST NIGHT AT DUNGOOLEY, NORTH OF DUNDALK.

ONE OF TWO OFFICERS WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF MINOR INJURIES. THE SECOND WAS REPORTED INTERNED.

Rome Reports Fleet Operating Against Greece

Communique Follows British Raid in Adriatic Where No Italian Ships Were Seen

ROME, Dec. 21 (AP).—Italy's high command said today that its fleet had gone into action against Greece. A communique announced: "Our naval units bombarded enemy positions along the Ionian (southwest Greek) coast effectively, hitting pre-established targets.

[The British have said that their fleet steamed through the Ionian Sea last Wednesday night and penetrated into the Adriatic, shelling the Albanian port of Valona. The Italian high command said nothing about that assertion and gave no details of the action which it reported. The British broadcast that their naval units sighted no Italian ships.

With regard to the Albanian land front, the Italians reported winning an "important position," not identified, in a raid. Italian planes, coordinating their blows with the activities of land forces, were said to have "carried out continuous, effective actions."

The communique said one formation, which included bombers, dive-bombers and fighter planes, had attacked Greek troop concentrations, highway junctions and military works in widespread operations.

The Italians reported sinking two sailboats in the Corfu Canal and said two Gloster (British) fighter planes were shot down in battles, from which one Italian plane failed to return.

Reports Greeks Beaten Off

All Greek attacks were reported repulsed and the newspaper "Il Popolo di Roma" said Italian bombers had hemmed in and hammered Greek units falling back along the coast north of Porto Edda (Santi Quaranta). The Greek troops, which began to retreat at dawn on Dec. 18, have been under heavy and prolonged aerial bombardments almost daily, the newspaper said, asserting that in one place planes had set fire to a big woods where the Greeks were taking shelter.

The Greeks were covering their retreat with machine guns and batteries of small, rapid-firing artillery in emplacements along the coast, the newspaper said. Italian planes, by changing their route, had found an opening through the barrage from those guns and had bombed long columns consisting of a supply train and motor trucks proceeding through the Albanian interior, the dispatch added.

The roads there wind through a steep mountain without means of escape, it was reported, enabling the bombers to catch troops in a narrowing circle of bomb explosions and then machine-gun them and the supply wagons from a low altitude.

The high command said of the Libyan fighting merely that there was "artillery action," and praised the work of Italian flyers attacking armored British units.

Italian planes were reported to have made a night attack on an airfield at Aden, British protectorate across the Gulf of Aden from Somaliland.

thirty-eight trucks.

Estimating British man power in North Africa at 425,000, Gayda said at least 100,000 more men were concentrated in Kenya to face Italian East African forces in Somaliland and southern Ethiopia.

Besides the 500,000 tons previously estimated as Britain's warship strength in the Mediterranean, Gayda said the British have fifty-three cruisers and twenty smaller warships in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

[In 1939, Jane's Fighting Ships, authoritative British register of warcraft, listed only seventy-seven British cruisers altogether, including some not then completed and other undergoing conversion into anti-aircraft ships.]

To Impress Empire And U. S.

Besides 1,500 airplanes on Mediterranean fronts, Gayda said Britain has 300 planes in East Africa.

All these forces have been concentrated in attack on the Italians, he said, because the British military command wanted to free the navy for defense against a strengthened German naval force and because the British Government wanted to raise its war prestige in empire and United States' eyes.

The outcome of the British offensive will show itself only after several weeks or months, Gayda declared.

Freezing Weather In Desert

Officers express satisfaction with the performance of their troops in the desert. The rains have stopped, but temperatures have hit new lows in the desert, with freezing weather reported during last night at some inland points on the excarpment. The temperatures for the past two weeks have been about eight degrees below average for this time of year.

Egyptian Premier Husein Sirry Pasha today toured the British desert military and air establishments.

White Flag Trick At Bardia Laid To British By Gayda

Italian Troops Will Reach Suez Despite "Shock" In Libya, Says Another Rome Commentator

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 21—The Suez, as the vital point in the Mediterranean, "will be reached by Italian troops" despite "the violent shock" in Libya, the Fascist weekly *Relazioni Internazionali* declared today.

Virginio Gayda charged in the newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia* that "the British command had its troops advance with a white flag" in the "delusion of misleading the defense" of the Italian fortified line in front of Bardia, Libya.

Gayda On British Casualties

Gayda reported that twelve trainloads of British wounded have reached Cairo and said Italian artillery and aviation have destroyed sixty-six British armored cars and

Kennedy Sees Showdown At Bardia Impending

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With British Forces Outside Bardia, Dec. 21—British pressure continued on Bardia, Italy's beleaguered Libyan port, today, but the action slackened in severity.

Gun Duel In Libya

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 21—Heavy artillery action was reported today by the Italian high command in the North African desert battlezone across which Britain's forces from Egypt are striking at Libya.

Special credit was given by the high command to Fascist flyers—especially the Fifth Air Squadron—for "having tirelessly and with the most sublime forces of sacrifice" cooperated with Italian land units in hitting hard at the armored columns which spearheaded the British attack.

At the same time, the Italians said their aircraft engaged in fierce air battles with British planes.

The arrival of new British contingents, however, made it plain there was no thought of giving up the attack on this Fascist stronghold.

On the other hand, it seemed equally as certain that the Italians were not planning to abandon the port, but were preparing to put up stiff resistance.

Bulk Of Italians Remain

While some detachments have been withdrawn to Tobruk, further west in Libya, the bulk of the fighting forces—perhaps two divisions—remains in the besieged town.

Italian aircraft have been more active in the Bardia region than at any other place or time since the British offensive began thirteen days ago. British pilots reported encountering big groups of Italian planes, several of which, they said, were shot down.

30.24-6539

30.24-6539

ROME, DEC. 21-(AP)-ITALIAN OFFICIALS SAID TODAY A BRITISH CRUISER REPORTED SUNK OFF THE PORT OF BARDIA EARLY IN THE FIGHTING ALONG THE EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN FRONTIER STILL COULD BE SEEN LYING ON THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID THE SHIP WAS A CRUISER OF ABOUT 6,000 TONS--PRESUMABLY OF THE ARETHUSA OR LENTER TYPE.

DEC 22 1940

British Attacking Bardia Take 900 More Prisoners

DEC 22 1940

Italy's War: Troops Trapped Seek Outlet

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 21—While British bombers, artillery and warships were reported battering beleaguered Bardia today in an effort to smash a path through the Italian defenses, a general headquarters communique announced British troops had captured an additional 900 prisoners and were "clearing" the areas to the northwest and west of the eastern Libyan base.

Take Four Guns

The British forces in the western desert, "which continue to be reinforced," also have taken four guns in their mopping-up operations, the communique reported.

In addition, patrols along the Sudan frontier were said to be carrying on "their aggressive activity."

As the British closed in, large units of the trapped Fascist forces were said to be trying desperately to slip through the ring of steel around their eastern Libyan base under cover of darkness and the pall of smoke and dust hanging over the town after five days of bombardment.

Are Going To Tobruk

It was believed in some British circles that such units—if any got through—would try to join Marshal Rodolfo Graziani at Tobruk for a new stand seventy-five miles west of the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

The coastal road to Tobruk and Derna has been reported, like Bardia, under almost constant R. A. F. and naval bombardment.

Reports from the battlefront said the British, bringing up infantry to reinforce their advance tank columns, completed a semi-circle of men and guns around the landward side of Bardia last night while a line of war ships off the coast finished the en circlement.

From Battle To Siege

Immediately, it was said, the Battl of Bardia became a siege.

From all sides British guns wer thundering at the seventeen-mile Ital ian defense front of tank traps, gu emplacements and pillboxes manne by an estimated 20,000 troops, many o them survivors of the Fascist fligh from Egypt.

The British counter-drive into Liby in the desert lands to the south als was reported advancing.

There the British, spearheaded by unit of Australian cavalry, were fight ing to oust an Italian garrison from the oasis of Giarabub, about twenty miles west of the Egyptian frontier.

Some Prisoners Taken

Some prisoners were taken in three days of fighting around the oasis, and last night the rest of the Italian force was reported still holding out against heavy pressure.

The British said they refrained from the usual bombing prelude to the attack because buildings and monuments sacred to the Senussi sect are around the oasis.

Trying To Send Aid

The Italians were said to be attempting to move up reinforcements from other outlying posts.

(Reuters, British news agency, dispatches from Cairo said the Royal Air Force's repeated attacks on Italy's Libyan air bases, intended to keep the Fascist Flying Force grounded, had been so intense the Italians were forced to abandon all their fields in eastern Libya.)

BRITISH THROW MORE MEN INTO BARDIA SIEGE

Field Forces Striking Beyond Beleaguered Port Toward Tobruk

Italians Reported Making First Real Stand Of 13-Day Campaign

BY ERIC BIGIO

Athens reports capture of new Fascist positions in Tepeleni-Klisura sectors and other land, sea and air successes.—Story on Page 2.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 21—The British moved more reinforcements today to Bardia, besieged Libyan port where the Italians are making their first real stand against Britain's thirteen-day-old North African campaign.

The town now has been cut off for two days with the best part of two Italian divisions inside and British guns turned on it from land and sea. Field forces are reported officially to be striking beyond that smoking stronghold toward the important Fascist base of Tobruk, clearing areas to the west and northwest.

Bardia Strongly Defended

Whether Bardia's beleaguered Italians intend to fight to the finish or surrender is a question to which there

Make-Up of Commissions In Axis Alliance Disclosed

Foreign Ministers and Envoys to Form Political Set-Up

ROME, Dec. 21 (AP).—An authoritative source said today that the political commissions now to be set up at Rome, Berlin and Tokio under the tri-partite alliance would be composed of Foreign Ministers of the three nations and their ambassadors.

The military commissions to be established under the same pact will be composed of high-ranking officers and military attaches in each capital, this source said, while officials of government ministries concerned will form the economic missions.

[Agreement on appointment of the commissions was announced yesterday at Berlin and Tokio.]

Fascist newspapers reiterated that the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance was intended to keep the United States from entering the war as an ally of Great Britain.

Pope Urges Prayers, Gifts For Sufferers

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, Dec. 21—Pope Pius XII called for Christmas prayers and charitable gifts for war sufferers, especially children, in a letter today to Cardinal Luigi Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, and said he prayed "trying days" would be shortened for "suffering humanity."

He said Christmas would bring "more serene times to the tormented Christian family."

The Pope expressed "especial gratitude to the American bishops who, although far from the horrors of war, have shown once more their full comprehension of the needs of the suffering church and, appealing to traditional generosity, those Catholics (and particularly fellow-citizens of the countries struck by the scourge) who have so abundantly and beneficently aided the charity of the Common Father.

Peace Work Fails

"To it (American Episcopacy) goes out our full and entire gratitude and also goes our benediction, as it will go no less affectionately to all who will permit us to dispense with a larger hand that which the other receives."

The Pope said he had done everything possible to avert the ills and sufferings of the devastating war, but that his efforts ran up against "difficulties at all times more serious still than those in the past World War—some of them inherent to the very nature of the scourge which is raging, others—we must also say—interposed by the will of men."

"Not an inert witness of such a deplorable state of things," the Pontiff continued, "and armed only with the arms of truth, justice and Christian charity, that which we can do still once more is to invite all propitiating prayer and significant beneficent action."

Hopes For Christmas Truce

"Prayer is a force," the Pope has said, "which acts softly and irresistibly on the human will."

Charitable action, he added, "is the duty of each and everyone" which in "the grave hours such as Europe is passing through has the high value" of promoting fraternal solidarity.

"We make the wish that all persevere in it without relaxation and without discouragement."

The Pope again expressed the hope that the "powers," from whom a month ago he asked a Christmas truce, would "do honor to the good traditions of civilized life by not permitting the children of belligerent countries or those in any way involved in the war to suffer unmerited pain in so many calamitous happenings."

This was regarded in some circles as a reference to air bombardments.

"Remember Hungry People"

The Pontiff asked that "good Christian children" remember "their little brothers who are without bread, without clothing and without family," that the latter might have from those families still living in peace and well-to-do circumstances "bread, gifts and aid."

Stating that it was impossible under present circumstances "to think of a proper general organization" to care for war victims and difficult to "make use of deserving private institutions already existing," the Pope urged that "everyone do what he can, where he can, how he can."

"Let beneficient activitiy be multiplied everywhere," he said. "Let the energies of good wake up. Let it be the honorable scope of these to bring about, even at a distance, a victory over evil."

Pope Pius Asks Yule Prayer for War Sufferers

Calls on World's Catholics, Voices Special Concern at Plight of Children

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 21 (AP).—Pope Pius XII asked the world's Catholics today to pray at Christmas time for the sufferers from the war and to remember in charity these "little brothers who are without bread, without clothing and without family."

In a letter to Luigi Cardinal Magilone, Papal Secretary of State, the Pontiff expressed special concern for the children, and urged that "every one do what he can, where he can, how he can."

He expressed once again the hope that the warring countries would "do honor to the good traditions of civilized life by not permitting the children of belligerent countries or those in any way involved in the war to suffer unmerited pain." . . .

Pope Pius said he had done all he could to avert the ills of war, but had met "difficulties at all times more serious still than those in the past World War—some of them inherent to the very nature of the scourge which is raging; others, we must also say, interposed by the will of men." He went on: "Armed only with the arms of truth, justice and Christian charity, that which we can do still once more is to invite all propitiating prayer and significant beneficent action."

The Pope expressed "especial gratitude to the American bishops who, although far from the horrors of war, have shown once more their full comprehension of the needs of the suffering church. . . . To it (the American episcopature) goes out our full and entire gratitude and also goes our benediction." . . .

The Pontiff said: "The sad echoes of the devastating war come from all sides, even in the great festival of peace—the Nativity of our Lord—and they are the voices of our sons, who are struggling in grave suffering and imploring aid."

"Such a large sum of ills and sufferings, which are growing worse and spreading more every day, cannot fail to find a most sad echo in our fatherly heart, which gathers the sorrows and tears of all our sons without distinction, so that we can desire nothing greater in such an upset of things than to relieve bodies and raise the spirits," he wrote.

"Among all the sufferers we point out the children—those who in these days bring to mind the Child of Bethlehem, friend of the small and innocent.

"He who defends them from evil rose up severely against all forms of dishonor toward them and becomes through our voice their defense against earthly evil, extending a hand for them and repeating for those who are first among his smallest brothers: 'I was hungry and you gave me food. . . . I was without home and you took me in. . . . I was naked and you clothed me.'"

was no answer so far from British military sources.

The Fascists, it was pointed out, may have instructions to hold on as long as possible to give Marshal Rodolfo Graziani time to reorganize his scattered forces farther west—at Tobruk, for instance, which has strong defenses.

Bardia also is strongly defended and British headquarters indicated today it would take considerable more artillery shelling and aerial bombardment before a ground assault can be launched.

The British hold that the final outcome is not in doubt, that they have had few casualties so far and there is no reason for wasting man power.

R. A. F. Strikes Far In Advance

Striking far in advance of the land forces, the R. A. F. last night was reported to have carried out a heavy raid on the Castel Benito airdrome, near Tripoli on the coast, almost all the way across Libya to the Tunisian frontier.

The first of two waves of bombers scored four direct hits on three hangars, a special communique said, causing several fires and an explosion in which eleven airplanes were destroyed and several others damaged.

It said the second formation laid seven direct hits on or near the hangars, three bombs falling in two hangars other than those hit by the first wave. In this attack, it said, eight more planes were destroyed and still others damaged.

900 More Italian Prisoners

There were two large explosions, one of which blew up a building, the communique added, and fires were left blazing over a large area. Flames from one burning bomb dump could be seen seventy miles away, pilots related.

In the areas beyond smoking Bardia, the British command reported capture of 900 prisoners, along with four guns, added to more than 30,000 already taken captive.

Bardia itself, already reported fixed in a circle of steel formed half by the land forces and half by British warships intermittently shelling the town from the Mediterranean, appeared to be taking mighty punishment.

Only Exit Doubly Guarded

The only road out—that westward to Tobruk where the Italians may make their next stand—was commanded not only by the guns of the fleet but by raiding British bombers. Thus the estimated 20,000 Italian soldiers still defending Bardia were under a full state of siege.

While British artillery thundered at the town, still more British troop reinforcements were being brought up, general headquarters said.

During the day the Royal Air Force announced that its violent campaign against Fascist air bases was continuing, reporting heavy attacks on airdromes at Berka, Libya and elsewhere.

Fires enveloped "whole blocks" of the Berka 'drome, it was said, and at least two Italian planes were destroyed on the ground. Five Italian craft were reported shot down in air battles.

Raids In East Africa

"In Italian East Africa," today's communique said, "Gura, Mai Adaga, Metemma, Assab and Tessenei were raided'

"Aircraft of the Rhodesian squadron carried out a raid on Metemma and Tessenei, troop concentrations being attacked at the former and enemy aircraft on the ground at the latter. One Caproni (bomber) was reported badly damaged.

"It is not possible to estimate the amount of damage caused at Gura or Mai Adaga, but all bombs fell within the target area, while at Assab dive attacks were made on a waterworks.

"On December 18 aircraft of the South African Air Force carried out raids on Ifmadu and Moyale. At the former place a garrison building and motor transport were bombed and at the latter direct hits were obtained on an enemy camp."

Prisoners Arrive

Jerusalem, Palestine, Dec. 21 (AP)—Several thousand Italian prisoners taken in Britain's Libyan offensive arrived today at a Palestine internment camp.

British Bomb Brindisi

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 21—British Royal Air Force bombers based on Greek soil were repotred today to have carried out "successful attacks" on oil tanks and railways at Brindisi, across the Adriatic Strait of Otranto on the heel of the Italian boot.

"Poor visibility and intense anti-aircraft fire made observation difficult," said the R. A. F. communique, "but all bombs exploded in the target area. Large fires were started and subsequently there were several explosions."

BY LARRY ALLEN

ABOARD A BATTLESHIP OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, DEC 20 (DELAYED)-(AP)-BRITAIN'S MEDITERRANEAN FLEET HAS BOLSTERED THE LAND OFFENSIVE OF HER DESERT TROOPS BY PUMPING HUNDREDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS INTO ITALIAN PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S LIBYAN STRONGHOLDS.

THE BRITISH SHIPS SWEPT ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF THE GUNS OF THE ITALIAN SHORE BATTERIES AT BARDIA, IMPORTANT LIBYAN BASE, AND HURLED HEAVY SHELLS INTO THE HEART OF THE ITALIAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS' SUPPLY BASES, STARTING HUGE FIRES.

MOST OF BARDIA NOW IS FLAMING WITH THE MASS SHELLINGS CONTINUING AT CLOSE RANGE.

DAY AND NIGHT SHELLINGS FROM THE FLEET HAVE BLOCKED THE ATTEMPTS OF THOUSANDS OF MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI'S FASCIST TROOPS TO FLEE TO TOBRUK, ITALIAN BASE 65 MILES WEST.

HEAVY SHELLS HURLED ITALIAN MOTOR TRANSPORTS, TANKS AND ARMORED CARS HIGH INTO THE AIR AND TORE LARGE CRATERS IN THE HIGHWAY FROM BARDIA TO TOBRUK. ITALIAN INFANTRYMEN WERE SCATTERED.

ONE SHIP AND SOME OTHER ITALIAN BATTERIES RESPONDED TO THE BOMBARDMENT WITH A HOT FIRE AND PLANES OCCASIONALLY ATTEMPTED TO BOMB THE SHIPS, BUT THIS APPEARED ONLY TO SPUR THE ATTACK.

A SHIP SHELLING BARDIA DEC. 17 WENT SO CLOSE INSHORE THAT SHE DREW MACHINE-GUN FIRE, BUT SUCCEEDED DESPITE THAT IN SINKING THREE SMALL ITALIAN CRAFT.

Colonel Captured

While the R. A. F. reported this and other assaults to support the Greek offensive into Italian-held Albania, dispatches from the fighting front said Greek forces had captured an Italian colonel and two battalions in fierce fighting around Tepeleni.

Greek infantrymen, battling cold and a stubborn Fascist force, were said to have occupied two villages and two strategically important heights in the Tepeleni area.

Fought Through Wire

Heights taken in this area were described as strongly guarded with barbed wire. After mentioning the gains in that sector, one report said: "Our artillery successfully shelled the retreating Italians. Guns and much material have fallen into our hands.

"While the enemy was being chased, Italian planes attempted to halt our advance but our fighters took off and shot down four enemy aircraft."

Greek Destroyers Active

A naval communique indicated today that a Greek destroyer force actually preceded British warships in their sweep of the lower Adriatic, as reported by the London Admiralty yesterday. The British sent a battleship-cruiser-destroyer force into the lower Adriatic December 18 and the battleships, it was reported, poured nearly 100 tons of high-explosive shells into Italy's port of entry into southern Albania, Valona.

Now the Greek navy reports that on the night of December 15-16 its reconnaissance destroyers penetrated the lower Adriatic as far as the island of Saseno, at the entrance of Valona harbor, "without encountering any signs of the enemy."

Commanded By Admiral

The Greek foray was commanded by Admiral Cavadias.

The communique said simply:

"During the night of December 15-16 Greek destroyers made a reconnaissance of the Adriatic, going to the island of Saseno without encountering any signs of the enemy."

Besides the Brindisi attack the night of December 19-20, the R. A. F. reported an attack yesterday on Berati, at a vital road junction in the middle sector of the Albanian front, and site of an airfield, as well as a battle between Gladiator fighters and Italian bombers over the Tepeleni area, in which one Italian plane was believed to have been shot down and a British pilot bailed out when his plane burst into flames.

In land fighting, Greek dispatches said "local successes" continued in sectors other than Tepeleni, the weather hindering any major action.

Air Vice-Marshal John Henry D. Albiac, commander of the R. A. F. in Greece, told correspondents today the air force had destroyed thirty-nine Italian aircraft since the Italian-Greek hostilities began eight weeks ago, and had probably destroyed twelve others. One British fighter pilot was killed and one is missing.

Bombing planes in seventy raids had dropped 120 tons of bombs, he said. Nine of the planes were lost.

General Italian retreat from Tepelini and Klisura in southern Albania was reported imminent as Greek advance forces sought methodically to make the towns untenable by endangering the routes of supply and retreat.

That has been the pattern of Greek operations against all of the Fascist defense positions captured so far.

Posts Falling

The Greeks said that "one after another" Italian posts in the mountains north of the two strategic towns, guarding the roads to the battered port of Valona, were falling to fierce bayonet charges.

The Italians were said to be fighting back "especially fiercely" because of the importance of the ridges, beyond which the tangle of mountains of southern Albania gives way to foothills rolling down to the coastal plain.

Bitter cold continued in the Tepeleni-Klisura region, as well as on the northern sector of the fighting front where deep snow has caused a near-stalemate.

The Greeks reported they had repulsed Fascist counter-attacks in the north and claimed some progress in the push through the Ostravitza Mountains toward Elbasani and the Albanian capital of Tirana.

30.27-6541

NEW FORTIFIED HEIGHTS TAKEN, GREEKS CLAIM

Capture Of 300 Prisoners And Italian War Material Announced

DEC 22 1940

Athens Reports Successes By Land, Sea And Air. R. A. F. Raids Brindisi

BY MAX HARRELSON

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 21—Greek forces pushing deeper into Albania have captured new fortified heights in the Tepeleni-Klisura sectors and have taken 300 prisoners and a quantity of war material, a Government spokesman reported tonight.

He declared the Greeks also were continuing their advance in other sectors, especially in the coastal region toward Chimara.

Important Italian positions also were taken in the north beyond Pogradetz, the spokesman said.

Greek Initiative Claimed

"Conditions are just the same as in past days," he commented. "The initiative belongs to us and all efforts by the Italians to counter-attack have been crushed.

"Fascist positions on the mountain heights naturally are strong and fortified also by concrete, but these machine-gun nests have been abandoned under the bayonets of charging Greeks."

British-Greek forces in close collaboration were reported to have struck sharply against Italy by land, sea and air.

British flyers participated in two of these, directly in their own attacks at Italy's home and Albanian bases and in support of Greek troops in the front lines. They earned thereby the praise of their commander for doing what he called one of the best aviation jobs of the war under about the worst conditions.

R. A. F. Bombs Brindisi, Berati

By Air—R. A. F. bombers based in Greece were said to have bombed oil tanks and railways overnight at the Italian port of Brindisi, across the Adriatic Sea from Albania, dropping all their bombs in the target area and setting off "large fires" and "several explosions."

Also, the R. A. F. reported attacks yesterday on Berati, at a vital road junction on the Albanian front, and on an Italian airfield.

By Land—Greek infantrymen, hammering at the gates of Tepeleni and Klisura, were said to have taken two villages and two strategic heights in the Tepeleni area, overcoming cold, stubborn Italian resistance and strong barbed wire barriers. An Italian colonel and two battalions were said to have been captured in fierce fighting around Tepeleni.

Greek Naval Activity

By Sea—A naval communique today said a Greek destroyer force preceded the British battleship-cruiser-destroyer armada which was reported yesterday to have pushed into the lower Adriatic December 18 and shelled Valona, Italy's port of entry into southern Albania.

The Greeks said their destroyers penetrated the Adriatic as far as the island of Saseno, at the entrance to Valona harbor, on the night of December 15-16 "without encountering any signs of the enemy."

Air Vice-Marshal John Henry D'Albiac, commander of the R. A. F. in Greece, expressed satisfaction with the progress of the air war.

Chief Lauds R. A. F. In Greece

British fighters, he said, have established one of the best records made anywhere during the war and British bombers have fulfilled their tasks despite weather handicaps encountered nowhere else in Europe.

D'Albiac summarized the R. A. F. record thus:

Fighters — Thirty-nine Italian craft destroyed and twelve probably destroyed; one R. A. F. pilot killed and one missing.

Bombers—Seventy raids carried out, 120 tons of bombs dropped, nine aircraft lost.

On Valona alone, he said, the R. A. F. has made eighteen attacks and dropped 94,000 pounds of explosives. On Durazzo, another of Italy's main Albanian ports, he said there had been eight raids in which 63,000 pounds of bombs were dropped.

Reports Italian Naval Raid On Ionian Coast

Rome, Dec. 21 (AP)—Italy's high command declared today that its fleet had gone into action against Greece.

"Our naval units bombarded enemy positions along the Ionian (southwest Greek) coast effectively, hitting pre-established targets," a communique stated.

[Presumably this action took place at about the same time the British claim their own fleet steamed up the Ionian Sea and penetrated the Adriatic, shelling the Albanian port of Volona. The Italian high command said nothing about this claim, however, and gave no details of the action. The British had broadcast that their naval units sighted no Italian ships.]

Report Greeks Repulsed

On the Albanian land front, the Italians reported winning an "important position," not identified, in a raid.

All Greek attacks were reported repulsed, and the newspaper *il Popolo di Roma* said Italian bombers hemmed in and hammered Greek units falling back along the coast north of Porto Edda.

Prince Philip of Greece Will Join British Fleet

By The Associated Press.

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 21—Prince Philip, first member of the Greek royal family to join Great Britain's forces, will take a place as midshipman in the British Mediterranean Fleet on Christmas, it was disclosed today.

The 19-year-old Prince, son of Prince Andrew and grandson of the assassinated King George I, has been assigned to active duty on a battleship. He is a cousin of the present King George II.

Italians Bomb Albanian Town Held By Greeks

By Daniel Deluce

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Argirocastro, Albania, Dec. 18 (Delayed)—Italian bombers attacked Argirocastro in three waves today, dropping explosives in the heart of this mediæval fortress town, which the Greeks captured less than two weeks ago.

Edmund Stevens, correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, was hurled through a shop door by the force of one of the explosions, but escaped unhurt.

Leland Stowe, American war correspondent, crouched in the basement of the shop while little stores on both sides of the street near by were blasted to fragments.

A companion and I just had driven out of the town on our way toward the fighting front farther north when the first bombers appeared. We stopped and watched the attack.

At least thirty Albanians were killed in the streets and an undetermined number of others were buried in the ruins.

Town Defenseless

The town was completely defenseless. Not a shot was fired at the planes.

Church bells, the only means of sounding an alarm, warned the 12,000 inhabitants.

The raid lasted more than two hours, after which I returned and helped dig the dead and injured out of the wreckage.

Until today neither side had bombed Argirocastro. Its inhabitants had built only a few air-raid shelters.

PETAIN STATES LAVAL CANNOT HAVE JOB BACK

But Marshal Agrees to Send De Brinon to Paris as Envoy.

GERMAN DEMAND IS REJECTED

Other Cabinet Shifts Barred—Ministers Meet in Vichy at Flandin's Sick Bed.

VICHY, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Informed spokesmen asserted today that Fernand de Brinon, French Ambassador in German-occupied Paris, acting on orders of the French Chief of State, Philippe Petain, delivered to the Germans in Paris today France's refusal to make any changes in its Cabinet or take back the ousted Pierre Laval.

Marshal Petain agreed, as requested by Otto Abetz, the German Ambassador to Paris, to replace Gen. de la Laurencie as Delegate-General of the Vichy Government in the occupied zone with Fernand de Brinon, these spokesmen said.

Other demands, including the ouster of the French Minister of the Interior, Marcel Peyrouton, and the Minister of Justice, Raphael Alibert, were said to have been rejected.

Flandin Ill With Flu.

Government leaders convened today at the home of Foreign Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin, who is ill with influenza, while awaiting the German reaction.

Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State for the Presidency of the Council, received German correspondents today, it was learned, and told them that "collaboration" was not an issue in Laval's resignation but that Laval had lost Petain's confidence because of his methods of working.

Asked by the Germans about Petain's failure to attend the Paris ceremony marking the transfer from Vienna of the ashes of the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon I, Baudouin replied that Petain had found it impossible to go to Paris.

New Census Being Taken.

Paris newspapers published a note today advising natives of Alsace and Lorraine not to be disturbed by a new census of all people from these provinces who now are in the German occupied zone.

The purpose of the census is to learn the movement of the population in recent years and to determine the wishes of Alsacians and Lorrainers of German origin on the question of returning to German territory.

"There is no intention on the part of the occupying authorities to exercise any pressure on the free decision of the people or to form any prejudice against them because of any position they take," the announcement said.

LEAHY'S WELCOME

French Will Work Hard to Cement Friendship.

VICHY, France, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—French officials made it clear today that the Government will go more than half-way to strengthen Franco-American friendship.

An official spokesman said that the French Government was impressed with the American gesture in sending Ambassador William D. Leahy in a cruiser.

He added that Admiral Leahy's message from President Roosevelt to Chief of State Petain asked that the new Ambassador be received as persona gratissima. He recalled M. Petain's message to the closing New York World's Fair: "We remain faithful not only to your great friendly republic but also to the noble ideals which are our common heritage."

DROP IN VICHY TENSION OVER LAVAL NOTED

DEC 22 1940

No Mention Of Franco-Nazi Relations Follows Cabinet Meeting

Parley Between Petain And Ribbentrop Indicated As Impending

BY ROBT. OKIN

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Dec. 21—Despite continued silence about what clearly were parleys with Germany over collaboration, the impression grew tonight that tension, evident since the Laval incident, has relaxed.

A communique after a Cabinet meeting made no mention of French-German relations, and no more meetings were scheduled until the end of next week.

Informed circles expressed belief that the Government had taken the stand that it was ready to continue the policy of collaboration with Germany with no further changes in the Cabinet beyond the replacement of Pierre Laval, ousted Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier.

Indications also were that no precipitous action to upset the *status quo* was expected from Germany, either through total occupation of France or a request for permission to send troops through the unoccupied area.

Petain, Ribbentrop Talk Hinted

Fernand de Brinon, French Ambassador in German-occupied Paris, was reported by informed sources to have told the Germans that France would not reinstate Laval.

These sources said Brinon acted on the orders of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, chief of state.

There was considerable telephone activity between Paris and Vichy this afternoon, and informed persons expressed the opinion a meeting between Petain and the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was under discussion.

EDITORS:
WE HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATING REPORTS PRINTED IN THIS COUNTRY THAT GERMAN IS CONSIDERING REVOKING THE FRENCH ARMISTICE. PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES AT VICHY, HOWEVER, INDICATE THAT NO PRECIPITOUS ACTION IS EXPECTED FROM GERMANY.
THE A.P.

DEC 22 1940

May Call Weygand To Vichy

The presence in Vichy of Gen. Auguste Nogues, former supreme commander of the French defense forces in North Africa, gave rise to a belief that Petain will extend the scope of present interviews with leading French figures to include the empire, and that Gen. Maxime Weygand, new chief in North Africa, also may come to Vichy for a conference.

The Council of Ministers met today at the home of Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Foreign Minister, who is ill with influenza, to await German reaction to Paris developments.

Impressed By U. S. Gesture

French officials, meanwhile, made it clear the Government would go more than half way to strengthen French American relations. Official spokesmen said the French Government was impressed by the United States gesture of sending Ambassador William D. Leahy in a cruiser.

The spokesman recalled Petain's message to the closing New York World's Fair:

"We remain faithful not only to your great friendly republic, but also to the noble ideals which are our common heritage."

Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State for the Presidency of the Council, told German correspondents today, it was learned, that "collaboration" was not an issue in Laval's resignation, but that the Vice-Premier had lost Petain's confidence because of his working methods.

Sentiment For Transfer To Africa Reported

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation attributed today to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French forces still resisting Germany, a statement that several members of the French Cabinet prefer transferring the government to Africa rather than submitting France to a final "subjugation" by Germany.

The BBC's broadcast, picked up here by NBC, said "the determination of the French leaders in Africa to defend their empire is hardy."

Henri-Haye And President Discuss Mission Of Leahy

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP) — Gaston Henri-Haye, the French Ambassador, discussed with President Roosevelt today the mission of Admiral William D. Leahy, U. S. N. (retired), the new American Ambassador to the Vichy Government, who will sail for his post aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa Monday.

The French diplomat later said Leahy's mission was a "very important and very interesting one."

He also said the President wanted him to see the personal message he is sending Marshal Petain through Leahy. Henri-Haye described it as a "very cordial and very friendly" communication.

1st British Navicert To France Granted To U. S. For Vitamins

DEC 22 1940

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—The American-French War Relief, Inc., announced today that the British Government had granted its first navicert for the transportation to France of 3,000 vitamin B capsules and 10,000 vitamin A and D capsules.

The organization said that, with the assistance of the American Friends Service, the vitamins would be shipped on a Clipper leaving here tomorrow and delivered to the French Minister in Lisbon, who would see that they were delivered to Quaker offices in Marseilles.

A few bombs are reported in other parts of Great Britain, mainly in the Midlands, but reports indicate that these caused little damage and very few casualties.

An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday aircraft of the coastal command made another attack on airdromes and harbors in enemy-occupied territory. Gun positions near Cap Gris Nez were attacked and a military building near by was demolished. A direct hit was obtained on a supply ship.

Last night the R. A. F. struck at Berlin, the Ruhr and the invasion ports. In the German capital many fires and explosions were caused in an aero-engine factory and in other parts of the target area. Aircraft arriving later on the scene stimulated existing fires and started new ones.

During the night of Dec. 19-20 R. A. F. heavy bombers attacked Berka airdrome. Bombs fell on buildings and hangars, starting fires which completely enveloped whole blocks; other bombs fell among dispersed aircraft and at least two were set on fire.

Some of our aircraft, having dropped their bombs, machine-gunned the airdrome before leaving.

On the same night the Gazala airdrome was raided, bombs falling on dispersed aircraft. But the full extent of the damage could not be ascertained. One of our bombers failed to return.

Throughout yesterday (Friday) our fighters continued their patrols. One squadron shot down two CR42's confirmed and one CR42 unconfirmed. In addition seven S79's were damaged severely in the Bardia area.

Gladiator fighters on patrol in the Tepeleni area intercepted and engaged a formation of enemy bombers. One is believed to have been shot down. One of our pilots descended by parachute when his aircraft burst into flames.

During the night of Dec. 19-20 our bombers carried out successful attacks on oil tanks and railways at Brindisi. Poor visibility and intense anti-aircraft fire made observation difficult, but all bombs exploded in the target area.

From all operations all our aircraft and crews, with the exception of the fighter already mentioned, returned safely.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (AP).—The German high command communique today:

In the night of Dec. 20 combat plane units effectively attacked war essential targets in London. During the day also fighting planes bombed London. An armament factory at Chelmsford was badly hit. Air reconnaissance extended over the entire isle as far as the Shetlands.

Last night strong combat formations raided the port and industrial facilities at Liverpool with thousands of explosives and incendiaries, besides attacking other war-essential objectives in southern and central England. Numerous conflagrations and many smaller fires and tremendous explosions were observed by the crews, thus confirming the effect of the raid.

Last night the opponent made a major raid on the Reich's capital. The attack was exclusively directed against non-military targets. A number of houses as well as the Berlin Dom (Protestant cathedral) were damaged. Six civilians were killed and seventeen wounded, most of them outside raid shelters. Anti-aircraft downed two enemy planes.

An earlier high command communique:

British planes last night attacked Berlin. On the first approach of the enemy planes they were hindered by anti-aircraft fire from reaching the city. Incendiaries were dropped on Berlin suburbs. Small fires they started were soon quenched.

Later, several enemy planes flew over the center of the city and dropped a number of explosive and incendiary bombs, particularly in the east, resulting in slight damage to the populace and some damage to buildings. In Berlin the Protestant cathedral also was damaged.

There were no military or warvital damages. To date, six dead and seventeen wounded have been reported.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 21 (AP).—The Italian high command communique today:

There was artillery activity in the Cyrenaican (Libyan) frontier zone. During Dec. 19 the enemy lost two fighter planes besides those reported lost in yesterday's bulletin.

Detachments of the Fifth Air Squadron operating in Cyrenaica deserve special citation, having tirelessly and with the most sublime forces of sacrifice collaborated in the fight for destruction of enemy armored units, undergoing hard fighting against enemy air forces at the same time.

On the Greek front attempted enemy attacks were repulsed everywhere. A raid by our forces gave us possession of an important position.

Air detachments carried out continuous effective actions in cooperation with the troops. A formation of bombers, dive-bombers and fighter planes hit troop concentrations, highway junctions and military works in all sectors involved in actions under way.

Two large sailboats were sunk in the Corfu canal.

Two Gloster (British) planes were shot down in repeated violent fighting. One of our planes failed to return.

Our naval units bombarded enemy positions along the Ionian coast effectively, hitting pre-established targets.

There was artillery activity in East Africa.

One of our air formations made a night raid on Aden, bombing the airport from a low altitude. Other formations bombed enemy defense works in the Metemma zone, starting large fires.

Texts of the Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security today:

Shortly before dawn today a few single enemy aircraft dropped bombs in widely separated districts in the eastern half of England. Little damage was done and no one was killed or seriously injured. One of these bombers was destroyed.

During the hours of daylight there has been some enemy activity on a small scale. Bombs, dropped in the London area this afternoon, hit a block of flats and caused a small number of casualties.

Another enemy aircraft was shot down this afternoon, making two destroyed during the day.

An earlier communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Last night the enemy made an attack on Liverpool and Merseyside.

This lasted several hours, but by the early morning the position was already well in hand. A tannery and a storage yard were set on fire, but these and a number of other fires were all soon extinguished or under control. A considerable number of houses were demolished or seriously damaged, but casualties are not expected to be heavy.

In the attacks on invasion ports particularly good results were observed at Ostend, Antwerp and Le Havre. Flushing, Boulogne and the docks at Amsterdam were also bombed during the night.

No losses were suffered by the large forces of aircraft engaged in these successful and extensive operations.

An Admiralty communique:

The following has been received from the commander in chief of the Mediterranean:

Fleet air arm aircraft attacked Rhodes, Stampalia and Scarpanto on the morning of Dec. 17. Weather conditions made observation of results difficult, but fires were seen to have been started. All aircraft returned safely.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 21 (AP).—A communique of the British general headquarters today:

EGYPT—While enemy troops holding the Bardia defenses are being harassed by artillery fire, our forces, which continue to be reinforced, are clearing the areas to the northwest and west. An additional 900 prisoners and four guns have been captured.

On the Sudan frontier our patrols continue their aggressive activity.

No change in the situation on the Kenya front.

A communique from the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

During another engagement between our fighters and enemy bombers two S79's and one S81 were shot down.

In Italian East Africa, Gura, Mai Adaga, Metemma, Assab and Tessenei were raided.

Aircraft of the Rhodesian squadron carried out a raid on Metemma and Tessenei, troop concentrations being attacked at the former and enemy aircraft on the ground at the latter. One Caproni (bomber) was reported badly damaged.

It is not possible to estimate the amount of damage caused at Gura or Mai Adaga, but all bombs fell within the target area, while at Assab dive attacks were made on a waterworks.

On Dec. 18 aircraft of the South African Air Force, carried out raids on Ifmadu and Moyale. At the former place a garrison building and motor transport were bombed and at the latter direct hits were obtained on an enemy camp.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 21 (AP).—The British Royal Air Force communique today:

R. A. F. bomber aircraft attacked Berati yesterday, bombs falling close to the road junction and also within the boundaries of the airdrome.

16 Nazis Are Convicted Of Plot to Seize Horthy

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 21—Sixteen members of the Nazi Arrow Cross party, including Deputy Charles Wirth, were convicted today of plotting to kidnap the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, and install a Nazi regime for Hungary.

They were sentenced to prison terms, Wirth receiving the longest, four and a half years. The formal charge was lèse-majesté, a crime against the sovereign.

RYTI TO IMPROVE TIES WITH RUSSIA

New President of Finland Takes Oath of Office.

DEC 22 1940

HELSINKI, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Risto Ryti, newly elected President of Finland, pledged himself to improvement of relations with Russia, Germany and Sweden as he took the oath of office before Parliament today.

While the nation mourned the death of Kyosti Kallio, his predecessor, Ryti outlined a program designed to continue to strengthen the country's defenses, restore security to refugees, improve relations with Russia, Germany and Sweden, keep out of the war by maintaining neutrality, complete reconstruction necessitated by the war with Russia and carry on the traditions of the Kallio administrations of the Kallio administration, which was praised in a commemorative introduction.

Speaker Hakkila read in Parliament Kallio's posthumous farewell address, in which he wished the new President success and closed with: "May God grant our people peace abroad and unity at home to build a safe future."

Two Clippers Make Second Start

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Atlantic and the Dixie clippers left today for New York, by way of Horta and Bermuda, carrying about 9,920 pounds of mail and eighteen passengers, including ten for Horta.

Arthur B. Purvis, British purchasing agent in the United States; his secretary, and Capt. H. G. Kirk, United States naval attache at the London embassy, were passengers.

Both clippers started on Monday for New York but turned back because of bad weather.

DEC 22 1940

30-24-6543

30.24-6543

Stalin 61; No Fete in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (AP)—Joseph Stalin's sixty-first birthday anniversary passed today without formal observance. A year ago it was celebrated. There was no mention of the birthday in today's press.

Pigs Fly Swastika in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 21 (AP)—Three pigs flying swastika flags were set loose on elegant Florida Street today, causing a mild panic. Police rounded up the pigs, but could not learn who loosed them.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, DEC 22-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE SWISS GENERAL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT WARPLANES "OF UNIDENTIFIED NATIONALITY" CROSSE SWITZERLAND LAST NIGHT FROM THE GERMAN-SWISS FRONTIER ALONG THE RHINE NEAR SCHAFFHAUSEN TO THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER.

ALARMS WERE SOUNDED IN SEVERAL TOWNS ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE FLIGHT ACROSS THE ALPS.

KONOYE NAMES NEW MINISTERS UNEXPECTEDLY

Japanese Cabinet Changes Believed Caused by Pact With Axis.

ADDED UNEASINESS REPORTED

Stricter Enforcement of Nation's Economic Laws Expected as Result of Shift.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Japanese Premier Prince Konoye's appointment today of new Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs is believed by Shanghai observers to have been motivated largely by the Japanese people's increasing uneasiness over their Government's military alliance with Italy and Germany.

Dissatisfaction with Japan's commitments has been gaining momentum since early this month, and reports were current two weeks ago that the Konoye Government might fall as a result.

However, it was understood political leaders were loath to permit a complete change in government because of a fear this would accentuate the public's misgivings. Therefore it was decided to strengthen the present Cabinet through the addition of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma as Minister of Home Affairs and Lieut.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa as Minister of Justice.

The further addition of Gen. Baron Sadao Araki as minister without portfolio appeared probable since he, like Baron Hiranuma, commands considerable political influence. Baron Araki is a former War Minister. The fiery general recently conferred at length with Prince Konoye.

Stricter enforcement of economic restrictions was seen by observers as a further factor in the Cabinet changes.

Cabinet Strengthened.

TOKIO, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—New Japanese ministers of justice and home affairs were appointed by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye today in a surprise move interpreted by observers as a step to strengthen the Cabinet, aimed at stricter enforcement of economic restrictions.

Acting after long conferences with Emperor Hirohito and members of his Cabinet, the Premier designated Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma as Home Minister and Lieut.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa as Minister of Justice.

Baron Hiranuma, Premier for several months in 1939 and recently a minister without porfolio in the Konoye Cabinet, succeeds Eija Yasui as head of the vital department controlling the nationwide police system and prefectural, municipal and village authorities.

Gen. Yanagawa, a former Vice-Minister of War and one-time commander of the Japanese garrison at Formosa, replaces Akira Kazami as Minister of Justice, and adds military strength to the Cabinet. His new post demands close co-operation with the army and also with the Home Ministry in the prosecution of law violators.

Widespread Complaints.

Reports of widespread complaints and numerous violations of the Government's low price policy have appeared recently in the Japanese press.

Economic police recently announced that rice hoarders and foodstuff profiteers would be vigorously prosecuted, but the press complained that no concerted action had been taken.

The army was said to be pushing vigorously a low price, anti-luxury policy in an attempt to "induce the people to share the hardships of the battle front and stabilize the domestic economy."

Observers expressed belief that the Cabinet change presaged increased efforts to accelerate the totalitarian movement in Japan. Baron Hiranuma is a favorite among rightists.

Contrary to the custom in previous Cabinet changes, when public announcements were delayed, the populace was quickly informed of today's shakeup by newsboys shouting extras in Tokio streets.

WARNING BY SIAM

Retaliation Threatened if Bankok Is Bombed.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Thailand (Siam) radio broadcast a warning today that the Thai air force would bomb Dalat, Pnompenh and Saigon, all in French Indo-China, if French forces attempted to attack Bangkok.

The warning was in reply, the broadcast said, to a Saigon radio report that French planes had dropped bombs on Korat, in Thailand, and approached Bangkok.

Border clashes between forces of the two countries have been reported for several months.

U. S. MERCHANDISE HELD IN INDO-CHINA

French Refusal To Release $10,000,000 Cargo Laid To Japanese Pressure

Most Of It Consigned To West China—American Consul's Efforts Futile

[By the Associated Press]

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Dec. 21—Charles Reed, United States Consul, has spent the last ten days in a vain effort to obtain release of some $10,000,000 in American merchandise held here and at Haiphong since Japan's entry into Indo-China, it was learned today from authoritative sources.

Reed has urged French authorities to grant permission to re-export the cargoes, but these sources stated emphatically that the French refusal was due to pressure from Japanese military officials.

Consigned To West China

The cargo, the majority of which was assigned to Chinese purchasers in West China, now is piled in warehouses here and at Haiphong and guarded by Japanese soldiers although American flags are flown from the buildings. Shipment to West China became impossible when Japanese entry into Indo-China disrupted service on the Haiphong-Kunming railway.

It also was learned that Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador at Tokyo, also has been attempting to obtain release of this American property, apparently without success.

Thai Border Warfare Continues

Hostilities in the Thailand and Indo-China border war continue spasmodically. In the last twenty-four hours French anti-aircraft guns at Battambang have fired intermittently on Thai planes, while along the lower Mekong river there have been several clashes between French and Siamese scouting patrols.

The French announced continued progress in the suppression of Japanese-armed native "rebels" in the vicinity of Langson, on the northeast border, with 100 surrounded and facing annihilation south of Langson. Chinese reports said 300 more had entered southern Kwangsi Province and immediately were disarmed by Chinese border forces.

Vichy Sends Out Feeler To End Border Warfare

Vichy, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Petain Government has sent out a feeler to end the Thailand-Indo-China "undeclared war" by negotiation.

A communique said the border incidents, which at the beginning of the month were "fully alarming," had become no worse and that there were indications that Bangkok had not abandoned the idea of conversations. If this is true, the communique added, the French chargé d'affaires at Bangkok "will be ready to begin conversations."

It also was stated that Indo-China had taken only limited reprisals against Thailand's activities in Indo-China.

Mexican Theaters Guarded

Mexico City, Dec. 21 (AP)—Police assigned special guards today to all theaters showing anti-Nazi films and to all meetings of an anti-Nazi nature in an effort to halt a series of organized disturbances by groups crying "heil Hitler" and throwing stench bombs, tear gas and itch powder.

BRITISH SEIZE AMERICAN

Remove Oscar Stabler, German-Born, From Ship At Bermuda

Aboard the Steamship Excambion at Bermuda, Dec 21 (AP)—Brititsh authorities removed today an American citizen, Oscar Stabler, barber on the Excambion, when the ship, en route to New York, called at Bermuda.

The charges were not disclosed. Stabler was born at Stuttgart, Germany.

DEC 22 1940

NIGHT LEAD STABLER (SECOND NIGHT LEAD TO SOUTH)

ABOARD THE S.S.EXCAMBION AT BERMUDA, DEC 21-(AP)-OSCAR STABLER,

BARBER ON THIS AMERICAN EXPORT LINE VESSEL AND AN AMERICAN CITIZEN,

WAS REMOVED TODAY BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES WHEN THE SHIP CALLED AT

BERMUDA.

THE CHARGES AGAINST STABLER WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

STABLER, BORN IN STUTTGART, GERMANY, WAS REPORTED AS HAVING CRITICIZED RECENTLY THE BRITISH BLOCKADE, WHICH, HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING,

INTERFERED WITH A TOBACCO BUSINESS HE CONDUCTED AS A SIDELINE.

HE REFUSED TO GIVE HIS ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXCAMBION IS EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK FROM LISBON.

INFORMED BRITISH SOURCES SAID STABLER HAD BEEN UNDER SUSPICION SINCE

THE EASTWARD VOYAGE, WHEN DOCUMENTS AND PICTURES HAD BEEN SEIZED

BEFORE ARRIVAL AT LISBON.

AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES, WHO APPARENTLY INSTRUCTED BERMUDA IN THE MATTER, DECLARED STABLER HAD TAKEN PICTURES ENROUTE.

IN ADDITION, THE BARBER'S REMARKS TO PASSENGERS DURING THE PRESENT TRIP LED TO SUSPICIONS, THESE SOURCES SAID, ESPECIALLY SINCE THERE WERE MANY GERMAN-AMERICANS IN THE CREW.

NONE OF THE BRITISH SOURCES ABOARD THE EXCAMBION COULD SAY ON WHAT CHARGES THE BARBER WAS HELD.

STABLER WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SHIP AFTER QUESTIONING AND AN EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION BY AGENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WELFARE.

DEC 22 1940

A107 (NYC OUT)

FOLO ABOARD EXCAMBION AT BERMUDA-DAY

NEW YORK, DEC 21-(AP)-W.E. GROODY, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE INTERSTATE COMPANY WHICH HAS THE BARBER SHOP CONCESSION ON AMERICAN EXPORT LINERS, EXPRESSED ASTONISHMENT TONIGHT AT NEWS OF THE SEIZURE OF OSCAR STABLER BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES AT BERMUDA.

STABLER, BARBER ON THE LINER EXCAMBION, WAS TAKEN ASHORE BY BRITISH NAVAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES TODAY.

"OSCAR'S ALL RIGHT," SAID GROODY, WHO GAVE STABLER HIS JOB. "HE'S 100 PER CENT. HE'S AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. OF COURSE HE'S A GERMAN-BORN, BUT PROBABLY 20,000,000 PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE OF GERMAN DESCENT.

"OSCAR'S SISTERS ARE IN GERMANY, OF COURSE, BUT NATURALLY HE'S NOT THE ONLY ONE WHO HAS RELATIVES THERE."

FROM COMPANY RECORDS, GROODY SAID STABLER HAD A BROTHER, PAUL, AND TWO SISTERS IN GERMANY. HE ONCE LIVED IN HARTFORD, CONN.

'Fireside Chat' On Defense Predicted

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—A study of White House records today showed that President Roosevelt, in setting up his new defense machinery, acted under clause six, paragraph one, of an Executive order issued September 10, 1939, redefining the functions and duties of the Executive Office.

The order was issued under authority vested in the President by the Constitution and the Government Reorganization Act.

Clause six in the order said there shall be within the Executive Office of the President "in the even of a national emergency, or threat of a national emergency, such office for mergency management as the President shall determine."

DEC 22 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Dec. 21—Four men personally selected by President Roosevelt as a defense "high command" shouldered the concentrated responsibility today of arming America.

The new organization will be known as the office for production management for defense and consists of William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman of the present defense commission, War Secretary Henry R. Stimson and Navy Secretary Frank Knox. Knudsen will be director. Although the present defense advisory commission will be retained, it was expected that the new board would take over most of its duties.

Ten Days Needed

Prospects were that the new set-up would be functioning by January 1.

The President said that about ten days would be required to perfect executive orders necessary for its establishment. Knudsen, one of the nation's outstanding production experts, will represent the management.

Hillman, a union man for thirty years, will handle labor problems, and will be assistant director of the board. Secretaries Knox and Stimson will present the viewpoint of the army and navy.

It was learned from usually well-informed quarters outside the White House that the President was considering a "fireside chat" on the status of the program. There was no indication when it might be given.

The board, the President indicated, will have all the powers which he constitutionally can turn over to subordinates. Under the Constitution, he said, there can be no second president.

Confident Of Harmony

Mr. Roosevelt appeared confident of harmony in the new organization. To a question from a reporter as to whether Knudsen and Hillman would have coequal authority in the production management office, the President replied that he thought it fair to assume there would be unanimous agreement in the division.

Congressional comment on preparedness moves turned on the question of aid for Great Britain.

At San Francisco, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) criticized the President's plan to lend the British war materials, and declared:

"If we are to start on a program of loaning guns, boats, aircraft and munitions to every nation that gets into war with another nation, we'll be entering every war that starts, whether it be in Africa, South America, or Asia."

Two Democratic Senators, Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa, and Alva Adams, of Colorado, expressed the belief that the question of extending credit to Britain should be submitted to Congress as a simple financial proposition.

Gillette said he would like an opportunity to pass directly on the question of removing legal bars which currently prevent loans to Britain.

Said Adams:

"If we're going to lend money to England, let's lend money to England. We aren't going to fool Germany or anybody else by taking some roundabout course."

DEC 22 1940

OPPOSES ARMS LOAN

Wheeler Against Roosevelt Munitions Plan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's plan to lend war materials to Britain found a stern foe today in Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who said adoption of the program would start the United States toward becoming "the greatest military oligarchy the world has ever known."

The Montana Senator, quoting the President as saying, "If your neighbor's house is on fire, you'd loan him your hose," told interviewers:

"Of course you would loan him your hose. But if two of your neighbors were in a fight, you would not go over and loan your gun to one of them to kill the other and then talk about a good neighbor policy.

"If we are to start on a program of loaning guns, boats, aircraft and munitions to every nation that gets into a war with another nation," Senator Wheeler said, "we'll be entering every war that starts and set up here in the United States the greatest military oligarchy the world has ever known."

ACCORD IS SOUGHT ON DEFENSE ISSUE

Dispute Is Whether Contracts Should Require Labor Law Compliance

Tentative $2,000,000 Order Awarded Ford Provides Key Case In Point

DEC 22 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Dec. 21—The Administration was reported today to be studying means of compromising the one major controversy that has cropped up over national defense—whether armament contracts shall include a clause requiring compliance with labor laws.

Informed sources said the War Department was considering a broader clause than that now included in defense contracts. At present, contractors need only pledge observance of the Walsh-Healy Act under which the Labor Department can fix wage-and-hour standards for an industry.

Some officials doubted, however, that any concessions would include the proposal of Sidney Hillman, labor member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, and CIO leaders that the contracts state specifically that employers must comply with the Wagner Act guaranteeing labor the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Protest Over Ford

Hillman protested last week when tentative War Department contracts totaling $2,000,000 with the Ford Motor Company made no mention of the Wagner law. Both William S. Knud-

30.24-6545

30.24-6545

sen, defense commissioner in charge of production, and the War Department took the view that this was unnecessary.

Although approved by Knudsen, signing of the contracts has been delayed while defense commission and War Department officials study a possible compromise of the divergent views on labor policies.

The Ford contracts, for midget scoutcars and other vehicles, provided a key case because the company has pending an appeal from a Labor Board decision under the Wagner Act.

To Prevent Delays

In seeking a compromise, the War Department was represented authoritatively to be trying to reconcile conflicting views both within and without the defense commission, with the primary objective of preventing any delay in defense preparations.

The navy has not figured in the latest phase of the labor controversy, but logically would be governed by any alteration of contracts. It has concurred officially with Knudsen's expressed view that stipulations not specifically required by law had no logical place in defense orders. Congress directed that the Walsh-Healey stipulation be included in all contracts of $10,000 or over.

Production Management of the Defense Commission. It concluded with an appeal for co-operation of "every element in the American community," and closed a day marked by the following gains toward U. S. rearmament:

1—Extension of the export control system to 15 additional items, including chemicals useful in production of war gases and aviation gasoline.

2—Placing of Navy orders totaling $284,218,700 for submarine chasers and auxiliary vessels. Included were four ships designed for placing anti-submarine nets at entrances to strategic harbors.

3—Selection of a site at Tulsa, Okla., for a plant which will assemble planes from parts made in automobile factories. Similar plants already have been allocated to Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo.

4—Award of a $6,756,399 contract to the Hercules Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del., for operation and equipment of a powder bag loading plant near Pulaski, Va. This plant will operate in connection with the $36,000,000 powder plant the same firm is building for the Government at Radford, Va.

"Both the future security of the United States and the total defense for our democratic principles in this worldwide contest," he continued, "demand that every resource of capital and management and maximum effort on the part of labor shall be ceaselessly employed to provide means of defense against attack.

"The Office of Production Management has but one mission—production — production to the maximum of American resources in capital and labor, in management and industry, in every field which can contribute to victory."

The extension of the export control system by order of President Roosevelt took in cobalt, various plastic molding and testing machines, equipment and plans for producing aviation lubricating oil, and bromine, ethylene, ethylene dibromide and methylamine.

Mr. Nye and his bride of a week, a former Iowa school teacher, arrived here tonight from New Orleans for a honeymoon at Miami Beach. They will remain until Jan. 1.

'Big Four' Rallies America

(By Associated Press)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—Maximum production "in every field which can contribute to victory" will be America's answer to an "irreconcilable" crisis "that cannot be terminated by any methods of appeasement," the nation's new defense high command declared today after its first preliminary meeting.

(President Roosevelt has scheduled the new agency—the "Big Four"—to be formally operative within 10 days and before Congress meets probably will inaugurate it with a rearmament fireside chat, according to the United Press.)

The expression of the high command's purpose was made by William S. Knudsen, under his new title of Director of the Office for Knudsen asked the American people to recognize "the full gravity of the crisis" in the world and "figuratively to pull off their coats and roll up their sleeves and give their concentrated, undivided attention to one thing—the swiftest possible production of mears of defense."

Knudsen's colleagues are Sidney Hillman and Secretaries Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson.

He said "the contest which produced this crisis is irreconcilable in character and cannot be terminated by any methods of appeasement."

Nye Says Arming Is Fast Enough

By The Associated Press.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 21—Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, tonight scoffed at statements that the United States' rearmament program was not progressing fast enough.

"We are producing enough to meet our own needs as long as we don't give all we produce to other countries," Mr. Nye commented.

He said he would support Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, in Mr. Clark's attempt to establish a committee to investigate foreign propaganda and also a proposal to study cash and other financial holdings of foreign powers in the United States to determine whether Britain needs loans.

Britain should spend her own resources before obtaining financial aid in this country, Mr. Nye declared, adding that "we ought to be sure that every penny we loan them will be a gift, just as it was twenty-five years ago. We'll never get a penny back."

AMMUNITION (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

WASHINGTON, DEC. 21-(AP)-DEFENSE OFFICIALS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE ARMY HAD FORESTALLED A PERILOUS THREATENED SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION BY SPEEDING A NEW $50,000,000 SMOKELESS POWDER PLANT TOWARD COMPLETION.

UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT PRESSURE, TWO OF SIX PROJECTED PRODUCTION LINES AT THE NEW CHARLESTOWN, IND., PLANT ARE EXPECTED TO BE FINISHED EARLY IN THE SPRING, TWO MONTHS OR MORE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

THESE LIMITED FACILITIES ALONE, BY AUTHORITATIVE ESTIMATES, WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE THE NATION'S EXISTING CAPACITY TO SUPPLY POWDER TO THE ARMY AND NAVY. UNTIL THEY ARE PUT INTO OPERATION, THE CAPACITY TO REPLACE LIMITED RESERVES IS SO LOW AS TO CAUSE OFFICIAL CONCERN.

JUST FOUR SUBSTANTIAL PRODUCERS OF THE TYPE OF SMOKELESS POWDER USEB IN SHELLS HAVE SUPPLIED THE PEACETIME NEEDS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY FOR YEARS. ONE OF THESE, THE HERCULES PLANT AT KENVIL, N.J., WAS DAMAGED BY AN EXPLOSION THIS FALL.

THE OTHERS ARE THE ARMY'S PLANT AT PICATINNY, N.J., THE NAVY'S INDIANHEAD, MD., ARSENAL, AND A DU PONT PLANT IN DELAWARE.

TO MULTIPLY MANY TIMES THEIR COMBINED NORMAL RECORDED OUTPUT OF ABOUT 25,000,000 POUNDS A YEAR, THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS BUILDING HUGE PLANTS AT CHARLESTOWN AND AT RADFORD, VA. IT CONTEMPLATES TWO MORE, BUT NONE WAS SCHEDULED TO ATTAIN FULL PRODUCTION UNTIL NEXT SUMMER.

SECRETARY STIMSON, DISCLOSING THIS WEEK THE ARRANGEMENT TO OPEN PART OF TH. RLESTOWN PLANT IN ADVANCE, SAID HE WAS "ASTONISHED AND DISMAYED" TO LEARN THE TIME REQUIRED TO BUILD AND EQUIP SUCH

MUNITIONS FACTORIES. HE TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD BEEN PRESSING FOR SPEED AND REPORTED THAT THE DU PONT COMPANY, WHICH WILL OPERATE THE CHARLESTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WAS MAKING "FAST PROGRESS."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT UNDERTOOK TO STEP UP THE ARMY'S POWDER SUPPLY AT THE OUTSET OF THE CURRENT $500,000,000 PROGRAM TO ASSURE ADEQUATE MUNITIONS FOR THE EXPANDING LAND FORCES. THE NAVY ALREADY HAD ACCELERATED THE OUTPUT OF ITS INDIANHEAD, MD., ARSENAL.

BETWEEN 20,000,000 AND 25,000,000 POUNDS OF POWDER WAS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1939, CONGRESS HEARD FROM ORDNANCE OFFICIALS, WHO SAID THIS WOULD BE EXHAUSTED BY A SINGLE DAY OF SUCH A BATTLE AS THE WORLD WAR MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE.

DEC 22 1940

AAWX

THE NEW CHARLESTOWN PLANT IS EXPECTED TO PRODUCE ABOUT 400,000 POUNDS A DAY ON A SINGLE WORK SHIFT, OR A MINIMUM OF 120,000,000 POUNDS A YEAR. THE RADFORD PLANT HAS ABOUT THE SAME CAPACITY.

COMMERCIAL PLANTS ALSO HAVE EXPANDED THEIR FACILITIES IN RECENT MONTHS, AND THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS SUPPLIED FUNDS TO PUT UP A NEW POWDER PLANT NEAR MEMPHIS, TENN.

ALTOGETHER, THE WAR DEPARTMENT EXPECTS TO BE ABLE TO SUPPLY THE NEEDS OF TWO MILLION MEN IN WARTIME, WHEN THE MUNITIONS FACTORIES ARE IN FULL OPERATION LATE NEXT YEAR.

HOOVER URGES LABOR WAIVE STRIKE RIGHT

Also Calls On Employers To Pass Up Lockouts In War Industries

Advocates Settlement Of Disputes By Arbitration To Aid Defense

Gold For Hoover

DEC 22 1940

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover, accepting the 1940 Gold Medal of the Pennsylvania Society of New York tonight, remarked that he was "glad to have a legal gold reserve at a time when that basis of credit is a criminal offense."

The medal was awarded Hoover for his "distinguished achievements, nationally and internationally, and for service to all humanity."

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 21—Former President Herbert Hoover declared tonight that employers and employes in essential war industries should waive their respective rights of lockout and strike "in favor of arbitration."

In a nationally broadcast speech accepting the 1940 gold medal of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, Hoover decried "intolerance" in the United States and said he believed the best way to cope with defense and allied problems was "to definitely organize increase of our industrial efficiency and productivity."

"Parallel Phenomena"

"Among the parallel phenomena with 1916-17," he said, "is the ferocity of the discussion going on among our own people."

Developing that theme, Hoover continued:

"Certainly it is a sign of a dangerously irresponsible mind in a nation when patriotic men are fiercely denounced as being the tools of Great Britain or pro-Nazi. And by way of pointed illustration, I refer to two men—single-minded men in their devotion to our country. They are William Allen White and Colonel Lindbergh—both of whom have long since earned the gratitude of Americans."

Advocates Debate

Hoover declared that it was the "transcendent right of Americans, and their duty" to express their position on war and peace and added that he wanted "no single step taken relating to war that is not given time for public debate."

"As Congress has the final responsibility to declare war," he said, "it should also debate and pass upon every step which may lead to war."

Discussing defense, Hoover asserted that the task the nation had taken upon itself "amounts in some ways to as great an effort as war itself. Many of its problems of economic organization are war problems."

"It is so large an effort," he continued, "that it demands complete national unity. And a pertinent place for unity is in labor relations.

Urges Arbitration

"In the last war employers and employes in essential war industry tactically waived the right of lockout and strike in favor of arbitration. It should be done again."

Hoover declared that the financing of the present preparedness program would be "far more difficult than in the last war," and asserted that "if we are to avoid inflation, we must pay still more taxes. We must have a more constructive tax system. We must place more of the Government borrowing directly upon the savings of the people and not by inflation of bank deposits.

"The ultimate end of inflation is revolution, and today's fashion in revolution is National Socialism."

Hoover noted that longer hours and lower wages for manufacturing labor were advocated by some as one way to help defense production.

Different Alternative

"I support an entirely different alternative," he said. "That is to definitely organize increase of our industrial efficiency and productivity."

He called for "removal of unnecessary governmental restrictions which encumber production and lessen the initiative of men."

"With sufficient increase of industrial efficiency," he said, "we could lower costs, lower prices, increase consumption and increase production.

"We could relieve the strain of priorities. We could take up some of the slack of unemployment. We could maintain our standard of living, we could prepare for the competition to come."

DEC 22 1940

CHILD REFUGEES TO ARRIVE

Due In New York Tomorrow From Various Countries

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—The United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc., announced today that its first group of twenty-five child refugees from Continental Europe—including ten French, three Czech, three Austrian, three German and six children with dual citizenship—would arrive here Monday aboard the American Export liner Excambion.

TRANSFER OF SHIPS OPPOSED BY CREWS

Great Lakes Unit of Maritime Union Also Would Ban Loans to Britain

DEC 22 1940

DEFENSE POLICY ASSAILED

Myers, National Organizer, Says It Helps 'Big Business' and Drives Us to War

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21 (AP)—A six-point program stressing opposition to transfer of United States ships to any foreign power was adopted today by the Great Lakes conference of the National Maritime Unions (C. I. O.).

The statement of policy also urged a national defense set-up based on "immediate needs of the people" and provided for a march on Washington to support "the people's program," as called for by the N. M. U. in New York City last week.

It also urged that no loans be made to Great Britain and appealed for independent political action by labor and the people generally and organization of all unorganized seamen.

Frederick N. Myers, national field organizer, told the conference:

"The new defense set-up is designed to protect big business and to plunge the country into war in the interests of big business."

He said that "the interests of the men who lead our Defense Commission are not the people's interests" and asserted that the leaders of the National Defense Commission "are more interested in profits than a high standard of living."

30.24-6547

30.24-6547

Objecting to the transfer of American ships and credits to Great Britain as steps "moving us step by step closer to war," he added:

"Many of the vessels being sold to Great Britain are going into direct competition with American ships. More than 300 vessels have been sold directly or indirectly to Britain."

About fifty representatives of thirty-two Great Lakes ship crews attended the opening sessions of the annual two-day conference.

CIO Union Questions British Ship Situation

[By the Associated Press]

DEC 22 1941

New York, Dec. 21—Great Britain has more merchant shipping under her control today than ever before in her history, according to a survey by the National M 'time Union (CIO), which placed the ire at nearly 17,000,000 tons.

The survey was described today by National Organizer Howard McKenzie, who conducted it, as proof that "the cry 'Aid aid to Britain' is little less than outright duplicity."

A union statement summarizing the survey said that at least 8,300,000 tons of this shipping was engaged in non-defense trade a "in no way connected with British war efforts."

"Some of it is actually engaged in carrying oil, copper and other war supplies from South America to Spain for transshipment to Italy and Germany to be used against the British people," the statement added.

"In addition to her own merchant fleet, the largest in the world," it said, "the British Ministry of Shipping now controls fleets totaling 9,000,000 tons formerly operated by countries now in German hands.

"Nevertheless, the United States Maritime Commission has approved the transfer or sale to foreign countries of American vessels aggregating more than 1,000,000 tons, of which the British got almost half."

Lost Three Million Tons

The statement said England had lost 3,000,000 tons of shipping by submarines and mines since the start of the present war, but that she had acquired 3,500,000 tons of Norwegian shipping, eighty-three per cent. of the 3,000,000-ton Dutch fleet and about a third of Denmark's 1,200,000 tons.

"If the British are so hard up for ships," McKenzie asked, "why don't they withdraw some of this foreign shipping, now operating under their control, from trade with neutrals and put it into defense trade?"

Contracts Let For 31 Ships

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 21—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox announced today the awarding of contracts to private shipyards for thirty-one additional minelayers, tenders and other naval vessels, estimated to cost $265,765,500.

Additional contracts totaling $6,600,000 were awarded at the same time to expand facilities at the widely scattered shipyards receiving the orders.

Cost Plus Fixed Fee

The vessels will be built on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. Detailed breakdowns and delivery dates were not disclosed. The shipyards, number of vessels and limit of cost on expansion of facilities included:

The Willamette Iron and Steel Corporation, Portland, Ore., two minelayers, $1,000,000 for expansion of facilities.

Lake Washington Shipyards, Seattle, Wash., six small seaplane tenders. No expansion of facilities provided.

Associated Shipbuilders, Seattle, four small seaplane tenders; $700,000 for expansion.

Ingalls Shipbuilding Company, Pascagoula, Miss., four net layers; $2,000,000 for expansion.

Moore Dry Dock Company, Oakland, Cal., two submarine tenders and five submarine rescue vessels. No expansion.

Sun Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Pa., three destroyer tenders and three seaplane tenders; $2,500,000 for expansion.

Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, San Pedro, Cal., two repair ships; $400,000 expansion.

Export List Tightened

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 21—In the interest of national defense, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation today placing fifteen additional items under the export licensing system.

The White House said the new items consisted of miscellaneous products omitted from former proclamations and were added "for the purpose of perfecting those lists."

Previously fifty-eight articles and materials had been placed under license control, including such items as aircraft, iron and steel products, aviation gasoline and various types of machine tools.

Today's items included:

Cobalt, plastic moulding machines and presses, gauges, measuring machines, balancing machines, testing machines, hydraulic pumps, tools inorporating industrial diamonds, equipment and plans for production of aviation lubricating oil, bromine, ethylene, ethylene dibromide, methylamine, strontium metals and ores, abrasives and abrasive products containing emery corundum or garnet, as well as abrasive paper and cloth.

U. S. Right To Draft In Peace Or In War Is Upheld By Court

Boise, Idaho, Dec. (AP)—Congress has the power to 'apel military service of a citizen," w ether in "peace time or war time," Federal Judge C. C. Cavanah ruled today. He refused to quash an indictment charging failure to register under the Selective Service Act.

Boyd B. Cornell, 24, and Clark Cornell, 30, brothers of Middleton, challenged constitutionality of the act, contending Congress lacked authority to recruit civilians during peace ti

They appeared at the registration place, expressed their views and departed. Indictments followed. Their trial by jury probably will be held in February.

NAVY SEEKING INCREASE TO 400,000 MEN

Reported Planning Request to Congress in Preparation for New 2-Ocean Force

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The Navy, rushing construction of a two-ocean fleet, was reported authoritatively today to be planning to ask Congress for a substantial increase in its enlisted strength.

The expanded Navy will require between 400,000 and 500,000 seamen, exclusive of the Marine Corps, but spokesmen declined to say whether Congress would be asked at the coming session to authorize the entire number.

Some Congressional sources said, however, that ranking Navy officials favored getting the necessary legislation enacted so as to save time in event of an emergency.

On Dec. 1, the Navy had 166,388 of its 191,000-limit of enlisted men and officials said the total was rising every day.

Panama Defenses Hit

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—Representative Fred Bradley (Rep., Mich.), one of twelve Congressmen returning from a trip to the Panama Canal, declared today that there "was not a modern bomber in the zone."

"If the Administration considers it such a vital place to guard," he said, "why doesn't it do something to protect the zone with up-to-date aircraft? If there are any modern bombers there, they are so pitifully few that we didn't see them. I was told the fastest airplane there was capable of only 140 miles an hour."

The group returned aboard the liner Panama, after a twelve-day trip.

Bullet-Marked Ship Arrives At New York

Finnish Freighter Machine-Gunned In Kattegat Despite Nazi Permission For Passage

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Finnish freighter Carolina Thorden, pock-marked with the machine-gun bullets of a Nazi warplane and carrying the rescued crew of the mined Greek freighter Dionssios Sathaos, dropped anchor in the lower bay today.

Crew members said German authorities had given the Carolina Thorden permission to sail through the Kattegat, an arm of the North Sea, on the way to the Atlantic from Gothenburg, Sweden.

Despite this assurance, the seamen said, a Nazi warplane splattered the ship with bullets. The crew counted fifty-four floating mines in the Kattegat between sunrise and sundown. Capt. Carl Gabrielson said that in one day in the North Sea his wireless operator had picked up distress signals from thirteen ships.

JULIANA SMOKES WITH DUTCH TARS

Princess Chats For Hour With Fellow Countrymen In New York

Listens As One Sailor Tells Her Of Bombing Of Steamer

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 21—In a room redolent of cigar smoke and the aroma of coffee, Princess Juliana of the Netherlands—a royal refugee in a foreign land—was reunited with some of her countrymen today.

For nearly an hour she sat in the Seamen's Institute as twoscore Dutchmen of the sea—some who had served their nation for thirty years—told her tales of their adventures.

Sips Coffee And Smokes

Sipping coffee, and smoking a cigarette, the Princess listened as one sailor, Maarte Van Der Zwan, told her that twenty of a crew of thirty-two had been killed in the explosion of a time bomb which sank the steamer Stad Schiedam last September 16.

She chatted in her native tongue with Frits Franken, who sailed under the Dutch flag for more than a quarter century. She asked that cigars be distributed to all the seamen.

They cheered as she left the hall to attend a luncheon in her honor, given by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and later a private reception at the Netherlands Club.

Arrives From Capital

The Princess arrived here yesterday from Washington after visiting President and Mrs. Roosevelt for three days. She will attend services tomorrow morning in the West End Collegiate Reformed Church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Franklin Romig, said she had expressed the hope her visit "might be in as simple and informal a way as would be customary were she in Holland."

Tomorrow night she will leave by train for Ottawa, Canada, to spend Christmas with her two daughters, the Princesses Beatrix and Irene, aged 3 years and 16 months, respectively.

7 From Devil's Island Ask U. S. To Free Them To Fight Against Nazis

Miami, Fla., Dec. 21 (AP)—Facing deportation next month to Martinique and fearful of death before a firing squad, seven fugitives from France's Devil's Island penal colony renewed their pleas today for freedom and a chance to fight in the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The men, with a companion who is in the United States Hospital at Key West, made their way to Miami August 24 in a thirty-foot sloop after a perilous voyage through the Caribbean. They have been held in Dade county jail.

Yesterday they received the news that the Coast Guard cutter Unalga would take them some time in January, with twenty other escaped prisoners now in Puerto Rico, back to French-controlled Martinique.

"We are being sent to our deaths by a firing squad," said Jean Touzin, 43, of Vichy, a veteran of the French World War navy.

NEW YORK, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH STEAMER THALA, IN A RADIO MESSAGE INTERCEPTED BY MACKAY RADIO, SAID SHE HAD SIGHTED A "SUSPICIOUS SHIP BEARING DOWN" ON HER ABOUT 700 MILES WEST OF THE COAST OF PORTUGAL.

THE VESSEL GAVE HER POSITION IN THE MESSAGE HEARD ABOUT 12:30 P.M. (EST). AS 38:58 NORTH LATITUDE AND 22:32 WEST LONGITUDE.

DEC 22 1941

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING LISTS THE THALA AS A VESSEL OF 4,399 TONS, 370 FEET LONG AND BUILT IN 1928. HER OWNERS ARE CORY AND STRICK, LTD., OF LONDON.

AT 1120 P.M., THE THALA RADIOED THAT THE "SUSPICIOUS SHIP TURNED OUT TO BT FRIENDLY."

NEW YORK,DEC 21-(AP)-MISS HELEN KELLER, HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN RESCUE SHIP MISSION, SAID TODAY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD BEEN ASKED TO ALLOCATE $15,000,000 FROM THE EXECUTIVE FUND TO TRANSPORT SPANISH REPUBLICAN REFUGEES FROM FRENCH CONCENTRATION CAMPS TO MEXICO.

MISS KELLER SAID THE PETITION, SIGNED BY 63 EDUCATORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, RELIGIOUS LEADERS, ACTORS AND ARTISTS, CALLED FOR "SUBSTANTIAL TRANSPORTATION AID" TO AN ESTIMATED 150,000 SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC 21-(AP)-PRINCESS STEPHANIE HOHENLOHE CONTINUED TODAY IN THE ROLE OF "MYSTERY WOMAN" AS THE HOUR APPROACHED FOR HER GOVERNMENT-ORDERED DEPARTURE FRO THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION OFFICERS SAID THEY HAD "NO IDEA" WHERE THE 44-YEAR-OLD HUNGARIAN PRINCESS WAS, AND THE OFFICE OF CAPTAIN FRITZ WIEDEMANN, GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL AND HER FRIEND, MAINTAINED "NO COMMENT" SILENCE.

THE PRINCESS IS UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES BY MIDNIGHT TONIGHT, AT THE EXPIRATION OF HER ONE-YEAR VISITOR'S PERMIT WHICH THE DEPARTMENT REFUSED TO RENEW.

IT WAS EXPLAINED UNOFFICIALLY THAT HER ASSOCIATION WITH NAZI LEADERS IN THIS COUNTRY MADE HER CONTINUED PRESENCE HERE OPPOSED TO THE BREST INTERESTS OF THE NATION. EVERY EFFORT TO INTERVIEW HER SINCE THE ORDER WAS ISSUED FOUR DAYS AGO HAS BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

Princess Hohenlohe Books Passage, Report

If This Is True Her Dead Line For Departure Will Be Extended To Jan. 9, Officials Say

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Justice Department officials said tonight the Immigration Service was checking a report that Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, who has been ordered to leave the United States, ha! booked passage on a steamer sailing from San Francisco on January 9.

If that report proved true, officials said, the deadline for her departure fixed for this midnight would be allowed to run until January 9. But, they added, if investigation showed she had not made such arrangements, deportation proceedings would be started, probably early next week. The ship's name and destination were not known here.

The Immigration Service recently denied the Princess' application for an extension of a visitor's permit.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the sixty-eighth week of the war, from December 15 to December 21, inclusive:

Nation	Sunk By: Subs, Planes, Warships	Mines	Other Causes Or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
Britain	4	0	0	29,057	16	30
Norway	2	0	6	24,869	8	0
Netherlands	1	0	0	10,746	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1	7,555	0	0
Germany	1	0	0	6,000	0	0
Sweden	0	0	1	1,258	0	0
Italy	1	0	0	*	0	0
Total	9	0	8	79,485	24	30
Previously reported	594	232	341	4,200,646	8,452	7,126
Grand total	603	232	349	4,280,131	8,476	7,156

*Tonnage unknown.

Losses By Nations (Includes Naval Vessels):

Britain, 540; Norway, 130; Germany, 104; Sweden, 77; Greece, 57; France, 53; Netherlands, 45; Denmark, 44; Italy, 40; Finland, 27; Belgium, 20; Estonia, 12; Yugoslavia, 8; Panama, 7; Spain, 5; Lithuania, 3; Poland, 2; Argentina, Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Latvia, Portugal, Rumania, Soviet, United States, 1 each. Total, 1,184.

THE PRINCESS WAS A FREQUENT VISITOR WITH WIEDEMANN AND HIS FAMILY AT THEIR HOME HERE.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION REFUSED TO COMMENT ON THE CASE; THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE SAID SHE HADM

(MORE) AP89AXXX 819AES

In the War Zone

Speculations on What Will Happen If Britain Now Rules the Adriatic

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

When the British drove the noses of a fleet of warships right up into Signor Mussolini's own private fish-pond, which is to say the Adriatic, without encountering signs of the enemy, they uncovered one of the most astonishing situations of the altogether mad battle of the Mediterranean.

If this development means what it seems to mean, and I'm not prepared to say that it does, then good fortune is unfolding for Great Britain like a rose under the morning sun.

To get the full significance of this occurrence we must realize that the fleet passed through the forty-five-mile-wide Strait of Otranto, with two great Italian naval bases almost near enough to be piped up by a boatswain's whistle. It then cut right across Italy's line of communication with its beleaguered army in southern Albania.

The British also plastered the important port of Valona—Albanian end of this life line—with a hundred tons of explosive without having even a pea-shooter leveled at them. They steamed up the Adriatic as far as Durazzo, northern Albanian port, and Bari on the Italian coast, and never a ripple from an Italian warship or a roar from an Italian plane.

No Details Given.

The only indication of any movement of the Italian Navy came today in a report by the High Command that Fascist ships had attacked the Ionian coast of Greece, scoring heavy hits. Details were lacking.

The implications of this mystery of the Adriatic are even more startling than the uninterrupted cruise of the British unit. His Majesty's Admiralty wisely refrains from drawing conclusions, but British commentators say that the Italians have conceded domination of the Adriatic as well as the Mediterranean, and have sought a hide-out to escape their enemy.

Whether those conclusions may be accurate or not, it strikes me we shall be well advised to watch developments a bit before making up our minds. Should it prove to be a fact that the Italians have abandoned control of their Adriatic to the British, then we would have an entirely new situation something like this:

30.24-6549

Would Help Jugoslavia.

With communications between Italy and Albania severed, the Fascists would have to abandon that Balkan country, and it's difficult to see how they could evacuate their already shattered army from Albania. Thus the Romans would have written off their attempted conquest of Greece as a catastrophe, and would have surrendered a highly strategic Balkan base of operations to the enemy.

The entire east coast of Italy would be virtually under the muzzles of British guns. You could make anything you wanted out of that.

The great State of Jugoslavia, which lies on the Adriatic just across from Italy, would lose some of its fears of invasion by the Axis Powers. For the first time the way would be open for the British to aid the Jugoslavs should the occasion arise.

This situation would tend to give the British a still greater foothold in the Balkans, providing defense to meet any attempt by the Axis to storm the Dardanelles and reach the Near East, and affording a base for possible offensive operations against Germany through the Balkans. Remember that the British are preparing for a land offensive against Germany, and it might be through the Balkans quite as well as across western Europe.

Big Developments Expected.

The naval correspondent of the British Press Association reports: "With the Adriatic Sea now open to us, important developments may be expected."

That would seem to be a conservative forecast, but I emphasize again that my article is speculative, being based on what I prefer not to accept as an established fact without further proof. Having said that, I may add that if the British do indeed control the Adriatic, then Italy is in a desperate position.

The word "desperate" is used advisedly. My dictionary defines "desperate" as "leaving no or little room for hope."

UNDATED PLANE LOSSES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMAN AND BRITISH CLAIMS AND ADMISSIONS IN THEIR AERIAL WARFARE REACHED A NEW LOW LAST WEEK, WITH GERMANY ADM TTING NO LOSSES AND THE BRITISH ADMITTING NONE IN THE FIGHTING OVER THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE GERMANS SAID EIGHT BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. THE BRITISH SAID SIX GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND ADMITTED THE LOSS OF SEVEN, ALL OF THEM LONG-RANGE BOMBERS RAIDING GERMANY OR GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

THE TOTALS FOR THE WEEK OF DEC. 8-14 XXX SHOWED GERMANY CLAIMING 15 BRITISH PLANES AND ADMITTING 10 LOSSES AND BRITAIN CLAIMING 11 GERMAN PLANES AND ADMITTING SIX LOSSES.

THE BOX SCORE:

	GERMAN CLAIMS		BRITISH CLAIMS	
	BRITISH	GERMAN	GERMAN	BRITISH
DEC. 15	1	0	0	0
DEC. 16	2	0	0	3
DEC. 17	3	0	1	4
DEC. 18	0	0	1	0
DEC. 19	0	0	1	0
DEC. 20	2	0	0	0
DEC. 21	--	-- (x)	3	0
TOTALS	8	0	6	7

(x) -- NO REPORT.

DEC 22 1940

30.24-6549

DEC 22 1940

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

WINTER HAS COME ASTRONOMICALLY FOR WAR-RACKED EUROPE AND WITH IT PROPHECIES FROM LONDON THAT A TRIPLE-FRONTED GERMAN ATTEMPT TO FINISH OFF ENGLAND WILL BE LAUNCHED--AND DEFEATED--BEFORE SPRING BURGEONS.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS SUPPORTED THAT PREDICTION. HE TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT TO OFFSET WANING GERMAN-ITALIAN AXIS WAR FORTUNES, HITLER "MUST DO SOMETHING NOW, OR AT ANY RATE WITHIN TWO MONTHS."

IT SEEMS UTTERLY FANTASTIC TO ASSUME THAT HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND, SKILLED AND CAREFULLY DARING SOLDIERS, COULD ASSENT TO A WINTER INVASION SCHEDULE EXCEPT IN DESPERATION. THE RISKS ARE GREAT, THE SEASONAL ADVANTAGES FEW,

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(WX) FIRST ADD WAR INTERPRETIVE BY SIMPSON X X X ADVANTAGES FEW.

THE LONGEST NIGHT OF THE YEAR IS THAT OF DECEMBER 21-22. FROM THEN THE NIGHTS WILL SLOWLY SHORTEN AND THE DAYS LENGTHEN UNTIL JUNE.

LONG NIGHTS ADMITTEDLY PERMIT BOMBING WITH MINIMIZED LOSSES FOR THE ATTACKERS; BUT ALSO WITH GREATLY INCREASED BOMBING INACCURACY. ENGLAND HAS ENDURED MONTHS OF NIGHT ATTACK WITH NO HINT OF WEAKENING.

DEC 22 1940

A WINTER SEA INVASION BY THE GERMANS, UNLESS BOMBING HAD ALREADY SMASHED BRITISH MORALE, WOULD HOLD LESS TERROR FOR ENGLAND THAN DID THE INVASION THREATS OF LAST SUMMER AND FALL. BRITISH CHANNEL SCOUTING IN THREE DIMENSIONS, AIR, SURFACE AND SUB-SURFACE, HAS BEEN PERFECTED TO A FINE ART BY SIX MONTHS OF PRACTICE. THAT A BARGE-CARRIED NAZI ARMY COULD REACH ENGLISH SOIL IN SUBSTANTIAL FORCE WITHOUT DETECTION BY NIGHT OR DAY SEEMS WHOLLY IMPROBABLE.

CHURCHILL WARNED THAT BREATHING SPELLS FOR LONDON OR THE REST OF ENGLAND FROM HEAVY NAZI NIGHT BOMBING RAIDS MIGHT BE MERELY IN PREPARATI FOR A GREATER AIR ASSAULT. THAT IS POSSIBLE.

IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THAT THE BREATHING SPELLS ARE DUE TO PRESENT NAZI DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLYING FUEL OIL AND GASOLINE FOR U-BOAT AND AIR FLEETS AND AT THE SAME TIME STORING RESERVES AT FRENCH, DUTCH, BELGIAN AND NORWEGIAN ATTACK BASES. THOSE DIFICULTIES WILL INCREASE, NOT LESSEN, IN THE MONTHS JUST AHEAD.

THE DANUBE'S 1,750 MILE WATERWAY THAT THREADS EAST AND WEST EUROPE TOGETHER IS GERMANY'S MAIN ROUTE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF RUMANIAN OIL. IN WINTER, IT IS ICED CLOSED FOR MANY WEEKS--THE SAME WEEKS WHEN BY BRITISH FORECAST IT WOULD BE MOST VITALLY NEEDED TO SUSTAIN A NAZI ALL-OUT ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

CONCENTRATED BOMBING OF NAZI AIR AND U-BOAT BASES ON THE INVASION COAST, AND OF CRITICALLY IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTIONS DEEP INTO GERMANY HAS MARKED BRITISH STRATEGY. TO WHAT EXTENT NAZI OIL SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN HAMPERED CAN ONLY BE CONJECTURED, BUT BEYOND DOUBT IT HAS DONE SOME DAMAGE.

IN DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, THE NORTH SEA AND ENGLISH CHANNEL ARE NORMALLY TURBULENT. CROSSING THEM TO ENGLAND WITH THOUSANDS OF TROOPS AND HEAVY WAR GEAR JAMMED INTO LOW FREEBOARD, OPEN BARGES WOULD BE DIFFICULT EVEN UNOPPOSED.

THERE IS AN ODD, IF NOT SIGNIFICANT PARALLEL BETWEEN THE FORECASTS OF A NAZI WINTER-SPRING OFFENSIVE NOW AND THE LAST WORLD WAR WINTER. THEN, IN LATE 1917, THE CABLES FROM EUROPE HUMMED FOR MONTHS WITH FORECASTS OF A FINAL GERMAN BREAK-THROUGH ATTEMPT IN FRANCE IN SPRING.

DEC 22 1940

IT CAME ON MARCH 18, 1918, AGAINST THE BRITISH FIFTH ARMY, THE HINGE OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH BATTLE LINE. IT STABBED DEEPLY, WRINGING A BACKS-TO-THE-WALL ORDER FROM THE BRITISH COMMANDER, AND BRINGING AMERICAN TROOPS INTO THEIR FIRST MAJOR ACTION AT AMIENS BEFORE IT WAS HALTED.

EIGHT MONTHS LATER, GERMANY SURRENDERED. GERMAN MORALE AT HOME IF NOT AT THE FRONT COLLAPSED.

30.24-6551 30.24 — 6551

WASHINGTON,DEC 20-(AP)-THE DEFENSE HIGH COMMAND:

WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN, THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN GIVEN CHARGE OF PRODUCING WAR MATERIALS OF UNPRECEDENTED PROPORTIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES, HAS ALWAYS HAD ONE GREAT PASSION--TO PRODUCE, PRODUCE. CRONIES SAY HE SEEMS TO THINK THAT EVERYONE, MILLIONNAIRE OR MECHANIC, WORKS BECAUSE HE LOVES TO WORK.

A DANISH IMMIGRANT--HE CAME TO AMERICA WHEN HE WAS 21--HE STARTED HIS CAREER AS A MECHANIC FOR HENRY FORD IN 1911. HE WAS STILL A YOUNG MAN WHEN FORD PUT HIM IN CHARGE OF 27 ASSEMBLY PLANTS.

DEC 22 1940

HE LEFT FORD IN 1921, WENT TO GENERAL MOTORS, AND IN SIX YEARS HAD STEPPED UP CHEVROLET PRODUCTION FROM 68,000 TO 1,200,000. HE WAS AT THE HEAD OF GENERAL MOTORS, MAKING FROM $200,000 TO $300,000 A YEAR, WHEN HE QUIT HIS JOB TO JOIN THE DEFENSE COMMISSION.

HE IS A BIG MAN--6 FEET, 3 INCHES--AND HAS BIG WORKMAN'S HANDS, WHICH YET CAN PLAY THE PIANO, THE ACCORDION OR THE XYLOPHONE. AS IN DETROIT, HIS OFFICE HERE IS SIMPLE, FILLED WITH CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS. HIS OFFICE FORCE FINDS HIM EASY-GOING, SIMPLE, QUIET. HE OFTEN SITS ALONE IN HIS OFFICE WITH HIS HAT ON, THINKING.

KNUDSEN, AT 61, HAS STEEL GRAY HAIR, A GRAY MUSTACHE AND TWINKLING BLUE EYES.

-DASH-

SIDNEY HILLMAN, LABOR'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE DEFENSE COUNCIL, WAS BORN IN LITHUANIA, STILL SPEAKS WITH AN ACCENT. HE IS SCHOLARLY. LOOKS LIKE A BUSINESS MAN. DRESSES SMARTLY.

GETTING HIS START BY LEADERSHIP IN CHICAGO'S CLOTHING STRIKE IN 1910, HE BECAME THE HEAD OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, AND LED THEM INTO THE CIO, WHERE HE BECAME A VICE PRESIDENT.

HIS JOB IS TO PREVENT LABOR BOTTLENECKS IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES, AND HE HAS TACKLED IT FULL OF CONFIDENCE, SAYING HE IS SURE IT CAN BE DONE. HE HAS MANY ENEMIES IN AND OUT OF THE LABOR WORLD, SOME CALLING HIM CONSERVATIVE, SOME RADICAL.

-DASH-

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC 22)

68TH WEEK OF THE WAR (LEAD AND ADD TO COME)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 22 1940

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, DEC. 15--SWISS DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HEAR MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN REFUSES GERMAN REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO SEND NAZI TROOPS THROUGH FRANCE TO AID ITALY. SAND STORMS RESTRICT WESTERN DESERT WARFARE; GREEKS REPORT CLEARING WEATHER AIDS ALBANIAN DRIVE. ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIMS TORPEDO SINKING OF BRITISH CRUISER OFF EGYPTIAN COAST; ACKNOWLEDGES FASCIST WARSHIP OF "MEDIUM TONNAGE" DAMAGED BY RAF BOMBS AT NAPLES. BRITISH REPORT SINKING OF ITALIAN SUBMARINE NAIADE OFF BARDIA, LIBYA.

MONDAY, DEC. 16--SALUM AND FORT CAPUZZO FALL TO THE BRITISH, WHO DECLARE THE LAST CORE OF ITALIAN RESISTANCE IN EGYPT IS BROKEN. FROSTBITE AND PNEUMONIA TAKE TOLL AMONG BATTLING TROOPS IN ALBANIA. LONDON HAS BRIEF AIR RAID ALARM; BRITISH REPORT TWO "SUCCESSFUL" NIGHT ATTACKS ON BERLIN FREIGHT YARDS AND OTHER RAILWAY TARGETS. GERMAN

AMBASSADOR OTTO ABETZ VISITS VICHY IN AN INVESTIGATION OF FRENCH SITUATION FOLLOWING OUSTER OF PIERRE LAVAL AS VICE-PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17--LORD BEAVERBROOK SAYS BRITONS MUST EXPECT GERMAN INVASION ATTEMPT "BY LAND AND SEA, BUT PRINCIPALLY BY AIR," BEFORE NEXT SPRING. BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACK DYE PLANT AND PLANE FACTORY AT MANNHEIM IN SEVEN-HOUR RAID; BORDEAUX U-BOAT BASE HIT. BASEL, BORDER CITY OF NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND, ALSO IS UNDER AIR RAID, WITH FOUR KILLED; GOVERNMENT PLANS PROTEST TO LONDON. ABETZ AND PETAIN CONFER IN VICHY, LAVAL LEAVES WITH THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR FOR A TRIP TO PARIS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES HE PLANS TO SUBMIT TO CONGRESS A PLAN WHEREBY U.S. MIGHT TAKE OVER FUTURE BRITISH ARMAMENT ORDERS IN THIS COUNTRY, THEN LEASE OR MORTGAGE COMPLETED PRODUCTS TO BRITAIN.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18--BRITISH AIR SCOUTS REPORT ITALIANS FLEEING WESTWARD FROM BARDIA, EASTERN LIBYAN BASE. GREEKS BRING FASCIST-HELD CENTRAL ALBANIAN CITIES OF KLISURA AND TEPELENI UNDER MACHINE-GUN FIRE. LONDON SPOKESMAN SAYS BRITISH CANNOT WIN THE WAR UNTIL THEIR ARMY HAS "STRUCK DEEP" IN AXIS COUNTRIES. TWO TANKERS AND FREIGHTER IN NORTH ATLANTIC RADIO MESSAGE OF U-BOAT ATTACK.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 22. MOVED DEC. 19.)

DEC 22 1940

U111AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 22)

(ADVANCE) UNDATED--FIRST ADD 68TH WEEK OF THE WAR (PREVIOUS MOVED IN ADVANCE THURSDAY NIGHT) X X X OF U-BOAT ATTACK.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19--ITALIAN QUARTERS CONFIRM BALKAN REPORTS OF GERMAN AID IN TRANSPORT PLANES AND BOMBERS FOR THE FASCIST OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA. GREEKS REPORT HUNDREDS OF ITALIAN GROUND TROOPS FROZEN IN BELOW-ZERO WEATHER OF NORTHERN FRONT; SAY ITALIANS ARE ABANDONING THE CENTRAL TOWNS OF KLISURA AND TEPELENI AND THE PORT OF PALERMO. BRITISH LIST 31,546 PRISONERS FROM WESTERN DESERT OFFENSIVE. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WARNS COMMONS DANGER OF GERMAN INVASION PERSISTS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20--GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN AGREE TO ESTABLISH MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC MISSIONS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES CREATION OF NEW OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT FOR DEFENSE, HEADED BY WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN. BRITISH SQUEEZE 20,000 ITALIANS TRAPPED AT BARDIA, WHILE RAF ATTACKS DERNA. BRITISH NAVY SWEEPS INTO ADRIATIC AND SHELLS VALONA. GREEKS SAY ITALIAN DEFENSES NORTH OF TEPELENI AND KLISURA FALLING "ONE AFTER ANOTHER." WIDE AREAS OF BRITAIN, INCLUDING LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, ARE UNDER NIGHT NAZI ATTACKS. RAF RAIDS BERLIN.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21--GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL DECLARES PROPOSAL OF BRITISH TO BOLSTER THEIR SHIPPING THROUGH U.S. ACTION IS "NOTHING OTHER THAN INCITING AMERICA TO COMMIT A WARLIKE ACT." PROPOSAL, VOICED IN LONDON BY SHIPPING MINISTER RONALD H.CROSS, WAS THAT U.S. MIGHT SPARE SOME MERCHANT VESSELS OF HER OWN AND TURN OVER "A CERTAIN NUMBER OF ENEMY SHIPS" NOW IN AMERICAN PORTS. GREEKS REPORT DRIVE AROUND TEPELENI AND KLISURA. BRITISH REPORTED CLOSING IN FOR FINAL ASSAULT ON BARDIA AND AT SAME TIME STRIKING DEEPER INTO THE LIBYAN DESERT IN THE SOUTH. JAPAN HAS SURPRISE CABINET SHAKEUP IN MOVE VIEWED BY OBSERVERS AS AIMED AT STRICTER ENFORCEMENT OF ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS.

DEC 22 1940

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 22)

EJ330PES

30.24-6553

30.24—6553

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 22)

- - -

HITLER'S "GRAPEVINE"

- - -

REPORTS ANY SIGNS
OF DISCONTENT

- - -

SYSTEM USED TO TELL
PEOPLE SOME THINGS
NEVER PUBLISHED (780)

17

DEC 22 1941

- - -

BY PRESTON GROVER

(ADVANCE)...BERLIN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-IN EIGHT DAYS, ADOLF HITLER CAN EXPLAIN TO HIS PEOPLE SUCH A THING AS HIS PRESENT REASONS FOR BEING NICE TO RUSSIA--AND HE CAN SMELL THE FIRST SMOKE OF UNREST OR SERIOUS DISCONTENT IN A MATTER OF HOURS.

IT IS ALL A MATTER OF PARTY ORGANIZATION, WORKED OUT TO THE LAST AUTHORITARIAN DETAIL. IN THE BREADTH OF ITS SCOPE IT HAS THE AMERICAN STYLE OF SENTIMENT POLL BACKED TO THE WALL.

FOR INSTANCE, IT WAS NECESSARY TO HELP THE GERMAN PEOPLE UNDERSTAND WHY IT WAS IMPORTANT TO HAVE RUSSIA AS AN ALLY OR AT LEAST A QUIET FRIEND WHO WOULD NOT STRIKE IN THE BACK. IT SEEMS THAT THE PACT CAME FIRST, THEN THE PEOPLE WERE TOLD WHY IT WAS NECESSARY.

THE FULL PUBLIC EXPLANATION WAS NOT GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE THROUGH NEWSPAPERS. INSTEAD, IT WAS PASSED DOWN THROUGH THE CHAIN OF PARTY LEADERSHIP TO THE FINAL ROW OF BLOCK LEADERS. IT WAS THEIR JOB TO EXPLAIN IT TO PARTY MEMBERS AND NON-PARTY MEMBERS LIVING IN THEIR BLOCKS.

THE EXPLANATION SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED, EVEN THOUGH IT WAS A SHARP CHANGE OF FRONT FOR A REGIME WHICH HAD BEEN HAMMERING AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS FROM THE DAY OF ITS BIRTH.

HERE IS HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS:

FOR PARTY PURPOSES, GERMANY IS DIVIDED INTO FORTY GAUS OR DISTRICTS. EACH GAU IS DIVIDED INTO "CIRCLES," EACH OF WHICH IN TURN IS DIVIDED INTO TOWNS. THE TOWNS, OF COURSE, ARE THE TOWNS OR CITIES WITHIN THE "CIRCLE." THE TOWNS ARE DIVIDED INTO "CELLS," AND THESE ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO BLOCKS. THE BLOCKS ARE SIMPLY CITY BLOCKS.

DEC 22 1941

OVER EACH GAU, CIRCLE, TOWN, CELL AND BLOCK IS A LEADER RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING OR "INFORMING" THE TERRITORY UNDER HIS JURISDICTION.

IF THE JOB IS TO "INFORM" THE PUBLIC IN A QUIET WAY WHY THE ONCE-HATED RUSSIANS MUST BE CONSIDERED RESPECTED COLLEAGUES IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER, FOR INSTANCE, THE DISTRICT LEADERS ARE CALLED TO BERLIN, ALL 40 OF THEM. THEY FLY TO SAVE TIME. THERE THEY HEAR TALKS BY PARTY LEADERS, HISTORIANS AND MILITARY MEN. THEY ARE GIVEN A COMPLETE FILL-IN OF WHAT THE GERMAN LEADERSHIP WANTS THEM TO TAKE BACK TO THEIR SUBORDINATES.

THEY FLY BACK TO THEIR DISTRICTS AND CALL MEETINGS OF CIRCLE LEADERS, WHO IN TURN GET THE OFFICIAL EXPLANATION. THUS IT IS PASSED ON DOWN TO THE BLOCK LEADERS THROUGH A SERIES OF CONFERENCES. TO THE BLOCK LEADERS FALLS THE JOB OF DOLING OUT THE INFORMATION TO THE GERMAN PUBLIC.

OFTEN ENOUGH THE EXPLANATIONS NEVER REACH THE PAPERS. THE PUBLIC KNOWS THE FUEHRER'S REASONS FOR AN ACTION TAKEN--OR IN SOME

30.24 6555 30.24 — 6555

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22)

- - -

LONDON BOBBIES'

DUTIES DOUBLED

- - -

ENFORCE BLACKOUT,

PATROL STREETS

TO GIVE AID

- - -

LESS 'SERIOUS' CRIME

- - -

PETTY PILFERING

FOLLOWS RAIDS (1400)

- - -

BY GODFREY H.P.ANDERSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE LONDON BOBBY IS A FRONT-LINE SOLDIER OF THE AIR BLITZ ON THE EMPIRE'S CAPITAL.

HIS FAMILIAR HIGH HELMET IS REPLACED BY A FLAT STEEL SHRAPNEL HAT WITH THE WHITE-PAINTED WORD "POLICE" (ALL CAPS), AND A KHAKI GASMASK HANGS ON HIS CHEST.

HE STILL COMMANDS THE DIMINISHED TRAFFIC IN HIS OLD LORDLY WAY -- SIX FEET SOMETHING OF IMPRESSIVE BLUE-CLAD STOLIDITY--FINDS TIME TO DIRECT BEWILDERED FOREIGNERS AND TELL SMALL BOYS THE TIME. BUT HE NEVER KNOWS WHEN THE BUILDINGS ON HIS BEAT MAY CRUMPLE TO DUST WITH A DEAFENING ROAR, WHEN BLEEDING AND MANGLED BODIES MAY LIE WAITING TO BE TORN FROM THE RUINS, WHEN HE MAY HIMSELF HAVE A DATE WITH DEATH.

FIFTY-FOUR BOBBIES ALREADY HAVE FALLEN WITH THOUSANDS OF THEIR FELLOW-LONDONERS TOHITLER'S BOMBS. SOME 372 LIE, SILENT AND BANDAGED, IN THE CITY'S HOSPITALS.

YET EVERY MOMENT OF EVERY DAY AND EVERY NIGHT, THE FAMILIAR TALL POLICEMEN STROLL SLOWLY ALONG THEIR BATTERED BEATS READY TO AID THE CITIZEN IN HIS DISTRESS.

WAR HAS PROVIDED A HOST OF NEW PROBLEMS FOR LONDON'S FAMED SCOTLAND YARD. SIR PHILIP GAME, SLIGHT, THIN-FACED, 64-YEAR-OLD COMMISSIONER OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, BEGAN PUTTING HIS FORCE ON A BASIS FOR POSSIBLE WAR ALMOST AS SOON AS HE HAD FINISHED WITH THE EXHAUSTING PROBLEMS SET BY KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

AUXILIARY POLICE WERE ENROLLED IN THE SPECIAL CONSTABULARY AND A NEW WAR RESERVE FORCE. OLD OFFICERS, WHO HAD RETIRED ON PENSION, WERE RECALLED. BY THIS MEANS THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE WAS INCREASED FROM ITS PEACETIME 18,000 TO ABOUT 35,000 ON THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

A NEW DEPARTMENT WAS SET UP AT SCOTLAND YARD TO DEAL WITH THE HUNDREDS OF ANXIOUS INQUIRIES RECEIVED AFTER EACH NIGHT'S BOMBING FROM PEOPLE WHO HAD LOST THEIR FATHERS, THEIR MOTHERS, THEIR CHILDREN, THEIR FRIENDS.

BUT WHEN THE BOMBING OF LONDON WAS DELAYED, MANY EVACUEES RETURNED TO TOWN AND ROBBERY INCREASED AGAIN.

THIS YEAR HUNDREDS OF POTENTIAL CRIMINALS HAVE BEEN DRAFTED

DEC 22 1940

DEC 22 1940

INTO THE ARMY INSTEAD OF BEING LEFT ON THE BREADLINES UNTIL TEMPTED INTO CRIME.

AUTOMOBILE THEFTS HAVE DROPPED SHARPLY BUT BICYCLE THEFTS HAVE RISEN. THIS PROBABLY IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE DIFFICULTIES OF OBTAINING GASOLINE--NOW STRICTLY RATIONED--AS MUCH AS TO THE FACT THAT POLICE REGULATIONS NOW REQUIRE EVERY DRIVER TO LOOK OR DISABLE HIS CAR EACH TIME HE LEAVES IT IN THE STREET. THIS ORDER, WHICH WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE GERMANS WHEN INVASION WAS FEARED, HAS PROVED EQUALLY DISCOURAGING TO THE AUTOMOBILE THIEF.

TRAFFIC OFFENSES HAVE FALLEN, TOO, BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER CARS ON THE STREETS. BUT MUCH OF THE TIME WHICH THE COURTS USED TO DEVOTE TO AUTO ACCIDENTS NOW IS EMPLOYED IN FINDING OUT WHO LEFT THE LIGHT ON.

DEC 22 1940

ENFORCEMENT OF THE BLACKOUT REGULATIONS HAS BROUGHT IN A TIDY SUM IN FINES, ALTHOUGH A FEW OFFENDERS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY ARGUED THAT THE BLAST FROM A NEARBY BOMB FLICKED ON THE SWITCH THEY HAD TURNED OFF.

SMASH AND GRAB RAIDS HAVE ALMOST DIED OUT, PERHAPS--AS A SCOTLAND YARD OFFICER PUT IT--"BECAUSE MOST OF THE SHOP WINDOWS ARE ALREADY SMASHED."

"WE DO ALL WE CAN TO PROTECT DAMAGED PROPERTY," SAID THE YARD MAN, "BUT AFTER A BOMB HAS FALLEN OUR FIRST DUTY IS TO TRY AND SAVE LIFE AND WHILE WE ARE DOING IT, THE SNEAK THIEF MAY GET HIS CHANCE. AFTER ALL, PEOPLE WOULD NOT THANK A POLICEMAN WHO SAVED A GOLD WATCH INSTEAD OF A HUMAN LIFE."

HOUSEBREAKING PERSISTS BUT IT IS MOSTLY THE WORK OF AMATEURS. "THE PROFESSIONAL SEEMS TO HAVE GONE OUT OF BUSINESS," ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL VIEW.

THE VICE SQUAD HAS HAD ITS WORK HALVES BY THE AIR WAR. NOWADAYS FEW LONDONERS GO OUT AT NIGHT.

CONFIDENCE MEN HAVE ADAPTED THEIR ART TO THE DEMANDS OF WAR, HIDING THEIR IDENTITY AMONG THE THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM. THE GULLIBLE PUBLIC, BELIEVING THAT EVERY MAN IN UNIFORM IS A POTENTIALHERO, DIVES INTO ITS POCKET TO AID THEM IN ANSWER TO their tuneful THEIR [illegible]FUL STORIES.

CASUALTY LISTS ARE CAREFULLY COMPILED AND PRINTED ON THE YARD'S OWN PRINTING PRESS FOR CIRCULATION TO LOCAL POLICE STATIONS WHERE, AFTER A BAD NIGHT, THERE MAY BE POIGNANT SCENES AS THE LISTS ARE POSTED.

DEC 22 1940

THEN AGAIN, IT IS A POLICEMAN WHO PULLS THE LEVER WHICH SETS OFF THE SCREAMING ELECTRIC SIRENS TO GIVE THE AIRRAID WARNING OR THE "RAIDERS PASSED" SIGNAL.

POLICE HAVE TO ENFORCE THE STRINGENT REGULATIONS AGAINST ALIENS, TO SEE THAT THEY DO NOT OWN AN AUTOMOBILE OR A BICYCLE, THAT THEY ARE NOT ON THE STREETS AFTER MIDNIGHT WITHOUT A SPECIAL CURFEW PERMIT, THAT THEY DO NOT POSSESS A CAMERA OR TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS.

THERE ARE OFTEN WHOLE STREETS TO BE ROPED OFF BECAUSE OF UNEXPLODED BOMBS, HOUSES TO BE EVACUATED, DAMAGED PROPERTY TO BE PROTECTED.

WHEN BRITAIN LIVED IN FEAR OF HOURLY INVASION AFTER THE FRENCH COLLAPSE, THE POLICE REMOVED ALL DIRECTION SIGNS FROM THE

30.24-6557
30.24—6557

STREETS AND ROUNDED UP THE HUNDREDS OF ENEMY ALIENS WHO SUFFERED INTERNMENT AS "FIFTH COLUMN" SUSPECTS.

THEN OLD LADIES IN SCORES TRIPPED FROM THE BOARDING-HOUSES OF KENSINGTON AND BAYSWATER TO TELL THE LOCAL POLICE THAT THEY WERE SURE THEIR NEIGHBOR WAS A GERMAN SPY. THE MOST WORTHY AND INNOCENT CITIZENS FOUND THEMSELVES DENOUNCED. ONE WOMAN EVEN SWORE HER NEIGHBOR WAS SPELLING OUT MESSAGES TO GERMAN AIRCRAFT BY THE WAY SHE HUNG HER WASHING ON THE LINE!

SOME SPIES WERE FOUND. BUT PSEUDO-REFUGEES AND SERVANT GIRLS SEEMED TO HAVE REPLACED THE ELABORATE BLONDE BEAUTIES WHO TEMPTED WASP-WAISTED CAVALRY OFFICERS OF FORMER WARS.

THE MOVEMENT OF VAST NUMBERS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM BOMBED AREAS TO THE COUNTRY HAS PROVIDED SPECIAL PROBLEMS AT MAIN-LINE RAILROAD STATIONS AND ELSEWHERE. HERE LONDON'S 150 WOMEN POLICE SOOTHE THE NERVOUS, COMFORT CRYING BABIES, CONTROL THE PUSHING CROWDS

THE THE TRANSFER OF THE YOUNG HAD AN EFFECT ON CRIME STATISTICS.

DEC 22 1941

DURING THE MONTHS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, CRIME INCREASED BY AS MUCH AS FIVE PER CENT. CONDITIONS WERE UNSETTLED. THE POLICE WERE PREOCCUPIED WITH PREPARING FOR THE WAR WHICH SEEMED INEVITABLE.

THEN CAME SEPTEMBER, 1939, AND THE DECLARATION OF WAR. MANY YOUNG OFFENDERS WERE TAKEN TO THE COUNTRY AND THE CRIMINAL ELEMENT TOOK TIME TO ADAPT ITSELF TO NEW CONDITIONS CAUSED BY A TOTAL BLACKOUT OF THE CITY. IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER THE CRIME CURVE DROPPED 10 PER CENT.

AGAIN THERE WERE OTHERS WHO BOUGHT UNIFORMS FROM A SENSE OF VANITY, BECAUSE THEY LIKED TO CUT A GOOD FIGURE BEFORE THEIR FAMILIES OR SWEETHEARTS OR FANCIED THEMSELVES IN BATTLE DRESS. NEW REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN ENFORCED ON TAILORS TO COUNTER THE EFFORTS OF THESE MASQUERADERS, WHO ARE GENERALLY UNMASKED BY SALUTING THE WRONG KIND OF OFFICER IN THE WRONG WAY, OR THROUGH SOME MINOR INCORRECT DETAIL OF THEIR OUTFITTING.

VICTOR LANGSTON, 33, DESCRIBED AS A FITTER WITH 13 PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS, WENT SO FAR AS TO POSE AS MEMBER OF A BOMB DISPOSAL SQUAD AND DECLARED THAT A BOMB WHICH HAD FALLEN IN A WEST END CAFE WAS SAFE WHEN IT WAS NOT. POLICE BEGAN TO MOVE BACK PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN EVACUATED FROM THE AREA BEFORE THE FRAUD WAS DISCOVERED. BECAUSE LANGSTON, BY MENTIONING CAPTAIN DAVIES (WHO DUG OUT THE UNEXPLODED BOMB FROM UNDER ST.PAUL'S), FALSELY OBTAINED AN AUTOMOBILE AND GASOLINE, HE WAS SENTENCED TO EIGHT MONTHS' HARD LABOR BY A MAGISTRATE WHO CALLED HIM "A PUBLIC MENACE."

DEC 22 1941

STRANGER WAS THE BEHAVIOR OF FREDERICK GEORGE LEIGHTON-MORRIS, 30-YEAR-OLD OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, WHO WALKED CALMLY INTO A FRIEND'S APARTMENT AND REMOVED AN UNEXPLODED BOMB, CARRYING IT ACROSS THE ROAD AND INTO ST.JAMES'S PARK. BECAUSE OF HIS ACTION MORE PEOPLE HAD TO BE EVACUATED FROM THEIR HOMES NEARBY.

"I MUST HAVE LOST MY HEAD" HE SAID AND PAID A FINE OF £100 (ABOUT $400).

THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE "SERIOUS" CRIME, ALTHOUGH ONE MAN MURDERED HIS WIFE IN HIS BACKYARD AIRRAID SHELTER DURING A RAID, AND AN

A.R.P. WARDEN FOUND THREE MEN LYING BATTERED ABOUT THE HEAD IN A BLACKED-OUT OFFICE UNDER A RAILROAD ARCH AT HAMMERSMITH. ONE WAS DEAD AND THE OTHERS ARE STILL IN HOSPITAL.

I.R.A. TERRORISM HAS BEEN STAMPED OUT.

SUICIDES HAVE NOT INCREASED.

BUT THE LONDONER CAN FIND HIMSELF IN TROUBLE OVER STRANGE OFFSHOOTS OF THE LAW THESE DAYS. FOUR WOMEN WERE CHARGED FOR HAVING NO TAIL LIGHTS ON THEIR BABY-CARRIAGES IN THE BLACKOUT; FOUR YOUTHS WERE FINED FOR MAKING NOISES LIKE AIRRAID SIRENS AND WHISTLING BOMBS. ONE INDIGNANT FLAT-DWELLER HAD TO PAY BECAUSE, HE SAID, A BURGLAR SWITCHED ON HIS LIGHTS DURING THE BLACKOUT AND LEFT THEM BURNING.

AND THE BOBBIES ARE ANGRY AT HITLER BECAUSE THEY NOW MUST MAKE THEIR PANTS LAST A FULL YEAR. THEY USED TO GET A NEW PAIR EVERY SIX MONTHS.

DEC 22 1940

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC 22-- SENT DEC 15).

SN134AES

MUSSOLINI BESET BY ARMY COMPLAINTS, NEW DEFEATS, SPIES AND FEAR OF FRENCH

Graziani Blames Reverses In Africa On Lack Of Tanks; Says Shortage Let British Get Jump On Him

Rome Exposes "Network Of Informers"; Two Are Shot — Fascist Magazine Scents Petain-De Gaulle Plot Against Axis

News from and about Italy bulks large in yesterday's foreign dispatches:

Marshal Graziani, in a report to Premier Mussolini, blames Italian reverses in North Africa on the lack of armored cars and tanks.

A naval officer and a salesman are executed as spies after exposure of what the Fascists call a "network of informers."

Suspicion of a plot between the Vichy Government and General de Gaulle for the formation of an anti-Axis bloc in North Africa is voiced by the Fascist magazine, *Rassegna Italiana*.

Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, warns United States against "complications" if she turns interned belligerent ships over to Britain.

Meantime, from Athens and Cairo come reports of fresh successes by Greeks and British against the forces of Mussolini. A radio report has it that the town of Chimara, on the southern front in Albania, has fallen to the Greeks. Italy herself admits the bombing of Fiume and Porto Malghera by the British.

Graziani Blames Reverses On Lack Of Armored Cars

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Dec. 22—Italian reverses in Egypt and Libya were blamed today by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, in a report to Premier Mussolini, on the lack of armored cars, tanks and other mechanized equipment which prevented the Fascists from taking the offensive before the British got started. The Italians were also outnumbered, he said.

DEC 23 1940

These cars and other equipment were to have arrived from Italy early in December, when the Italians were poised for the attack which was ordered by Mussolini and which was to have carried them, according to Italian plans, to Suez and the Nile.

His First Explanation

Graziani's report was his first explanation of the British successes which opened two weeks ago and backed the Italians westward out of Egypt into Libya.

He told Mussolini it would "certainly be premature to forecast developments in the titanic fight" in Libya in which the British "have concentrated the best troops of four continents."

Graziani said the British attack was not a surprise to the Italians.

Scouts Told Of British Moves

The marshal declared that from the

30.24- 6559

30.24—6559

beginning of October Italian scouting planes had reported a continuing massing of British forces and equipment east of Matruh, which was then attributed to a British determination to stave off the expected Italian push.

From prisoners captured during a night raid December 7, the report said, news was heard that a British attack was to be launched in about ten days.

Guards were strengthened, Graziani said, and he again advised his officers to hold themselves in readiness for a British attack.

If the number of prisoners taken by the British is high, Graziani told the Duce, it is because the Italians held out "to the last spasm," and Mussolini "must not doubt their bravery."

Praises Italian Troops

"Italian troops sacrificed themselves without sparing," he said. "I once more confirm to you categorically that everybody there has fulfilled his duty as far as possible."

His report was long and detailed the preparations for the Italian offensive ordered by Mussolini the day after the Fascist troops reached Sidi Barrani, Egypt, in September.

To supply water in the occupied zone in Egypt, the marshal said, his troops built seventy-two miles of pipe line and road from Fort Capuzzo, on the Libyan frontier, to Sidi Barrani.

Some of the Italian unit, he declared, marched hundreds of miles on foot, to economize on transport facilities, and were "burning for battle."

Everything But Tanks

By the first day of December all the Italians lacked for the offensive was the tanks and mechanized equipment they had ordered from home.

He said the British had an easy chance of employing masses of armored cars, supported by mobile guns and their air force, against the Italian troop positions in the flat desert.

"After short but terrible gunfire and air bombardment, the armored cars came from everywhere encircling our resistance centers which in some hours were overthrown," the marshal said.

"Never Gave Way"

But the Italians never gave way so long as they had a single cartridge to shoot, he said.

[Reports from British sources said last week hundreds surrendered with full equipment and many with loaded guns.]

Graziani said that after the first defeat, another line was formed between Salum, Egypt, and Fort Capuzzo, and the main forces of the Italian troops withdrew to that point, necessarily sacrificing small units as they retired.

He emphasized the support given the British ground forces by the fleet and air force, and said Italian airmen were seriously hampered by sandstorms, followed by floods from exceptionally heavy rains. In spite of this, he said, the Fascist flyers brought down forty-two British planes and probably twenty others.

Preparations Completed

Preparations for the Italian offensive against Matruh, Egypt, "overcoming difficulties of all kinds," were largely completed at the beginning of December, Graziani said.

"An acqueduct, an imposing work built with first-rate speed and technique using all the pipe then existing in Libya, by December 3 carried four liters (about a gallon) of water per second to Sidi Barrani . . . while a highway built with everything available in Libya was completed as to foundation and largely rolled," the marshal said.

"On the front, deposits of food, munitions and gasoline and almost all estimated requirements were already concentrated. Only the completion of equipment in motor trucks which were forwarded from the mother country was lacking.

Rear Lines Demolished

"Meanwhile our air force systematically demolished the rear lines and supply installations and the enemy was doing the same, concentrating its attacks on our rear bases, especially Bengasi."

Italian troops patrolling the desert to feel out the British resistance and engaging in fights with British mechanized forces noted "growing aggressiveness and audacity," culminating in a clash in the front of Italian detachments known as the Maletti grouping, Graziani reported.

While large units were assuming lines for an imminent advance on Matruh, Graziani said he stationed adequate gun power at Halfaya, Labia and Sidi Barrani to guarantee marching columns against possible enemy attacks on the southern flank.

Enemy Had Easy Time

"Against the key points occupied by our troops on the desert country, flat, easily looked over and devoid of any tactical possibilities, the enemy had an easy time of pooling masses of armored equipment, medium and heavy tanks, aided by fast moving batteries and effective assistance of the air forces," Graziani said.

"Short preparation generally was generally entrusted to artillery and aviation. A murderous air bombardment had hardly ceased when armored forces rushed from all directions against our troops and thus, despite the most strenuous resistance, the key points, in a few hours were submerged one by one.

"The first to be invested was the Maletti grouping, which began an orderly withdrawal until, overcome, it trailed a second Libyan division, which had sent a strong motorized column to its aid.

Forced To Scatter Fire

"Against an armored mass operating concentrically on a wide front, the anti-tank guns and artillery of our divisions, forced to scatter their fire on many fast-moving targets headed decisively for their objective, could have little effect.

"The essential reason for the first lightning success gained by the enemy must therefore be sought in the crushing superiority of armored forces employed in masses."

Gen. Pietro Maletti fell at the head of his Libyan battalions, which were eliminated from the battle, and the British "swept on to Sidi Barrani where the iron-like 'January Third' Black Shirt division, bombarded by sea and air, resisted gallantly for two days.

The first Libyan division which had attempted to reach Sidi Barrani from Nadimaktla, where it was intensely bombarded by the British fleet, found the road barred by armored cars but held out a long time "although knowing its doom was sealed."

Two Divisions In Peril

The infiltrations of British troops on the Buqbuq road threatened to overthrow for a second time the divisions of Cantanzaro and Cirene, too, Graziani reported.

"If it had been possible to throw them back in a counter-attack against the armored cars, this would have meant sending them to certain destruction," he said.

"Therefore, profiting from the resistance of the troops barricaded in Sidi Barrani, I decided to withdraw those divisions from the enemy grip and bring them back to the line between Halfaya, Salum and Capuzzo, where I had meanwhile sketched a defense with those divisions.

"On the afternoon of December 10, therefore, I ordered a retreat. This was carried out fairly regularly by the Cantanzaro Division up to the heights of Tishidada when the march was encircled and caught in the fire of armored cars and thrown into disorder.

Cites Sacrifice

"The sacrifice of some detachments, which resisted until December 12, permitted two-thirds of the division to reach our lines at Salum.

"The Cirene Division, on the other hand, escaped the enemy's grip better, but arrived rather tired at Halfaya.

"On the night of December 12, while the remaining defenders at Sidi Barrani and Maktila—encircled for three days—offered the last fierce resistance, the vanguard of the enemy of armored columns closed in on our troops at Halfaya attempting to envelop their right flank.

From December 13 to 15 fierce fighting took place in the square area between Halfaya, Sidomar, Capuzzo and Salum, where Graziani said "intrepid" General Bergonzoli's troops, in counter-attacking, succeeded in eliminating the threatening enemy infiltrations which were attempting to cut the Italian line in two and separate it from the fortified city of Bardia.

Retreat "In Perfect Order"

On the night of December 15 while new mechanized columns pressed in a concentric maneuver toward Salum, Gabrabu and Faizes, and the group at Sidomar already was appearing at Sidi Azeiz, all of General Bergonzoli's troops fell back "in perfect order" on Bardia where Graziani said they "are still holding out against enemy attack with a gallantry equal to the decisive will to resist to the end."

An idea of the Italian fighting in the desert can be obtained, the marshal reported, from the figures showing that Italian bombing planes had flown 900 hours, the fighters 1,300 hours, and that two torpedoes and 13,000 bombs weighing 1,000 tons had been dropped and 17,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition fired.

Fascists Execute Two As Spies, Find 'Net Of Informers'

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 22—Discovery of a "network of informers" was revealed today when Aurelio Cocozza, a traveling salesman of Taranto, and Francesco Ghezzi, a navy officer, were executed as spies at Fort Bravetta, near Rome.

The executions were carried out at dawn with the military dispatch and secrecy customary among nations at war, and the firing squad was back in barracks before there was even an official announcement of the trial.

25 Others Stand Trial

This statement disclosed that twenty-five other persons also had stood trial as "members of a network of informers which acted in our country in the interest of a foreign power," and that only three were acquitted because of insufficient evidence.

The case was the first to come to public notice since Italy entered the war a little over six months ago.

The trial ended last night, a few hours before Cocozza and Ghezzi were marched out of their cells to their death.

Details Not Disclosed

The nature of the espionage activities was not disclosed. Something relating to the navy, however, was suggested in the occupations of those involved.

Some observers thought the case might have related to the British air raid on the Taranto naval base on November 11, when three Italian battleships were torpedoed and damaged. On the other hand, the announcement that it was a spy "network" indicated the scope might be more extensive.

Lived At Taranto

Cocozza lived in Taranto, at least part of the time, and Ghezzi was a navy quartermaster.

Oswaldo Basevi, another quartermaster, and Guisto Antonio Gubitta, an employe of a naval-construction firm, and the latter's wife, Clara Machetto Gubitta, were condemned to life imprisonment.

"Margherita Gross, of Austrian origin," said the official announcement, "and Adolpho Dedominica are sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment, and Antonio Merlini to twenty-seven years.

"Lesser sentences, varying from three to ten years, were imposed on sixteen other prisoners."

Vichy Plotting Anti-Axis Bloc With De Gaulle, Fascists Fear

Magazine Calls Situation In Africa "Muddy," Questions Weygand's Activities

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 22—Belief that the Vichy Government of France is plotting with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free French" forces to reunite French territories in Africa for resistance to "any eventual foreign intervention" was expressed today by the Italian magazine *Rassegna Italiana*.

The magazine said the combination of French African possessions under the de Gaulle flag, with British African territories, would form a "gigantic bloc" which not only could help in defense of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, but also in an offensive on Italian territories.

"We must be vigilant that this bloc does not spread and absorb other territories of still more vital importance," *Rassegna Italiana* said.

Describing the situation in French Africa as "rather muddy," the magazine said, "we don't know whether General Weygand (Chief of State Petain's representative in Africa) really refused to return to France, ignoring Vichy's orders, but we are fairly well acquainted with what is happening in French West Africa, French Morocco and districts in Northern Africa at present controlled by France."

[General Weygand has made inspection trips to various French points in Africa and has been received ceremoniously at numerous points.]

"What do they mean by all these ceremonies accompanied by vows of loyalty by sultans, beys and other notables and crowned by unvarying assurances of governors, residents and functionaries that France will never yield an inch of her overseas territories?" *Rassegna* asked.

"What Do They Mean?"

"What do they mean by all these missions coming and going between unoccupied France and the empire bringing orders of the day and oaths of fealty, funds for public works, and ordinary administrative documents just as if there never had been a war between France and the Axis powers and the June armistice had never been asked for?

"No Initiative"

New York, Dec. 22 (AP)—The British radio tonight quoted the Vichy Air Minister, Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, as saying that Marshal Petain is "determined to take no military initiative against anyone." The BBC broadcast was heard here by CBS.

The British radio added that General Bergeret also said Petain "is equally determined to reserve for France the rights she has acquired in the past."

BBC said General Bergeret's statement was broadcast from French Syria, where he is on a special mission.

Leave Blank

BATTLE RAGES AS GREEKS PUSH ON FOR VALON

Chimara Under Cor Of Hellenic Artille Athens Announce

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 22—The British radio in a broadcast heard here today quoted the Athens radio as claiming Chimara, Albania, had been captured by Greek troops.

Five minutes before this broadcast, the NBC short-wave listening post heard the Rome radio declare Chimara still was held by the Italians.

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 22—Greek troops were reported today to have skirted the well-defended Adriatic coastal city of Chimara, in Albania,, leaving other units behind to clean out Italian opposition there.

The advance units pressed onward toward the strategic port of Valona, about thirty miles farther north, and in fierce hand-to-hand fighting were said to have captured several hundred Italians on important heights bordering the sea.

Claim Control Of Chimara

A Government spokesman declared Chimara was under the "absolute control" of Greek artillery and that the Greek army along the Albanian front was advancing "steadily and securely."

Choice Italian troops fighting in the Klisura-Tepeleni region resisted strongly, but were unable to check the Greeks and suffered heavy losses, the spokesman added.

Frontier dispatches said a "very large scale" battle was raging twenty miles northeast of Chimara in the Tepelini-Klisura area in one of the major conflicts of the Italo-Greek war.

Regiment Declared Decimated

"Brilliant successes" were claimed by the Greeks in that area where units struggled northwestward to effect a junction with the Greek coastal units and to secure the collapse of all Fascist resistance in southern Albania.

One report said an entire Italian regiment had been decimated just outside Tepelini in one of the greatest victories since Greek troops routed the Italians from Greece and began their own counter-invasion. The Fascist regiment there, the report said, had put up a terrific fight for several days before crumbling.

One Redoubt After Another

Another report telling of the capture of important heights in the same area said two Italian battalions were surrounded.

Because of the wild, mountainous nature of the country where the fighting now is taking place, it was difficult to give a clear picture of the battle lines, but the Greeks here said their troops were taking one mountain redoubt after another.

Some idea of their officially claimed victories can be gauged by the number of prisoners, approximately 2,000, taken in the last seven days.

Italians Rely On Airplanes

The Italians now are relying heavily on their airplanes in an effort to halt the Greeks. The bombing of rear-line towns and villages held by the Greeks and the machine-gunning of Greek troops were increasing, these reports said.

More than fifty bombs were dropped on Premet in the central sector of the Albanian front and were said to have caused heavy casualties and property damage.

R. A. F. Bolstering Greeks

British airmen were bolstering the Greeks.

[An Exchange Telegraph dispatch received in London from Athens said the Greeks shot down eighteen Italian planes today.]

An R. A. F. communique today said British planes shot down one Italian bomber in a formation encountered Friday near Tepelini, and that the same R. A. F. patrol later intercepted another Fascist formation of which one plane was shot down and another forced down.

BARDIA SIEGE PRESSED BY BRITISH FORCES

Army, Navy And R. A. F. Combine To Harass Beleaguered Italians

Flyers Range West In Libya To Blast Bengasi And Berka

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, *Monday*, Dec. 23—Britain's hard-hitting air force continued to pound 20,000 Italians besieged at Bardia, Libya, and to range far west against Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's stronger defenses at Bengasi and Berka, frontier reports reaching here said early today.

Since there was no apparent move by the Italian leader to send aid to his beleaguered forces in the eastern Libyan port, it was assumed by military sources that the Bardia garrison had been chosen to hold up British forces while Marshal Graziani prepared a "last ditch" stand in western Libya.

Siege Enters 7th Day

The siege of Bardia by steadily reinforced British ground troops, the R. A. F. and British warships pouring shells in from the Mediterranean, entered its seventh day today.

British dispatches said the R. A. F. shot down only one Italian bomber in yesterday's fighting, but that since the offensive began a fortnight ago had accounted for a total of 175 Italian planes at a cost of only fourteen British craft.

British batteries encircled a seventeen-mile perimeter outside Bardia, tossing shells into the Italian positions. Italian artillery roared back at the British.

Reinforcements Arrive

A general headquarters communique said merely: "Reinforcements are steadily reaching our troops in the Bardia area. A further seven guns have been collected from the enemy frontier posts we recently occupied."

The Italians are said to have plentiful food and ammunition and, it is believed, probably can hold out for some days if the British do not attack.

An actual assault on the town's defenses, military sources say, is likely to come when the British consider themselves sufficiently strong to take the town without big losses and after intense artillery and air bombardment.

Pause Benefits British

The pause around Bardia has benefited the British, principally by enabling them to improve their communication lines with their bases, now 150 miles to the rear in the western desert. The use of the port of Salum is important in this, even though the harbor is small.

Bardia harbor would also be useful. With stores now being moved up to that area, the British would be able to push forward without delay if they chose, once Bardia is captured.

Military sources said the advance could be continued even now, leaving Bardia to fall in due course, but that this would mean leaving a large force behind to watch the town.

Mechanized forces units, meanwhile, were reported operating to the west and northwest beyond Bardia, but headquarters has not disclosed how far.

Italians Are Putting Up Stiff Fight, Rome Says

Rome, Dec. 22 (AP)—Italian artillery, combat planes and bombers, and at least one warship were fighting tonight a hard defensive battle against the invading British forces in Libya.

The warship, described in a high command communique only as "one of our naval units," bombarded British motorized groups near the Mediterranean coast, the communique said. It also claimed that an Italian torpedo boat shot down a torpedo-launching plane.

While both sides fought an artillery duel, the communique continued, Italian planes were attacking troop concentrations and mechanized equipment; and throughout last night, in spite of unfavorable w[illegible], bombed docks and installations of the British advance base, starting some fires.

Tripoli Bombed

The British, on the other hand, the Italians acknowledged, bombed an air base at Tripoli and "dropped some bombs on Fiume," hitting a private home and injuring six persons.

The communique also claimed some success on the Greek front. There, the high command said, Italian artillery halted the Greeks, who suffered "considerable losses" in a counter-attack by the Italians.

In various air battles, the Italians said, eleven British planes were shot down in flames, while the Fascists lost four.

"During the night of December 20 and all yesterday numerous formations of bombers and dive-bombers effectively pounded troops, preparations, highways, railroad batteries and bases involved in operations under way in Albania," the communique said.

11 Hurt as Planes Drop Bombs in Zurich Area

Raiders Unidentified; Town in Yugoslavia Struck

BERNE, Dec. 23 (Monday) (AP).—Eleven persons in the Zurich region were injured last night by explosive and incendiary bombs dropped by "unidentified planes" which came from the north, the Swiss nigh command announced today.

Five of the casualties occurred at Hoengg, five miles northwest of Zurich, where a house in the factory district was demolished.

Incendiary bombs falling near the Orion automobile works in suburban Zurich started a fire which soon was controlled.

One explosive bomb fell near the railway viaduct at Wipkingen, an industrial district, making a big crater in the ground and severing a power line.

Yugoslav Town Bombed

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 22 (AP).—Yugoslavia will demand compensation from the British government for injuries and property damage caused by the bombing early today of Susak, Yugoslav town across the border from Fiume, Italy.

Diplomatic action by the Yugoslav government awaited conclusion of an official inquiry.

It was reported that seven persons were wounded in Susak by two bombs which caused "material damage."

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Dec. 23—German airmen apparently concentrated their bombs on a northwest English town last night and early today, but were active over many parts of England, including London, which had two alarms.

Some enemy activity over the west Midlands was described as "nuisance" raiding, and the planes roaring over London sped back to the Continent just before dawn and the all-clear sounded.

Liverpool Gets Hard Bombing 3d Night in Row

London Also Raided as Nazi Planes Strike at Nearly Every Section of England

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 23 (Monday).—The German Luftwaffe battered a northwest English town heavily last night and early today and bombed other northwestern towns in a series of raids that reached into nearly every section of England, including the capital.

[The name of the town was withheld because of the censorship, but earlier the Germans were reported to be over the vital western Midlands port of Liverpool for the third consecutive night. Informed sources in Berlin, according to The Associated Press, said numerous waves of German bombers had been taking off since early evening to attack an "important industrial town in the Midlands" where a large number of fires were reported to have been started.]

Nazi raiders attacked London soon after darkness fell yesterday, but the all clear was given in the capital area about an hour after midnight. Other raiders were reported from numerous sections after giving the British a virtual rest during Sunday's daylight hours.

The raiders apparently were following the same pattern as Saturday night, which resulted in casualties in Liverpool, London and a northeastern town and subjected London to an eleven-hour alert period ending before dawn.

It was reported officially there was no raiding during the daylight hours in Britain except for a few bombs dropped at dawn at one point in western Scotland.

Saturday night the Germans directed their heaviest attacks on Liverpool and the important Merseyside area around that port. The British admitted some damage to commercial and private buildings and said "a number of people were killed and others injured but casualties were not thought to be heavy."

Several persons were killed and injured in the northeastern town attack. High-explosive bombs demolished three houses in terraces occupied by workers and damaged all the other houses in the group.

The sound of bombs and the drone of planes preceded the night alarm in London. The rumble of anti-aircraft fire continued in the capital area as the raid progressed.

Within a few minutes, raiders were reported over Liverpool, another northwest town, two northern towns, two towns in East Anglia, one in the East Midlands and one western town.

In the industrial Midlands, the sky was alight with bomb explosions and anti-aircraft fire. In one west Midland town, high-explosive bombs were met by a heavy anti-aircraft barrage.

Little damage was reported from bombs dropped on an East Anglia town. The Germans were also reported over Wales.

The Strait of Dover was swept by a bitterly cold northeast wind, which made the sea choppy. The sky was overcast, but the mist was gone from the sea.

Nazis Report Liverpool Fires

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (AP).—Numerous waves of German bombers have been taking off since early evening, informed sources said tonight, to attack "an important industrial town in the Midlands." First reports of returning flyers said a large number of fires were seen, the sources said.

"Worse than Coventry" was the phrase used tonight by several German bomber and observation flyers in describing the damage inflicted on Liverpool last night in a concentrated attack by "several hundred planes."

One aviator said the glow of eight great fires could be seen about 150 miles south of the city—almost from Britain's south coast. All planes returned safely from the Liverpool raid, the Germans said.

The high command reported that strong groups of bombers caused spreading fires in Liverpool, especially in the dock sections. In addition, the high command said, the air force bombed "important war facilities in London, Bristol and Southampton, as well as a number of airports."

The high command also said that Italian flyers attacked Harwich harbor facilities "with good effect."

The reflection of fires in the Mersey River at Liverpool made the stream glow with many colors in the clear night, the German flyers said.

Another flyer reported that warehouses about Wellington and Bramley Moore docks, as well as dock facilities, were targets. Waterloo (Seaforth) docks were also reported heavily bombed.

The Germans said highly inflam-

30.24-6561

30.24—6561

mable tobacco and wool warehouses near the Stanley docks, as well as three great grain elevators at the Waterloo docks, were reported to have made extensive fires.

The Birkenhead section of the town at the Mersey mouth and dry-docks there got an intensive bombing, the Germans added.

The communique carried a belated report that German planes attacked and sank two freighters off the English east coast on Dec. 20 and so damaged a third that it can be reckoned as lost." The three totaled 15,000 tons.

Raids on "several sections" of German territory by the British were acknowledged but, said the high command, "no military objectives were hit." Two British planes were reported shot down and one German plane was missing.

German long-range guns fired "effectively" yesterday on ships of an English convoy in the English Channel near Dover, D. N. B., German news agency, reported today.

Anti-Aircraft Shell Kills 9 British Wedding Guests

Bride and Bridegroom Hurt as It Explodes in 'Pub'

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Nine wedding guests, singing to an accordion accompaniment in a "pub," were killed and the bride and bridegroom were injured by an anti-aircraft shell fired during last night's German raid on the western Midlands.

The shell crashed through a window, plowed through the floor and exploded in a cellar. Six of the guests were killed outright; including an uncle and a brother of the bride. Three others died shortly afterward.

The bride, Florence Lily Pottinger, and the bridegroom, Sidney Jones, suffered leg injuries.

4 British Flyers Interned After Landing in Ireland

Two Bailed Out of Crashed Craft, Others Forced Down

DUBLIN, Dec. 22 (AP).—Four British airmen—two of three who bailed out of a plane which later crashed on Irish territory, and two occupants of a training plane which made a forced landing—have been interned by Irish authorities, it was announced officially today.

The third man from the plane which crashed was found this morning after an all-night search. He was suffering from exposure and received medical attention.

Both incidents happened about the same time. The forced landing was made near Dundalk, on the east coast.

BRITISH TAILOR STRIKE HITS 4,000 WORKERS

Walkout, Caused by Fast Cutter, May Become 'Serious'

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—An unofficial strike at a factory making uniforms for British soldiers, caused by one tailor's cutter who works too fast, may assume "serious proportions," the British Press Association reported tonight.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 workers were expected to be idle tomorrow and the only man scheduled to work is the cause of it all—Albert Lazenby.

The factory will be picketed tomorrow and a strike committee will inform the management that the walkout will continue unless Mr. Lazenby "is withdrawn."

The National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers expelled Mr. Lazenby because, it said, he violated union rules by cutting too many pairs of khaki pants per hour, endangering union standards of "output and craftsmanship."

LONDON LISTS AS LOST FAMED SUB SWORDFISH

Craft Credited Recently With Sinking German Torpedo Boat

British Steamer's S.S.S Reports Attack Off Coast Of Portugal

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—The loss of the British submarine Swordfish was announced tonight by the Admiralty, which said she was long overdue.

The Swordfish, for which a 640-ton class of British submarines is named, was credited with having torpedoed and sunk a German torpedo boat off the French coast last October.

Submarines of her type usually carry a complement of forty men and mount one 3-inch gun and six 21-inch torpedo tubes as their chief armaments. The Swordfish class, a seagoing type, was the forerunner of the successful Shark class.

Next Of Kin Notified

The official announcement said:

"The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H. H. submarine Swordfish (Lieut. M. A. Langley, D. S. C., R. N.) is overdue and must be considered lost.

"The next of kin have been informed."

Recently Received D. S. C.

The Swordfish cost about $1,000,000. In February, 1937, she struck bottom making a deep dive off Portland Bill and lost a piece of secret mechanism so important that divers went down to retrieve it.

Lieutenant Langley, while commanding the submarine H-49 last September, directed a torpedo attack on a convoy of eight supply vessels and about two weeks ago received the Distinguished Service Cross for "courage, enterprise and resource during successful patrols by his Majesty's submarines."

Attacked By Submarine, British Steamer Reports

New York, Dec. 22 (AP)—The British steamer Sarastone radioed today she was being attacked by a submarine about 350 miles off the Portugal coast.

The 2,473-ton vessel flashed an "S S S"—signifying a submarine attack—at 10.11 A. M. She gave her position as latitude 41.18 north, longitude 15.14 west.

No other word of her fate was received immediately.

The Sarastone, owned by the S. & R. Steamship Company, was operated out of Llanelly, Wales.

Italian Submarine Activity

Earlier in the day the German radio said Italian long-distance submarines, based in the Atlantic and operating as far north as the Arctic Ocean, have sunk more than 100,000 tons of shipping, "including a Canadian destroyer and the British tanker British Fame, of 17,000 tons."

[Lloyd's Register of Shipping lists the British Fame as an 8,406-ton ship.]

The broadcast, heard here by both CBS and NBC, quoted the Italian newspaper *Corriere de la Serra* as saying that "dozens" of the submarines were operating in the Atlantic under an independent high command of the Italian submarine arm in cooperation with the Germans.

BRITAIN SOON MAY GIVE OUT HER WAR AIMS

Some Quarters Expect Statement To Be Published Before Christmas

Outline Likely To Follow Pattern Put Forth By Church Leaders

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—A formal statement on Britain's war aims may be made by the Government before Christmas, British sources declared tonight.

However, other observers viewed that possibility as slim, since Parliament—the chief sounding board for such a statement—is in recess.

The British sources said the statement could well follow the pattern of the country's religious leaders given in a letter to the *Times* and outlining what they called the only permanent basis for lasting peace.

Religious Leaders' Views

Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders urged five standards "by which economic situations and proposals may be tested."

They were listed as follows:

1. Abolition of the extreme inequality of wealth and possessions.
2. Equal opportunities of education for every child.
3. The family as the social unit should be safeguarded.
4. A sense of divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work.
5. The earth's resources must be used as God's gift to the whole human race.

Called True Basis For Peace

"We are confident the principles we have enumerated would be accepted by the rulers and statesmen throughout the British commonwealth of nations and be regarded as a true basis on which lasting peace could be established," the churchmen said.

They declared the "present evils in the world" are due to the failure of nations and peoples to carry out the laws of God.

Some of these views already have been expressed by Prime Minister Churchill. At Harrow last Wednesday, Churchill said that when the war is over the "advantages and privileges which hitherto have been enjoyed only by the few shall be far more widely shared."

WATCH BRITISH ROLL OUT BOMBERS

American Writers See Boys And Girls Helping In War Plants

Precautions Remind That Arms Workers Are In Front Line

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—American correspondents touring three factories in the north of England saw thousands of workers turning odd strips of metal into heavy, long-distance night bombers at a speed which would have seemed incredible a few short months ago.

In response to Lord Beaverbrook's "roll out the bombers" appeal, white-haired veterans of the factory bench, smooth-faced youths in the khaki uniforms of the Home Guard, boys out of school and hundreds of girls in dust caps and striped overalls worked like beavers in echoing halls which covered acres.

Precautions Taken

Outside were grim reminders that Britain's armament workers stand in the front line no less than the fighting forces and the civilian population of bombed cities. Signs mark the way to first-aid posts, to decontamination gas centers, to fire-fighting appliances and to Home Guard pill boxes.

"We have our own spotters on the roof to sound the alarm buzzer when the raiders come," an official explained, "but few go to shelters. Even the girls mostly prefer to carry on."

These girls, paid on the basis of results, do an increasing amount of lighter work in aircraft factories.

Woman Works Saw

Pretty blond Mrs. Grace Kirk operates an electric cutting saw which makes you clap hands to ears because it sets every tooth on edge.

"No, I don't hear it in my sleep," she said, "I forget all about it when I get home. Our windows have been smashed by a bomb, but we've still got a roof, so you see we can still call it home."

A woman at a nearby hammer machine was less lucky.

"I've been bombed out twice," she said without looking up from her task. "My husband is fighting and my three children have been evacuated, so I am free to work."

Planes Assembled

In the main assembly shops, long rows of jigs held planes in all stages of construction—like a great shipyard.

Printed Ministry of Aircraft production bulletins on the walls gave the workers encouragement—telling how one plane got home with half the tail shot away, how another crew survived only because of the soundness of construction. The workers take special pride in these reports.

Each skeleton plane gradually acquires flesh as it moves down the assembly line — mighty Rolls Royce engines capable of developing more than 2,000 horsepower and of raising a great load of metal and bombs to 15,000 feet in twenty-one minutes are fitted into place, a few finishing touches are added, and another great Whitley bomber is towed out to the landing field.

Radical Party Organized In India to Fight Fascism

Ex-Colleague of Stalin Heads Win-the-War Bloc

BOMBAY, Dec. 22 (AP).—The radical Democratic People's party, a new win-the-war group in India, was formed today.

The movement is sponsored by Mahendranath Roy, a onetime colleague of Josef V. Stalin and a former member of the committee of the Third (Communist) International, and by Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Kare, a former all-India Congress party (Nationalist) Premier of the Central Provinces.

The conference resolved to form a national democratic bloc, composed of organized opponents of the present Congress party policy, to fight Fascism in India and abroad for "motives of the country's interests and of patriotism."

Siamese Claim French Again Violated Border

Sharp Clash Saturday Night And Early Yesterday Reported From Bangkok

Bangkok, Thailand, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Thai (Siamese) high command announced tonight that French regulars, including Moroccans and guerrillas, "carried out an intensive violation of Thai territory Saturday night and early Sunday."

"After a sharp exchange of machine-gun and rifle fire the enemy was repulsed everywhere," the communique added, saying that several French soldiers were killed and wounded, but "there are no casualties on our side."

Count Csaky Declared In Critical Condition

Hungarian Foreign Minister Was Stricken On Train Returning From Yugoslavia

Budapest, Dec. 22 (AP)—Official quarters described the condition of Count Istvan Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, as critical tonight.

He has been ill since December 15, when he was stricken aboard a train returning from Yugoslavia, where he signed a friendship agreement between his Government and Yugoslavia.

It was learned he was suffering from food poisoning on the trip to Yugoslavia.

KALLIO MOURNED BY FINNS

Body Is Sent From Helsinki for Burial at Nivala

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 22 (AP)—Thousands mourned today as the body of former President Kyosti Kallio was borne through Helsinki on the way to Nivala for burial.

Mr. Kallio died Thursday in the arms of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim. A few hours before, ill and tired at 67, he had turned his office over to Risto Ryti.

The cortege included a military procession in which Finnish generals, followed by President Ryti and Baron Mannerheim, surrounded the artillery carriage bearing the coffin. Eight generals lifted the flag-wrapped coffin into the train in the view of such dense crowds that traffic in downtown Helsinki was at a standstill for hours.

Bulgaria Will Retain Own Will, He Asserts

War Minister Declares Country Will Not Become Tool Of Any Other Nation

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 22 (AP)—Gen. Theodossy Daskaloff, War Minister, declared today that Bulgaria will not allow herself to become the tool of any nation. He spoke at a ceremony unveiling a statue in memory of General Toseff, who fought in the Bulgarian independence wars.

Observers attached significance to his remarks in view of recent Axis overtures to Bulgaria.

"Bulgaria wants peace, but she is ready to take the rifle at any moment," the Minister said.

Britain Reported Heir To Loyalist Air Motors

52 Engines Once Intended for Madrid Sold by Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22 (AP).—Fifty-two airplane engines, manufactured in the United States and purchased by Spanish Republican forces in 1938, but never delivered, were reported reliably tonight to have been sold to Great Britain.

The engines, which had been stored in hangars of the Mexican air force, were said to be already under way to a British port.

Government officials refused to comment.

Italy and Slovakia Sign Pact

ROME, Dec. 22 (AP).—Italian officials announced today that a pact to regulate trade between Italy and Slovakia had been signed.

Petain's Special Guard Rumored As Disbanding

Vigilante Legion Seen When Pierre Laval Was Ousted As Vice-Premier

Vichy, France, Dec. 22 (AP)—It was rumored today that the new "protection groups"—a kind of vigilante legion formed by Marcel Peyrouton, Interior Minister, to be Marshal Petain's special guard—was being disbanded as quietly as it was formed.

The organization, including uniformed and plainclothes men, was modeled somewhat on the lines of the black-shirted German Elite Guard, but without legal status.

It first appeared when Petain visited Marseille and was seen again last week end during the tension when Pierre Laval was ousted as Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier.

TO ECONOMIZE ON POWER

Vichy Acts To Curb General Use Of Electricity

Vichy, France, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Government gave the Ministry of Production authority today to forbid sales of electrical appliances or to forbid the use of electric heaters where electric power is limited.

It also may enforce reductions in lighting and modify working hours in manufacturing plants using electrical equipment.

RED PRESS EXPECTS AXIS WAR SPEEDUP

Forecasts Sharp Reaction To British Gains In Africa And Greece

Says Invasion Of England Would Be "Exceptionally Difficult"

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 22—The Soviet press forecast sharp Axis reaction to British war gains in war reviews published today, but characterized invasion of England as an "exceptional difficulty."

The reviews appeared in the army and navy publications, *Red Star* and *Red Fleet*, and in the Communist party and labor union organs, *Pravda* and *Trud*.

"The successful British advance in North Africa is of great significance, not so much in the seizure of the territory as in considerable Italian losses which tangibly change the relations of the forces," *Red Star* commented.

Italy's Position "Complicated"

Said *Trud*:

"The simultaneous Greek attack in Albania and that of the British in North Africa have complicated considerably Italy's position, but the British success cannot yet be called a breaking point of the war.

"It should be expected that these successes will call forth firm action on the part of her enemies."

Foresees Drawn-Out War

Discussing the possibiilty of an invasion of England, the trade union paper said that "under conditions of British mastery of the sea and uncrushed aviation, this is a task of exceptional difficulty.

"In general, in evaluating the situation in the British-German theater of war one must come to the conclusion that no matter what methods of warfare the Germans employ the struggle will retain its drawn-out character."

SOVIET TO OBSERVE JAN. 1

Decrees Day of Rest—Santa Claus Appears on Streets

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Council of People's Commissars decreed today a day of rest for Jan. 1—there is no official observance of Christmas in Soviet Russia—but ruled that work be maintained as close as possible to normal to make up for the lost time.

For those who usually take their day of rest on Sundays, Dec. 29 was designated a work day, and for those who usually take Fridays off, next Jan. 3 also will be a work day.

Giant figures of Santa Claus, tinsel-bedecked trees and strings of red and green lights have appeared in Moscow streets for the New Year celebration.

Juliana Hears Minister Pray For Return Of Her Homeland

Netherlands Princess Attends Church At New York And Later Leaves For Ottawa

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 22—From a front pew of the West End Collegiate Reformed Church, Princess Juliana of the Netherlands heard a prayer today for the overthrow of "the tyranny that despoils" her homeland.

With head bowed, the heir to the Royal House of Orange sat with 1,800 worshipers who overflowed the church as the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Franklin Romig, prayed for the eventual "home-coming" of Queen Wilhelmina, the Princess' mother, and other members of the [illegible] family.

Police Lines Broken

"And, according to Thy will," said Dr. Romig, "do Thou bring in the time when the tyranny that despoils their land shall be overthrown and the ancient privileges of their people shall be restored, and when all shall praise Thee for the restitution of their soil, the home-coming of their sovereign, and the vindication of the cause of civil and religious liberty for which, with all men of unfettered soul, they are struggling."

It was the third and final day of the Princess' New York visit. An estimated 1,000 persons, unable to enter the church for services, broke police lines and crowded about as she left for Old Westbury, N. Y., where she had luncheon at the home of W. R. Grace, steamship line executive.

Spectators Cheer

Many of the spectators cheered, some throwing their hats into the air, as the Princess smiled and waved. She left tonight for Ottawa, where she and her two small daughters are making their home.

As the minister started his prayer, the church lights dimmed and blue lights strung on three Christmas trees about the pulpit went up to outline a United States flag and a Netherlands banner.

Princess Juliana sat with the Netherlands Minister to the United States, Dr. Alexander Loudon, Mrs. Loudon and Dr. Romig's wife and three children.

Princess Mary Thanks Americans For Gifts

Expresses Appreciation For Ambulance Presented By Girl Scouts To British

New York, Dec. 22 (AP)—Mary, Princess Royal of England, thanked American Girl Scouts today for Christmas gifts and for an ambulance they presented to the Girl Guides of Britain.

In a transatlantic broadcast from England, the Princess, president of the British Girl Guides, expressed hope that "the time may not be too distant when Guides and Scouts from every country may meet together once more, and in the free and happy atmosphere of camp may help through personal friendship to spread our ideals of friendship to all the world."

The Princess, sister of King George VI, responded to remarks of Betty Bredon, representing the Girl Scouts, who told of the ambulance presentation ceremony in Rockefeller Plaza New York, this afternoon.

Six Start 158-Mile Walk Seeking Aid for Europe

Yule Pilgrimage to New York Stresses Threat of Famine

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 22 (AP).—Sixty young men, including a Methodist minister, started last night on a 158-mile walk from Lancaster to New York, seeking to stimulate sympathy and aid for starving persons in conquered European nations.

Their spokesman, the Rev. Dr. J. Holmes Smith, pastor of the East Berlin (Conn.) Methodist Church, said the group hoped the pilgrimage would gather recruits along the way and enable them to collect pledges for aid and signatures to petitions asking the British and German governments to allow relief ships to pass the blockade.

Striking out along the busy Lincoln Highway with their belongings in a two-wheeled cart, the six planned to "propagandize" by day and sleep in barns and churches by night. On their cart was a sign reading: "Can you have a merry Christmas while millions of innocent victims face famine in Europe?"

Others in the group were Bryn Hammerstrom, of Philadelphia; Lee Stern, of Cleveland; Philip Meyer, of Steubenville, Ohio; Preston Luttweiler, of Millbu..., N. J., and La[illegible] Gara, of Reading, Pa.

injured, but casualties were not thought to be heavy.

In the London area, few bombs were dropped. Some damage was done to houses, and there was a number of casualties.

Bombs were dropped at many other widely separated places in England and Wales. A few of these damaged houses and caused a small number of casualties, but most of them did very little damage.

An Air Ministry communique:

At dawn today aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked docks at Wilhelmshaven and enemy bases at Brest and Lorient in occupied territory.

All attacks were successful.

During last night other aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed the Oslo-Bergen railway in Norway. The line, which is used by the enemy for carrying supplies to the Port of Bergen, was hit at several points.

One of our aircraft is missing.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Many targets in Germany were attacked by our bombers last night as well as an oil refinery at Porto Marghera, near Venice, in Italy, and ports in occupied territories.

All our aircraft returned from these extensive operations.

In Germany, oil plants in the Ruhr and the Rhineland were hit and set ablaze. Other objectives successfully bombed included factories, inland docks, railways and

two more enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday by anti-aircraft gunfire.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids on Greece today.

Yesterday's Greek Army headquarters communique:

The advance of our troops continued successfully at various points on the front. More prisoners and material were taken. Yesterday and today six enemy aircraft were shot down at the front by anti-aircraft and machine guns.

A Ministry of Home Security communique Sunday:

Enemy aviation yesterday made the following raids on Greece:

First, Larissa—There were casualties among the civilian population, mainly women and children, and damage to buildings.

Second, on Lefka—Very few casualties, slight damage to buildings.

Third, on Janina—A rural district, no casualties or damage.

Fourth, on Patraj—A rural district, no casualties or damage.

According to supplementary reports from police authorities, five more Greek hostages were taken by the Italians when retreating from the Greek territory of Thesprotia. Their fate is unknown.

A British Royal Air Force communique:

A small formation of our fighter aircraft on patrol in the Tepelini areaFriday encountered afo rmation of enemy bombers, one of

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security late this afternoon:

At dawn today, enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs at one point in the west of Scotland. Little damage was done. Except for this incident there has been no enemy activity over this country during daylight today.

An earlier communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Enemy activity last night was again mainly directed against Liverpool and Merseyside. The attack, which began shortly after dark, was on a considerable scale and continued until this morning.

Many fires were started, but owing to the work of the fire-fighting services these were brought under control during the night, and the situation never got out of hand. Some commercial and other buildings and many houses were damaged. A number of people were killed and others

airdromes.

In a large military store near Cologne, explosions were caused and many fires were left burning.

At Porto Marghera, bombs burst on the target and fires were started. Docks and harbor works used by the enemy at Rotterdam, Flushing, Antwerp, Ostend and Calais were hit and damaged.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 22 (AP).—The British general headquarters communique today:

Egypt: Reinforcements are steadily reaching our troops in the Bardia area. A further seven guns have been collected from the enemy frontier posts which we recently occupied.

On the other fronts the situation remains unchanged.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 23 (Monday) (AP). The Greek high command communique today:

There was successful local fighting at various points. Prisoners taken included two lieutenant colonels.

It has now been ascertained that

German

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (AP).—The German high command communique today:

As already announced, strong groups of planes attacked Liverpool the night of Dec. 21 with great success. Besides that the air force bombed important war facilities in London, Bristol and Southampton, as well as a number of airports.

The mining of British harbors continued. By day, air activity was limited to armed observation, but London, however, was a bomb target. Army and navy long-range guns fired effectively on an enemy

which was destroyed.

Later, the same patrol intercepted another formation, and in this engagement one was shot down and another forced down and crashed in landing.

From all operations all of our aircraft and air crews returned safely.

30.24—6563

convey hugging the English coast. Long-range guns also shelled Dover Harbor.

Liverpool was again attacked the night of Dec. 21 by strong groups of heavy bombers. Spreading fires could be observed in the target area, especially in dock sections.

Italian flyers attacked Harwich harbor facilities with good effect.

The same night enemy planes bombed several sections of Reich's territory with incendiaries and explosives.

In two West German cities, limited damage was done to buildings. No military objectives were hit. Civilian losses amounted to one dead and eleven injured. Two enemy planes were shot down yesterday by pursuit planes. One of our own planes is missing.

As belatedly reported, three enemy freighters totaling 15,000 tons were attacked from the air Dec. 20 off the English east coast. Of these, we sank two and a third can be reckoned as lost.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Italian high command communique today:

In the Cirenaica (Libya) frontier zones, actions of opposing artilleries took place. One of our naval units bombarded enemy motorized groups near the coast. A torpedo boat shot down an enemy torpedo-launching plane.

Our air detachments carried intense bombardments against concentrations of troops and mechanized equipment. All night long, moreover, although handicapped by bad weather, they kept under constant attack docks and installations of the enemy advance base, where fires were started.

The enemy bombed one of our air bases in Tripoli.

On the Greek front, an enemy attack was halted by our artillery action and counter-attacks which inflicted considerable losses on the enemy.

During the night of Dec. 20 and all yesterday, numerous formations of bombers and dive-bombers effectively pounded troops, preparations, highways, railroad batteries and bases involved in operations under way in Albania.

Eleven enemy Gloster planes were shot down in flames in various air battles. Four of our planes failed to return.

In East Africa, the usual activity took place on the Sudanese border.

One of our air formations repeatedly bombed enemy troops in the locality of the upper Sudan.

During the night between Dec. 21 and Dec. 22, enemy planes dropped some bombs on the City of Fiume, hitting a private home and injuring six persons.

30.24—6563

LONDON, DEC 23-(MONDAY)-(AP)-VISCOUNT HALIFAX, 59-YEAR-OLD FOREIGN SECRETARY WELL KNOWN AS THE "CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN IN BRITISH POLITICS," WAS NAMED EARLY TODAY TO SUCCEED THE LATE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN AS BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

WAR SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, WHO WAS SUCCEEDED AS FOREIGN SECRETARY BY LORD HALIFAX WHEN EDEN RESIGNED IN FEBRUARY, 1938, AFTER A DISAGREEMENT WITH THE LATE NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN OVER APPEASEMENT OF GERMANY AND ITALY, WAS NAMED TO RETURN TO THE FOREIGN SECRETARY-SHIP. EDEN IS 43.

CAPTAIN DAVID MARGESSON, 50, FOR NINE YEARS THE GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF WHIP IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS A "SURPRISE" APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR TO SUCCEED EDEN.

SN719PES

HALIFAX'S APPOINTMENT TO WASHINGTON REMOVED THE LAST GREAT FIGURE IN LONDON'S GOVERNMENT WHO WAS ASSOCIATED CLOSELY WITH THE LATE NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN IN HIS APPEASEMENT POLICIES BEFORE THE WAR.

PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL HAD NEVER QUESTIONED HALIFAX'S INTEGRITY AND ABILITY IN THOSE BITTER YEARS BUT HAD CONSISTENTLY ATTACKED THE POLICIES OF CHAMBERLAIN, AS HAD EDEN.

HALIFAX IS KNOWN TO BRITONS AS A QUIET, UNASSUMING SCHOLAR AND CHURCHMAN, WHO ROSE FROM POLITICAL OBSCURITY IN THE EARLY 1920S TO BECOME VICEROY OF INDIA IN 1926.

THE BRITISH PRESS REACTION TO HIS APPOINTMENT PERHAPS WAS GAUGED BY THE YORKSHIRE POST WHICH SAID "IT IS NO SPELLBINDING ORATOR WE WANT (IN WASHINGTON) BUT A MAN OF ABSOLUTE INTEGRITY WHOM AMERICANS CAN UNRESERVEDLY TRUST."

M&SN733PES

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED "THE VERY WORST AMBASSADOR WE COULD HAVE AT WASHINGTON JUST NOW WOULD BE ONE LIABLE TO INVITE SUSPICION AS AN ASTUTE PROPAGANDIST SENT TO WHEEDLE AMERICA INTO THE WAR."

HALIFAX IS KNOWN FOR HIS TACT AND PRUDENCE HERE SINCE THE TROUBLOUS DAYS IN INDIA DURING GANDHI'S CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN.

HALIFAX RETURNED FROM INDIA IN 1931 WITH THE FIRM FRIENDSHIP OF GANDHI, A RELATIONSHIP WHICH SURVIVED EVEN THOUGH THE INDIAN LEADER WAS ARRESTED DURING HIS REGIME.

THE TALL, SHY FOREIGN SECRETARY HAD BEEN UNDER ATTACK BY SOME SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS AFTER WINSTON CHURCHILL SUCCEEDED PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN LAST SPRING. THE LABEL "APPEASER" WAS STILL ATTACHED TO HIM, AND HIS HANDLING OF FOREIGN RELATIONS ALSO WAS CRITICIZED, ESPECIALLY HIS COOLNESS TOWARD SOVIET RUSSIA.

SN&PES

LONDON--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD HALIFAX X X X SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE DAILY MAIL WHICH PREDICTED THE HALIFAX AND EDEN APPOINTMENTS SATURDAY SAID TODAY THAT SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, FOR MANY YEARS BRITISH CONSUL IN NEW YORK, WOULD BE APPOINTED MINISTER TO WASHINGTON TO RELIEVE HALIFAX OF SOME OF THE DETAIL WORK AT THE EMBASSY.

BESIDES HIS FIVE YEARS AS VICEROY OF INDIA, HALIFAX'S LONG RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVICE INCLUDES TWO PRESIDENCIES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF WAR IN 1935, LORD PRIVY SEAL AND LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

HANDSOME ANTHONY EDEN WAS EDUCATED AT ETON AND OXFORD, SERVED BRILLIANTLY IN THE WORLD WAR TO WIN THE RANK OF BRIGADE MAJOR AT THE AGE OF 21 AND THE MILITARY CROSS.

THE SON OF AN ECCENTRIC YORKSHIRE SQUARE, EDEN INCURRED THE UNDYING ENMITY OF PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI OF ITALY WHEN HE LED THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SANCTIONS CAMPAIGN AGAINST ITALY OVER THE ETHIOPIAN AFFAIR.

EDEN'S FRIENDS GAVE MUSSOLINI A SHARE OF THE CREDIT IN CAUSING EDEN'S DOWNFALL FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN 1938 WHEN CHAMBERLAIN STARTED BRITAIN ON THE ROAD TO CONCILIATION TO AVOID "THE FRIGHTFUL QUESTION OF WAR" AND REPUDIATED THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CHURCHILL WAS AMONG MANY WHO DEPLORED EDEN'S RESIGNATION AT THAT TIME IN A STORMY HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE. NOW EDEN RETURNS TO THE FOLD TO WORK EVEN MORE CLOSELY WITH CHURCHILL.

CAPTAIN MARGESSON WON THE MILITARY CROSS IN THE WORLD WAR, AND ENTERED PARLIAMENT IN 1922. HE COMPLETED HIS NINTH YEAR AS CHIEF GOVERNMENT WHIP IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST MONTH.

EDITORS:

INSERT LONDON FIRST LEAD HALIFAX AFTER 9TH GRAPH FROM END X X X LAST MONTH.

MARGESSON OBTAINED A DIVORCE DECREE LAST SUMMER FROM THE FORMER FRANCES LEGGETT, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE FRANCIS H.LEGGETT OF NEW YORK, ON GROUNDS OF DESERTION. THEY WERE MARRIED IN 1916 AND HAVE ONE SON AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

THE OFFICIAL TEXT X X X (10TH GRAPH)

SN1058PES

THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE APPOINTMENTS:

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING HAS BEEN GRACIOUSLY PLEASED TO APPROVE THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS:

"HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON, THE RIGHT HONORABLE VISCOUNT HALIFAX, K. G.

"SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE RT. HON. ANTHONY EDEN, M.C., M.P.

"SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, CAPT., THE RT. HON. DAVID MARGESSON, M.C., M.P.

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING ALSO HAS BEEN GRACIOUSLY PLEASED TO SIGNIFY HIS INTENTION OF CONFERRING THE DIGNITY OF A BARONY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM UPON THE RIGHT HONORABLE VISCOUNT CRANBORNE."

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE PEERAGE WAS CONFERRED ON VISCOUNT CRANBORNE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN A PROPER REPRESENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS WHICH WOULD BE LACKING AS A RESULT OF HALIFAX'S TRANSFER TO THE UNITED STATES.

CRANBORNE, IN ADDITION TO PERFORMING HIS PRESENT DUTIES AS

30.24-6565

30.24—6565

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINIONS, WILL ACT AS SPOKESMAN FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. HE HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN THAT CAPACITY BY SERVING AS AN UNDER-SECRETARY TO EDEN WHEN THE LATTER WAS FOREIGN SECRETARY.

DEC 23 1940

SN830PES

Appointment Of Halifax Welcomed In Washington

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—The appointment of Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Minister, as the new Ambassador to the United States was received warmly in Administration circles tonight.

Authorized spokesmen said that Lord Halifax was eminently satisfactory as successor to the late Marquess of Lothian. Secretary Hull and other high officials were represented as having the highest regard for Lord Halifax.

His appointment was looked upon here as a sign that the British Government considered the Washington post of equal importance with a Cabinet portfolio.

Considered Highly Qualified

Although Lord Halifax was closely associated with the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain during the so-called "appeasement" era of British foreign policy, those familiar with his more recent views were said to be entirely satisfied that he stands for vigorous prosecution of the war.

As Foreign Minister during the most critical prewar period and also throughout the war so far, Lord Halifax was considered in diplomatic circles here to be highly qualified to interpret British policy to the United States Government.

He was said also to be probably more familiar than any other British official with the full details of the informal conversations of Lord Lothian and Hull.

Contrast To Lord Lothian

The tall, austere and formal Lord Halifax is a contrast in personality to Lord Lothian, whose popularity in the United States was ascribed in large measure to his informal, easy manner. Also unlike his predecessor, Lord Halifax lacks wide personal friendships and familiarity with this country.

In view of the close relations between the United States and Britain, however, Prime Minister Winston Churchill was believed here to have selected Lord Halifax primarily because of his intimate knowledge of British war plans and Churchill's personal regard for his ability.

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC 22-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAITED TONIGHT FOR WORD FROM GERMANY CONCERNING THE NEXT STEP IN DISCUSSIONS OVER THE FUTURE COURSE OF COLLABORATION.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THAT OTTO ABETZ, ADOLF HITLER'S REPRESENTATIVE IN PARIS, WAS BELIEVED TO BE CONFERRING THERE WITH GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND THAT NO DEFINITE ACTION COULD BE EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

FRENCH CIRCLES GAINED THE IMPRESSION THAT THE GERMANS PREFER TO AVOID INCIDENTS AND, IN VIEW OF THE ITALIAN MILITARY SITUATION, IT IS CONSIDERED THAT IT WOULD BE TO GERMANY'S INTEREST TO AVOID DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE.

AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN MADE CLEAR TO THE FRENCH PRESS THAT THERE IS NO QUESTION OF ANY CHANGE IN THE FRENCH CABINET NOR OF THE RETURN OF PIERRE LAVAL, RESIGNED FOREIGN MINISTER AND VICE-PREMIER.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET HELD NO MEETING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL DAYS AND A FEELING OF EASING TENSION, WHICH OBSERVERS NOTED YESTERDAY, CONTINUED.

U330PES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME, DEC 22--THE POSSIBILITY OF "COMPLICATIONS" WITH THE ROME-BERLIN-TOKYO AXIS IF THE UNITED STATES LETS BRITAIN GET BELLIGERENTS' MERCHANT SHIPS REFUGED IN AMERICAN HARBORS WAS SUGGESTED TODAY BY VIRGINIO GAYDA, FASCIST EDITOR WHO OFTEN REFLECTS OFFICIAL OPINION.

"IT COULD NOT BE IMAGINED," GAYDA WROTE IN THE NEWSPAPER LA VOCE D'ITALIA, "THAT THESE MORE OR LESS CLANDESTINE NORTH AMERICAN INTERVENTIONS IN THE WAR WOULD CONTINUE IN THE LONG RUN WITHOUT COMPLICATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE THREE-POWER PACT OF BERLIN."

DEC 23 1940

D-A-S-H

THE THREE-POWER PACT BINDS ITS SIGNATORIES TO A ONE-FOR-ALL AND ALL-FOR-ONE WAR ON ANY NEW BELLIGERENT ENTERING EITHER THE WAR AGAINST THEM IN EUROPE OR IN CHINA. THUS, GAYDA LEAVES THE INFERENCE THAT DELIVERY OF THE SHIPS MIGHT BE CONSTRUED BY THE AXIS AS AN ACT OF WAR, A POSITION ALSO TAKEN IN GERMANY.

HIS COMMENT WAS A SEQUEL TO THESE EVENTS OF THE PAST THREE DAYS:

IN LONDON, RONALD CROSS, BRITISH MINISTER OF SHIPPING, SUGGESTED FRIDAY THAT GERMAN AND ITALIAN SHIPS TIED UP IN THE HARBORS OF NEUTRAL UNITED STATES BE ASSIGNED TO THE BRITISH.

IN BERLIN YESTERDAY AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN

OFFICE CHARGED THAT CROSS WAS "INCITING AMERICA TO COMMIT A WARLIKE ACT" AGAINST THE AXIS AND THAT THE UNITED STATES' REACTION "IS BEING AWAITED BY GERMANY WITH EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST."

IN WASHINGTON, CONGRESSIONAL REACTION INDICATED THAT ANY FORMAL PROPOSAL FOR FILLING CROSS' SUGGESTION WOULD ENCOUNTER STIFF OPPOSITION.

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE BERLIN STATEMENT.

D-A-S-H

DEC 23 1940

ALTHOUGH GAYDA'S WAS THE FIRST ITALIAN PRESS REACTION TO CROSS' SUGGESTION IT WAS PRECEDED YESTERDAY BY ASSERTIONS IN INFORMED BUT UNOFFICIAL ITALIAN POLITICAL QUARTERS THAT DELIVERY OF AXIS SHIPS TO BRITAIN BY THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE "UNFRIENDLY" AND "UNNEUTRAL."

GAYDA SAID THAT THE BRITISH MINISTER'S REQUEST FOR AMERICAN SHIPPING AS WELL AS HIS SUGGESTION THAT SHIPS OF THE AXIS POWERS BE CONFISCATED SHOWED GROWING HUNGER AND DISARMAMENT IN BRITAIN UNDER THE AXIS' COUNTER-BLOCKADE, AIR BOMBARDMENTS AND ATTACKS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.

"IT MAY BE SAID THAT ENGLAND WOULD NOT SUCCEED IN THIS WAY, EITHER, IN PROLONGING A LITTLE LONGER AND WITH HEAVIER EXPENSE THE BURDEN ON ITS ATLANTIC SHIPPING, NOW DOOMED," GAYDA DECLARED.

"IT MAY BE ADDED THAT ENGLAND IN THIS WAY WOULD SUCCEED IN DRAGGING INTO THE CONFLICT THE UNITED STATES WHICH, AFTER ALL, HAS EVERY INTEREST TO STAY OUT OF IT.

"IT IS THE HABIT OF BRITISH POLICY TO DISREGARD SCRUPLES AND THE INTERESTS OF OTHER NATIONS IN ORDER TO HAVE THEM SHARING THE RISKS AND CALLING ON THEM TO BEAR THE EXPENSES.

"IT IS NOT THE HABIT OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO GIVE ITSELF UP IMPRUDENTLY TO USELESS COMPLICATIONS WHICH WOULD TRANSFORM GOOD EARNINGS INTO THE DANGER OF SERIOUS LOSSES."

HOWEVER FRIENDLY TOWARD BRITAIN, GAYDA SAID, THE UNITED STATES "COULD NEVER" SHOW IT TO HER OWN INTEREST TO MIX IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT "AGAINST THE NEW EUROPEAN FORCES OF THE FUTURE."

BZ101PES

GREEK (STANDS FOR ATHENS BUDGET)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

DEC 23 1940

WITH THE GREEK FORCES ON THE SOUTHERN ALBANIAN FRONT, DEC 22-(AP)-NIMBLE GREEK ARTILLERYMEN JUMPING ABOUT IN MUDDY FIELDS POURED SHELLS INTO LONG, THIN RANKS OF RETREATING ITALIANS TODAY, WORKING FURIOUSLY TO KEEP THE FLEEING FASCISTS WITHIN GUN RANGE.

TWO HILLS AND RIDGES FROM THIS POINT ON THE FRONT FAILED TO SCREEN THE ITALIANS FROM THE GREEK ARTILLERY OBSERVERS AND THEY WERE SPOTTED WHEN THEY BEGAN ANOTHER WITHDRAWAL.

THE FIRING GOES FAST.

HALF-A-DOZEN BURSTS ARE GIVEN, THEN THE RANGE IS EXTENDED.

AGAIN THOSE RAPID BURSTS THAT SET THE EARS RINGING AND AGAIN A CHANGE OF RANGE.

"WE HAVE TO FIRE FARTHER AT TIMES IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THEIR MARCHING COLUMNS," A CAPTAIN EXPLAINED.

ITALIAN GUNS ARE ALMOST SILENT. ONCE OR TWICE AN HOUR THEY ANSWER THE GREEKS AND BLACK PUFFS MARK WHERE SHELLS STRIKE HARMLESSLY, SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS TOO SHORT.

THE ACTION APPARENTLY IS ONE-SIDED, WITH THE GREEKS "SHOOTING THE WORKS" TO GAIN A DECISIVE ACHIEVEMENT IN A SECTOR WHERE BITTER FIGHTING

30.24-6567

30.24-6567

HAS RAGED MORE THAN A WEEK.

THERE HAVE BEEN HARD DAYS AND NIGHTS OF SMALL ATTACKS AGAINST ITALIAN POSITIONS FROM THE VALLEY FLOOR TO THE MOUNTAIN CREST NEARLY A MILE HIGH. ALL THESE LITTLE ACTIONS WERE DESIGNED TO PRODUCE ONE RESULT--THE "ENEMY IN RETREAT."

EVEN THROUGH BINOCULARS THERE WAS NO GLIMPSE OF THE GREEK INFANTRY PRESSING HOME THE VITAL OFFENSIVE BUT THE ALMOST INCESSANT CHATTER OF MACHINE GUNS ALL ALONG A SECTION OF THE FRONT SHOWED THEY WERE AT WORK.

THE SUN IS FAVORING THE GREEKS NOW.

CLEAR WEATHER DRIES THEIR SOGGY UNIFORMS AND BOOTS AND BAKES OUT THE DIRT ROAD FOR HEAVY TRUCKS, MANY OF THEM CAPTURED FROM THE ITALIANS. HORSE AND DONKEY SUPPLY TRAINS GO FORWARD REGARDLESS OF STORM OR CLEAR WEATHER BUT THEY TOO RELISH SUNSHINE.

THOUGH THE BATTERIES ARE BUSY, SEVERAL GUNNERS FOUND TIME DURING THE DAY TO WASH THEIR SOCKS AND SHIRTS AT A NEARBY CREEK AND SPREAD THEM OVER BUSHES.

DEC 23 1940

WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT, THE WOUNDED NOW CAN BE SENT TO BASE HOSPITALS WITH LESS DELAY SINCE THE SNOW HAS STOPPED. WHERE IT RECENTLY TOOK A DAY TO MOVE THE WOUNDED TO THE REAR IT NOW IS A MATTER OF A FEW HOURS.

THE GREEKS LIKE TO TALK ABOUT THE WAR AND CITE THE FACT THEY ARE FIGHTING A NATION MORE THAN SIX TIMES THEIR SIZE.

THE ARTILLERYMEN ARE NO EXCEPTION.

THEY SAY THEY WILL "THROW THE MACARONI EATERS INTO THE SEA" BUT THERE EVIDENTLY IS NO ENMITY AGAINST THE ITALIAN TROOPS INDIVIDUALLY.

"WE'VE GOT A SWELL CAUSE TO FIGHT FOR," SAID ONE CORPORAL WHO SPENT TWO YEARS IN NEW YORK. "NOT FOR EMPIRE, JUST FOR OUR HOMES."

Churchill Bids Italy Oust Duce; Manchester Bomb Havoc Heavy; Commons Hit; Mannheim Blasted

Otherwise, Prime Minister Warns In Surprise Broadcast, "Our Armies Will Tear Your African Empire Into Shreds And Tatters"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 23—In a bold and surprise effort to speak directly to the Italian people over any barriers intended to forestall reception, Prime Minister Churchill appealed tonight for the overthrow at home of Premier Mussolini.

His message was broadcast repeatedly to Italy in English and Italian in the hope that Italians somehow might hear and heed him. Listening to enemy broadcasts is forbidden in Italy.

Churchill gravely told his uncounted audience that British armies "are tearing and will tear your African empire to shreds and tatters."

Coming To "Closer Grips"

And he told any Italians listening that "presently we shall be forced to come to much closer grips." In this connection it was recalled the British fleet last week end penetrated the Adriatic.

Churchill called Mussolini a "criminal" who, after eighteen years of power, had left Italians only the "hard choice" of standing up to the might of the British Empire or calling in "Attila over the Brenner Pass with his hordes of ravenous soldiery and his gangs of Gestapo policemen to occupy, hold down and protect the Italian people for whom he and his Nazi followers cherish the most bitter and outspoken contempt."

English "On The Move"

The English-speaking world is "on the move," he solemnly declared, and he asked:

"Why have you placed yourselves, you who were our friends and might have been our brothers in the path of this avalanche now only just started from its base to roll forward on its predestined track?"

"sombre tale" is only a Italians, was an unmistakable hint that and "who can say when Britain was ready to crush Italy with the vast weight of her military force if Italians fail to take advantage of Churchill's invitation to quit following Mussolini.

Religious Factor Seen

Other circles pointed out that the deeply religious Italian people might be in mood to listen to Churchill at the Christmas season.

It has been reported in London that the Italian people do not have their hearts in the war and are saddened by war losses and severe economic conditions.

Further, since the Italian reverses in Albania and Africa, both official and unofficial reports have quoted Italian prosiners as saying they did not want to go to war.

Churchill placed the blame for the war on "one man."

Lost U. S. Sympathy

"One man and one man alone has ranged the Italian people in deadly

An aroused E... Churchill solemnly ...

"Why have you ...

Some sources expressed belief that the speech, coupled with broad indications in London that Britain has been "pulling punches" recently against the

...ave been our brothers ...of this avalanche now ...ted from its base to ro... ...predestined track?" ...

...ave you placed yourselves, you who were our friends ...a faster gear.

...circles in London were ...Churchill's reference to ...omain in Africa, where ...ave chased the Italians ...d are besieging them in ...of the gravest ever ut... ...e radio by one nation to ...

Diplomatic circles ... quick to label Churchill's ... the Italian domain in ... the British have cha... from Egypt and are ... Libya, as one of the ... tered over the radio ... another.

Smashing Events Portended

The speech was seen by informed circles here as a portent of smashing events to come in the two theaters of war—Africa and Albania—where the Italians appear to be playing a losing role.

The significance of the Prime Minister's bid to Italians to throw Mussolini overboard was emphasized, these circles said, by the possibility that Churchill might have taken the microphone "before the news breaks" of Britain's war effort being thrown

struggle against the British Empire and has deprived Italy of the sympathy and intimacy of the United States of America. That he is a great man I do not deny, but that after eighteen years of unbridled power he has led your country to the horrid verge of ruin can be denied by none.

"It is all one man who, against the crown and royal family of Italy, against the Pope and all the authority of the Vatican and of the Roman Catholic Church, against the wishes of the Italian people who had no lust for this war, has arrayed the trustees and inheritors of ancient Rome upon the side of the ferocious pagan barbarians."

"There Stands The Criminal"

"There lies the tragedy of Italian history and there stands the criminal who has wrought the deed of folly and of shame."

It was pointed out authoritatively, in this connection, that Churchill attacked Mussolini alone at an hour when the German *Luftwaffe* was increasing its threat to Britain, Nazi submarines were intensifying their campaign and an invasion was possible.

Some circles borrowed an American phrase and said the speech was an "or else" warning uttered in confidence that Britain would be able to make it good.

People Should Have Say

Churchill couched his appeal in these terms:

"One man and one man alone ordered Italian soldiers to ravage their neighbor's vineyard. The time has come when the Italian monarchy and people who guard the sacred center of Christendom should have a word to say upon these awe-inspiring issues.

"Surely the Italian army, who has fought so bravely on many occasions in the past but now evidently has no heart for the job, should take some care of the life and future of Italy."

Broadcast A Surprise

The British Broadcasting Corporation planned to send Churchill's appeal around the world in a dozen languages before midnight. The Italians, first to hear the broadcast in the regular BBC propaganda program, didn't know it was coming.

The BBC was reported to have held off advertising the broadcast for fear Italian officials would attempt to jam it.

A BBC spokesman said the Italian translation would go out five times before noon tomorrow. He said that British broadcasts were considered to have a big audience in Italy and that after the first broadcast word would get around and by the time of the fifth transmission Churchill's message would have reached a large portion of the Italian people.

"Last Appeal To Reason," Bloom Says Of Speech

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said today Prime Minister Churchill's speech was "a last appeal to reason to the people of Italy before the Nazis penetrate Italy."

"As Churchill said, if the Germans ever get into Italy with their Gestapo and their soldiers, that would be the end of Italy," Bloom asserted.

Churchill tried to prove that the English always liked the Italians and the Italians liked the English and this was the last chance for the Italian Army to save Italy for the Italian people. They owe this to themselves and to their children—to save Italy from this one-man despotic rule."

Churchill Talk Brings "Cad" Cry From Rome Radio

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Tuesday, Dec. 24—Italian officials professed not to have heard Prime Minister Winston Churchill's broadcast and therefore said they would not comment. It was considered unlikely that any reply would be made officially or in the press.

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Dec. 23—The Rome radio, in a broadcast heard tonight by NBC, called Prime Minister Churchill a "cad," in referring indirectly to his radio appeal today to the Italian people.

"Whatever Daventry (British radio station) may say about Mr. Churchill personifying Britain's old tradition of aristocracy—Daventry has just sent out this priceless message of insults into the winter air—everybody who knows Mr. Churchill knows him to be a cad," the Rome announcer said.

"The Unanimous Opinion"

"This was the almost unanimous opinion of his school contemporaries at Harrow, his fellow-cadets at Sandhurst, his follow-officers and his fellow-journalists during the South African war.

"The same reputation followed him into the House of Commons and worked against his becoming Prime Minister. Nobody wanted to be ruled by a cad until the feeble leadership of the present war called for the substitution of someone who at least possessed a dynamic personality—and there was no one else who possessed this quality.

"He is costing the nation pretty dear, however. The sound instinct of the people will not stand for him for long, most probably."

TEXT

Tonight I speak to the Italian people and I speak to you from London, the heart of the British islands and of the British Commonwealth and Empire. I speak to you in what the diplomatists call words of great truth and respect. We are at war—that is a very strange and terrible thought. Whoever imagined until the last few melancholy years that the British and Italian nations would be trying to destroy one another?

We have always been friends. We were the champions of the Italian *Risorgimento*. We were the partisans of Garibaldi, the admirers of Mazzini and Cavour. All that great movement toward the unity of the Italian nation which lighted the nineteenth century was aided and was hailed by the British parliament and public.

Our fathers and our grandfathers longed to see Italy freed from the Austrian yoke and to see all minor barriers in Italy swept away so that the Italian people and their fair land might take their honored place as one of the leading powers upon the continent and as a brilliant and gifted member of the family of Europe and of Christendom.

Comrades In Last War

We have never been your foes till now. In the last war against the barbarous Huns we were your comrades. For fifteen years after that war we were your friends. Although the institutions which you adopted after that war were not akin to ours and diverged, as we think, from the sovereign impulses which had commanded the unity of Italy, we could still walk together in peace and good will. Many thousands of your people dwelt with ours in England, many thousands of our people dwelt with you in Italy.

We liked each other, we got on well together. There were reciprocal services, there was amity, there was esteem. And now we are at war; now we are condemned to work each other's ruin. Your aviators have tried to cast their bombs upon London; our armies are tearing and will tear your African empire to shreds and tatters.

We are only now at the beginning of this sombet tale. Who can say where it will end? Presently we shall be forced to come to much closer grips. How has all this come about and what is it all for?

Blames One Man Alone

Italians, I will tell you the truth. It is all because of one man. One man and one man alone has ranged the Italian people in deadly struggle against the British Empire and has deprived Italy of the sympathy and intimacy of the United States of America. That he is a great man I do not deny, but that after eighteen years of unbridled power he has led your country to the horrid verge of ruin can be denied by none.

It is all one man who, against the crown and royal family of Italy, against the Pope and all the authority of the Vatican and of the Roman Catholic Church, against the wishes of the Italian people, who had no lust for this war, has arrayed the trustees and inheritors of ancient Rome upon the side of the ferocious pagan barbarians.

There lies the tragedy of Italian history and there stands the criminal who has wrought the deed of folly and of shame.

Opposed Admission

What is the defense that is put forward for his action? It is, of course, the quarrel about sanctions and Abyssinia. Let us look at that. Together after the last war, Italy and Britain both signed the convenant of the League of Nations which forbade all parties to that covenant to make war upon each other or upon fellow members of the League and bound all signatories to come to the aid of any member attacked by another.

Presently Abyssinia came knocking at the door, asking to be a member. We British advised against it. We doubted whether they had reached a stage in their development which warranted their inclusion in so solemn a pact. But it was Signor Mussolini who insisted that Abyssinia should become a member of the League and who, therefore, bound himself and bound you and us to respect their covenanted rights.

Thus the quarrel arose and thus, although no blood was shed between us, old friendships were forgotten.

But what is the proportion of this Abyssinian dispute arising out of the covenant of the League of Nations to which we had both pledged our word compared to the death grapple in which Italy and Britain have now been engaged?

Sees No Justification

I declare—and my words will go far—that nothing which happened in that Abyssinian quarrel can account for or justify the deadly strife which has now broken out between us.

Then the great war between the British and French democracies and Prussian militarism or Nazi overlordship began again. Where was the need for Italy to intervene? Where was the need to strike at prostrate France? Where was the need to declare war on Britain? Where was the need to invade Egypt, which is under British protection?

We were content with Italian neutrality. During the last eight months of the war we paid great deference to Italian interests.

But this was all put down to fear. We were told we were effete, worn out and an old chatterbox people mouthing outworn shibbolets of nineteenth-century liberalism.

Denies Fear Was Cause

But it was not due to fear. It was not due to weakness. The French republic for the moment is stunned. France will rise again, but the British nation and commonwealth of nations across the globe and, indeed, I may say, the English-speaking world are now aroused. They are on the march or on the move and all the forces of modern progress and of ancient culture are ranged behind them.

Why have you placed yourselves, you who were our friends and might have been our brothers, in the path of this avalanche now only just started from its base to roll forward on its predestined track? Why after all this were you made to attack and invade Greece?

I ask why, but you may ask why, too, because you never were consulted. The people of Italy were never consulted. The army of Italy was never consulted. No one was consulted.

One man and one man alone ordered Italian soldiers to ravage their neighbor's vineyard. The time has come when the Italian monarchy and people who guard the sacred center of Christendom should have a word to say upon these awe-inspiring issues.

Surely the Italian army, which has fought so bravely on many occasions in the past but now evidently has no heart for the job, should take some care of the life and future of Italy?

Did Best To Prevent War

I can only tell you that I, Churchill, have done my best to prevent this war between Italy and the British Empire and to prove my words I will read you the message which I sent to Signor Mussolini in the fateful days before it began. Cast your minds back to the sixteenth of May of this year. The French front had been broken the French army was not yet defeated, the great battle of France was still raging.

Here is the message which I sent to Signor Mussolini:

"Now that I have taken up my office as Prime Minister and Minister of Defense I look back to our meetings in Rome and feel a desire to speak words of goodwill to you as chief of the Italian nation across what seems to be a swiftly widening gulf. Is it too late to stop a river of blood from flowing between the British and Italian people? We can, no doubt, inflict grievous injuries upon one another and maul each other cruelly and darken the Mediterranean with our strife.

"If you so decree, it must be so, but I declare that I have never been the enemy of Italian greatness nor ever at heart the foe of the Italian lawgiver. It is idle to predict the course of the great battles now raging in Europe, but I am sure that whatever may happen on the Continent, England will go on to the end, even quite alone as we have done before, and I believe, with some assurance, that we shall be aided in increasing measure by the United States and, indeed, by all the Americas.

Makes Solemn Appeal

"I beg you to believe that it is in no spirit of weakness or of fear that I make this solemn appeal which will remain on record. Down the ages above all other calls comes the cry that the joint heirs of Latin and Christian civilization must not be ranged against one another in mortal strife. Hearken to it, I beseech you in all honor and respect before the dread signal is given. It will never be given by us.

And this is the reply which I received:

"I reply to the message which you have sent me in order to tell you that you are certainly aware of grave reasons of a historical and contingent character which have ranged our two countries in opposite camps.

"Without going back very far in time I remind you of the initiative taken in 1935 by your Government to organize at Geneva sanctions against Italy engaged in securing for herself a small space in the African sun without causing the slightest injury to your interests and territories or those of others.

Reply Cited Axis Pact

"I remind you also of the real and actual state of servitude in which Italy finds herself in her own sea. If it was to honor your signature that your Government declared war on Germany you will understand that the same sense of honor and of respect for engagements assumed in the Italian-German treaty guides Italian policy today and tomorrow in the face of any event whatsoever."

I make no comment upon the dusty answer. It speaks for itself so anyone can see who it was that wanted peace and who it was that meant to have war. One man and one man only was resolved to plunge Italy, after all these years of strain and effort, into the whirlpool of war.

And what is the position of Italy today? Where is it that the Duce has led his trusting people after eighteen years of dictatorial power? What hard choice is open now?

It is to stand up to the battery of the whole British Empire on sea, in the air and in Africa and the vigorous counter-attack of the Greek nation; or on the other hand, to call in Attila over the Brenner Pass with his hordes of ravenous soldiery and his gangs of Gestapo policemen to occupy, hold down, and protect the Italian people for whom he and his Nazi followers cherish the most bitter and outspoken contempt that is on record between races. There is where one man and one man only has led you; and there I leave this unfolding story until the day comes—as come it will—when the Italian nation will once more take a hand in shaping its own fortunes.

500 Trapped as Manchester Shelters Are Hit

Rescue Crews Still Are Digging Out Injured —Liverpool, Southampton and Bristol Also Are Targets.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Heavy bombs which hit two public air raid shelters, one of which housed almost 500 persons, left an undisclosed number of casualties today after a nightlong German air attack on this city in the industrial heart of England picture theater and set fire to Bombs also wrecked a moving scores of buildings. The raid on the most densely populated section of England

started in the early evening when streets were crowded.

Thick smoke still hung over the city this morning.

Wave after wave of bombers approached the city from the south and spread fanwise over a wide area. The first wave dropped flares. Incendiary bombs followed and high explosive bombs pelted down after that.

Some fires cast a deep red glow visible for miles but the flames were under control this morning.

Rescue parties still were trying to free persons trapped in raid shelters in various parts of the city.

Sixty persons were trapped at one of the two hotels hit but a number of them had been released by daylight.

London Raided Again Tonight.

LONDON, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Heavy anti-aircraft fire roared in the London area tonight after an early alarm had warned Londoners that the Luftwaffe was beginning its usual nocturnal raid.

The guns boomed steadily for some minutes. Then the firing became intermittent. Planes were heard overhead.

The London raid followed a day in which Britain was almost completely free from attack.

The raiders were active last night over many parts of England and London had two alarms. A famous old naval inn was smashed in a south coast town and one of the town's oldest mansions and a big motion picture theater were set on fire.

Nazis Raid Several Cities.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—German raiders started "gigantic conflagrations" in factories and store houses at Manchester, in the industrial heart of England, last night and attacked additional military targets in London, Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton, Portsmouth and other English cities, the High Command announced today.

A pile of rubble containing broken bookcases and torn papers looks as if it had been poured down a chute from the nearby stately center Tower. This was the only part of the building to receive a direct hit in two recent Nazi raids, but the members' cloakroom, secretaries' offices and the inner lobby were regarded as unsafe as a result of the blast.

Some Windows Broken.

John Chambers, physician to Henry VII., built the cloisters at his own expense, incorporating in them part of the older cloisters of Richard II.

The hoary, greystone walls of the small courtyard were dented by flying debris and some windows were broken. The bomb just missed Westminster Hall, which has epitomized English history almost from the time of the Norman conquest.

Evidences of damage in the first Nazi raid still are visible. Twisted bits of iron window frame and broken glass are piled nearly around the vast window space, filled with iron scaffolding.

Statue Is Headless.

Directly under the window, a statue commemorating members who died in the last war stands headless and footless as a result of the bombing. Fallen masonry closed the entrance to the crypt beneath the cloisters, but there was no structural damage to the crypt itself. One parliamentary press office is in the crypt.

St. Stephen's Chapel, a few yards from the main entrance, was untouched, but a few stained glass windows in the central hall were broken. St. Stephen's Hall bounds the cloisters on the south and adjoins the central hall, which is in the center of the Houses of Parliament.

In a previous bombing windows were broken in the House of Lords, which is in the south group of buildings, and historic Westminster Hall, which bounds the cloisters on the west.

Nazi Bomb Hits Parliament

Corner of Ancient Building Is Shattered and Reduced to Twisted Rubble.

LONDON, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—One of the most ancient and architecturally beautiful parts of the Houses of Parliament has been reduced to a heap of twisted girders and masonry by a German bomb which fell in the Cloister Court. The Public Bills Office on the east side, the Vote Office on the south side and the Old Members' staircase leading to the inner lobby were destroyed.

BOMB STRIKES THIRD BRITISH RAID SHELTER

Deaths And "Terrific" Blasts Reported In Northwestern City

Wave After Wave Of Nazi Planes Drops Explosives On Town

[By the Associated Press]

A Northwestern English City, *Tuesday*, Dec. 24—A direct bomb hit on a public shelter caused undetermined casualties as German warplanes subjected this city to another heavy assault last night and early today.

[Editor's Note—Nazi bombers scored direct hits on two public shelters in Manchester Monday night.]

There were a number of other deaths and several persons were trapped in cellars when their houses were demolished.

Explosions "Terrific"

Wave after wave of raiders dropped heavy explosives, and an observer in a neighboring city reported: "There have been terrific explosions."

One German plane was reported shot down at Old Trafford, famous international cricket ground at Manchester.

[Both Liverpool and Manchester, neighbors in the northwest, have been subjected to "Coventry" attacks in the last few nights.]

R.A.F. Pounds Mannheim For 7th Time In Month

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—The seventh heavy raid this month on Mannheim, strategic German Rhine river fort and railway junction, was reported today by the Air Ministry, which said R. A. F. bombs had forced Germany to divert France-bound railway traffic to a less satisfactory line and had seriously impeded river traffic.

The Ministry's news service said British bombers in "one crowded hour" poured thousands of incendiary bombs and some "very heavy" explosive missles on Mannheim and its industrial neighbor, Ludwigshafen.

Other Targets Blasted

The raid was one of the night's R. A. F. attacks upon the Rhineland, airfields in German-occupied territory and the invasion ports of Flushing, Dunkerque and Calais.

[An indication that the far-ranging British bombers were on the wing again tonight came from Basel, Switzerland, where air-raid alarms were sounded. Swiss alarms usually indicate British raids on Italy or southern Germany.]

Night Raid On London

At home, the Germans gave the British a virtual day of rest after concentrating night air attacks on Manchester, in the industrial heart of England. But tonight the *Luftwaffe* flew back into action and an early night alarm in London was quickly followed by the booming of anti-aircraft guns and the drone of attacking motors.

There were several fatalities when a London pub was razed by a high-explosive bomb.

The "all clear" signal sounded early, after high-explosive and incendiary bombs dropped in some areas. The raiders appeared mainly concentrating on a northwest city which has been previously attacked.

Two Shelters Bombed

Heavy bombs hit two public air-raid shelters in Manchester and left an undisclosed number of casualties.

An authoritative source said, however, the Manchester death list was comparatively small in view of the severity of the attack.

Nazi raiders followed their familiar pattern tonight, flying over the misty, cloudy Strait of Dover and spreading to many districts in Britain.

The repeated attacks on Mannheim were believed by observers to be part of a scheme to sever the rail communication between the Saar Valley of Germany and Italy, as well as obstruct traffic to and from France.

"Great Damage" Done

The Air Ministry said it has learned from sources other than pilots that "great damage" has been done at Mannheim.

"The Rhine harbor was hit and barges sunk," the Ministry said. "As a result, the river traffic which helps give Mannheim its position as the most important industrial center of southwest Germany has been very seriously impeded."

These sources were quoted as saying part of the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant in Ludwigshafen, one of the largest chemical plants in the world, received a direct bomb hit.

Fires In Ludwigshafen

Returning pilots said most of the damage last night was done near the main railway station and there were "spreading wastes" of fires in Ludwigshafen.

The Ministry news service said there were three "huge" fires after the attack on Frankfurt-on-Main, a large fire at inland docks at Cologne and a fire in a large block of factory buildings in western Germany.

The British Admiralty said 41,476 tons of merchant shipping was sunk by "enemy action" during the week ended December 15, a sharp decrease from the weekly average of 62,867 tons.

Nazis Report Big Fires Left In Manchester

Berlin, Dec. 23 (AP)—"Gigantic conflagrations" were left in Manchester, Britain's great steel center, last night by German air raiders who also were said to have blasted at military targets in London, Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton, Portsmouth and other British cities.

In another blow at the sources of British war metals a German bomber was reported by informed sources to have raided Fort William, aluminum manufacturing center, at the western end of Loch Ness canal in west Scotland.

A large factory power plant there was said to have been bombed out of operation by a single missile from a low-diving plane.

German submarines were reported to have sunk two freighters of 18,000 and 9,000 tons, respectively.

A communique reported only "slight damage" by R. A. F. planes on western Germany last night.

HULL SAYS U. S. WILL WELCOME HALIFAX CHOICE

New Ambassador to Rest Before Making Voyage to America

EDEN TAKES OVER OFFICE

As Foreign Minister, Observers Believe, He Will Promote Ties With Russia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that the appointment of Viscount Halifax as British Ambassador to the United States was highly welcomed by this Government.

The Secretary of State added that the accomplishments of Lord Halifax were such as to commend him, and he looked forward with pleasure to working with him.

Eden Takes Over Halifax's Post As Foreign Chief

Likely to Bring Britain Closer To Soviet Russia

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Anthony Eden took over the Foreign Secretaryship today in a quick change interpreted by some neutral sources as foreshadowing a more aggressive British diplomacy, possibly including improved relations with Soviet Russia.

His predecessor, Lord Halifax, will leave for his new post as Ambassador to Washington "early in the New Year."

[The United Press reported Lord Halifax would fly to America. He surrendered his seals of office this morning to King George and went north for the holidays.]

More Realistic.

Some sources recalled that Eden, whom Halifax replaced as Foreign Secretary Feb. 20, 1938, when the latter differed with the appeasement policy of his chief, Prime Minister Chamberlain, had visited Moscow in his former tenure in the Foreign Office.

The Russians regarded Halifax and the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain as foes of a British-Russian rapprochement.

It is understood here that they regard Eden as possessing a better understanding of Russia and more realistic views as to advantages of trade and other agreements between Russia and Britain.

Eden's post as Secretary of War goes to Capt. David Margesson, 50, chief government whip in Commons.

Additional Cabinet changes were expected, including possibly the appointment of World War Premier David Lloyd George to the government.

When British policy underwent its shift to so-called appeasement during the winter of 1937-38, it was Halifax who laid the groundwork for a direct contact with Hitler.

In November, 1937, while Eden still was Foreign Secretary, Halifax visited Germany for a talk with Hitler. On Nov. 17 he was closeted with Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Eight days later Neville Chamberlain acknowledged the semi-official character of the visit with the statement in Commons that the talks were "of a confidential character."

Last Big Appeaser.

The succession of Halifax to the post left vacant by the death of Lord Lothian removes the last great figure in the London government associated with Chamberlain in appeasement.

King George VI. raised Viscount Cranborne to the peerage in his own right to act as spokesman for the Foreign Office in the House of Lords. He will continue as Dominions Secretary. Until now Cranborne has held only a courtesy title as a son of a Marquess.

Eden Sees Role for Army 'Reckoning With Hitler'

Writes Farewell Message as War Secretary

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Anthony Eden, Great Britain's new Foreign Secretary, told the army today, in his farewell letter as War Secretary, that "our military power now expands apace" and that it would play a "decisive" part in the "final reckoning with Hitler."

Eden's letter, written from the War Office, said he was leaving his work with the army "with deep personal regret." He added: "The army has been through a challenging ordeal. Strong in the conviction that, man for man, the British soldier has no superior anywhere, we have rebuilt with all speed."

Eden declared the British victory in the western desert in North Africa was "the first reward of much patient effort, no less than of dash and daring."

The army's "quality to command success" was proved in Africa, he said, "as one day it will be proved in Europe." He declared: "Much remains to be done. More tanks, more guns, more weapons of every kind—these are our need in December, as they were our need in June."

Nazis Assert Churchill 'Rid Himself of Halifax'

Eden Is Called Chief Factor in Present Chaos

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (AP).—Official

German comment on Anthony Eden's appointment as British Foreign Secretary was lacking today, but authorized sources here asserted it was "interesting to note how Churchill managed to rid himself of Halifax." [Viscount Halifax has been made British Ambassador to the United States, with Eden replacing him as Foreign Secretary.]

"Regarding Eden's past we certainly aren't in doubt," one authorized commentator said, and "Churchill has found in Eden a man who corresponds to his own policy of adventure."

The commentator charged Eden with having been the chief factor in rendering fruitless Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's efforts to come to an arrangement with England. In the German mind, he said, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Eden and Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister of Information, formed the triumvirate chiefly responsible for the present war.

Italy Sees More U. S. Aid

ROME, Dec. 23 (AP).—Italian political circles said today they looked for "still more intimate collaboration" between the United States and Great Britain with Lord Halifax as British Ambassador at Washington.

The newspaper "Il Piccolo" viewed the appointment of Anthony Eden to replace Halifax as Foreign Secretary as a victory for the young Conservatives in British politics. They "are anxious to take" the place of Prime Minister Churchill, "Il Piccolo" said.

Dorman-Smith Named New Burma Governor

As Agriculture Minister He Launched Britain's Campaign For Home Gardens

London, Dec. 24 (AP)—Col. Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, who was Minister of Agriculture at the outbreak of the war, was appointed Governor of Burma today by King George.

Sir Reginald is a fromer president of the National Farmers Union and has been a member of the House of Commons since 1935. He attended Harrow and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

As Minister of Agriculture he launched Britain's campaign for home gardens to help offset the island's dependence on sea-borne foodstuffs. He was succeeded in this post by Robert S. Hudson.

CALLS FOR 15,000 MEN

London Needs Greater Force To Clear Air-Raid Damage

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—Sir Warren Fisher, special commissioner of roads and buildings, called today for 15,000 additional civilian workers and 1,000 private trucks to help clear London streets which have been closed or obstructed by air-raid damage.

Clearance work now engages 23,000 men in the London area.

Eire Guards Roads

London, *Tuesday*, Dec. 24 (AP)—Eire military authorities have placed barriers across many main island roads and manned them with armed guards instructed to shoot those who fail to heed their challenges, it was reported here today.

BRITAIN ACTS IN STRIKE

Tailors Quit, Accusing Man of Working Too Fast.

LONDON, Dec. 23 (A.P.).—The Ministries of Supply and Labor were asked today to settle a strike in the plant where the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers charges that Cutter Albert Lazenby cut too many pairs of khaki trousers an hour.

It was estimated unofficially that between 4,000 and 5,000 workers are affected by the strike, which started despite efforts of union representatives to keep the men on the job. The strike was called after Lazenby was expelled from the union of tailors and garment workers on a charge of endangering union standards of "output and craftsmanship." He stayed at work.

BOMBS FALL ON IRELAND

Enemy Aircraft Active In Last Week, Belfast Reports

Belfast, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Security for Northern Ireland announced tonight that "enemy aircraft" had been identified in operations over Northern Ireland "on several occasions" during the past week, but that all bombs they dropped fell in open country and caused "no damage and no casualties."

King's Card Shows Him Viewing Ruins

LONDON, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The Royal Christmas card this year is a topical one.

The Royal Crown appears on the exterior of cards of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, while on the inside is printed a previously unpublished photograph showing their Majesties surveying bomb damage to Buckingham Palace.

Queen Mother Mary's card shows an old English thatched cottage standing in a peaceful Old World setting. The title is:

"There'll always be an England."

Churchill Lunches With Royal Couple

LONDON, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—King George VI received Prime Minister Churchill and Charles D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions, in audience today. Mr. Churchill remained to lunch with the King and Queen.

Mr. Churchill is broadcasting to the British Empire tonight (3 P. M., New York time).

41,476 TONS SUNK

British Admiralty Reports on Week Ending Dec. 15.

LONDON, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—A total of 41,476 tons of merchant shipping was sunk by enemy action during the week ending December 15, the Admiralty reported today. This marked a sharp decrease from the weekly average of 62,867 tons.

An authoritative spokesman pointed out that the December weekly average of losses of merchantmen based on figures to December 16 was 71,000 tons, the lowest in the last six months.

Of shipping reported sunk in the week ended December 15, the Admiralty said five vessels totaling 30,830 tons were British and two totaling 10,646 tons were Allied. No neutral ships were reported lost.

Germany claims to have sunk 82,450 tons during the week.

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—German submarines sank two merchantmen, one of 18,000 tons and one of 9,000 tons, within the last twenty-four hours, the Geneva High Command said today.

R. A. F. Attacks Wide Area

Thousands of Incendiary Bombs Dropped on Mannheim—Chemical Works Hit.

LONDON, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—British bombers dropped thousands of incendiaries and some very heavy explosives on the southwest German industrial center of Mannheim last night in the seventh raid on that Rhine River port this month, the Air Ministry news service reported today.

The news service said that most of the damage done was near the main railway station, a vital junction for traffic to France. On the Ludwigshafen side of the Rhine there were "spreading wastes of flames," the report said further.

The Air Ministry said that it had learned the British raids had forced the Germans to divert rail traffic to France to another and less satisfactory line and that there had been a direct hit on part of the I. G. Farbenindustrie works in Ludwigshafen, one of the largest chemical plants in the world.

RAF planes also attacked the invasion ports of Flushing, Dunkirk and Calais last night, the Air Ministry announced.

Last night's attacks capped a series of British raids since Saturday on Germany, Italy and four Nazi-conquered countries. The Air Ministry said that only one plane was lost in the latest forays.

Observers believed the renewed attack on Mannheim was intended to sever the main rail link between Germany's vast Saar Valley coal fields and the war-vital heavy industries of northern Italy.

One informant said such raids were the R. A. F.'s part in a British land, sea and air effort to knock the Fascists out of the war quickly, thus releasing Great Britain's mediterranean fleet for Atlantic convoy duty and to guard against the still-present threat of German invasion.

Pilots returning from the far-flung raids told of inflicting heavy damage from Norway to the Adriatic.

1600-mile Round Trip.

The most spectacular of the raids was a 1,600-mile round trip attack across the Alps to the head of the Adriatic.

The Air Ministry reported fires were started in a petroleum refinery and docks and factory buildings at Porto Marghera, near Venice, in a half-hour attack around Saturday midnight.

Flyers were quoted as saying they broke through heavy anti-aircraft fire along the Nazi-held coast of France, crossed the Alps flying at 17,500 feet in temperatures 30 degrees below zero, but could see the dark lines of the Venice canals distinctly as they neared their target.

In attacks at daybreak yesterday, coastal command planes were reported to have bombed important German docks at Wilhelmshaven and the Nazi bases at Lorient and Brest which are believed used by submarines and light naval units preying upon shipping in the Atlantic.

Late the night before, other coastal command planes dumped explosives on the railroad line which the Germans were said to be using to carry supplies from Oslo to the Norwegian port of Bergen.

Raid Alarms at Basle.

BASLE, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Air raid alarms sounded in Basle at 8:46 P. M. tonight (2:46 P. M., Eastern standard time). Air raid alarms in Swiss cities usually have indicated British planes were on their way to bombing objectives in southern Germany or northern Italy.

Bombs Fall in Venice.

ROME, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today that bombs dropped in a lagoon at Venice caused neither casualties nor damage. The Italians also said Fiume was bombed by the British the same night.

Berlin Death Toll Grows.

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The number of dead from the British air raid on Berlin on Saturday was reported today to have risen to 36.

Today's communique said British planes dropped "a small number of explosives and incendiaries" at a few places in the western border region of Germany last night. It sad there was only "slight damage to the populace and unimportant damage to apartment houses."

LAND AND SEA GUNS BATTER PORT IN LIBYA

Plans For Direct Assault Are "Proceeding Satisfactorily"

R. A. F. Again Bombs Italian Air Bases Farther West Near Bengasi

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, Dec. 23—The British Army of the Nile, with some 36,000 Italian prisoners reported already moved to the rear, poured reinforcements into siege lines around beleaguered Bardia today preparatory to an assault on its 20,000 defenders.

While the troops were massing outside the Libyan port, British artillery and naval guns pumped shells into positions occupied in the town itself by remnants of the Italian Tenth Army declared trapped there.

Italian Bases Struck

Ranging far ahead of these operations, the R. A. F. reported new night raids on Italian bases along the arching Libyan Mediterranean coast as far as Bengasi, 300 air miles to the west.

Near Bengasi, the air bases at Berka and Benina were reported raided Saturday night, and returning pilots told of starting tremendous fires and explosions. Often-bombed Tobruk, eighty miles west of the Egyptian border, also came in for another pounding.

"Our preparations are progressing satisfactorily," the British command said.

35,949 Prisoners Moved

It announced that 35,949 prisoners, including 1,704 officers, had been moved to the rear since the British offensive started in the Sidi Barrani area of the Egyptian coast and that "several thousand more" still were awaiting transfer.

Swift British mechanized units, which paced the drive to Dardia, were reported to have struck westward once more; just how far was not disclosed.

[British military circles in London said Bardia probably was heavily fortified "in depth" on the land side and with coast defense guns to combat offshore bombardments.]

Assault Delayed

Military observers believed the British would attempt to take Bardia at as small cost as possible, by delaying direct assault until the steady bombardment, now in its seventh day, could break Italian resistance.

It was assumed here that the Bardia defenders had been thrust into the role of a sacrifice garrison to hold up the British while Fascist defenses are strengthened at Tobruk, Derna and Bengasi.

The R. A. F. said that in air fighting yesterday one Italian fighter was downed and a second probably destroyed.

A "Weak Excuse"

In British military circles Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's report to Premier Mussolini on the "first phase of operations" in Libya was termed a "remarkably weak effort at excuse."

These sources said the accumulation of stores and equipment taken at Sidi Barrani made it obvious that Graziani, as he reported to il Duce, had been preparing for a further advance eastward. But they declared his statement that he was about to attack appeared to be contradicted by his claim that he was waiting only for the arrival of mechanized transport from Italy.

These sources countered Graziani's assertion that the British attack had not come as a surprise with the statement that all their evidence showed the Italians were taken completely unawares. They claimed that even as late as December 12, three days after the offensive was launched, Italian units west of Sidi Barrani had no knowledge of the British attack.

Why Not A Better Fight?

"Anyway, if the Italians weren't surprised, as Graziani claims," went the British reaction, "why didn't they put up a better fight?"

The Italian claim to having taken on December 6 a prisoner who told them a British attack was due within the next ten days was met with the statement that British plans for the offensive were such a close secret that the troops believed they merely were about to engage in major maneuvers until half an hour before the assault was launched.

Ethiopian Town Bombed

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service reported today that planes of the South African Air Force dropped 300 bombs on Yavello, in Italian-conquered Ethiopia.

Rome Sets Casualties At 18,824 in 6 Months

Report Doesn't Include Recent Warfare in Africa and Albania

ROME, Dec. 23 (AP).—In the first six months of Italy's war, casualties in the Italian forces numbered 18,824, including 4,531 killed, an official resume stated today.

The report covered only the period from Italy's entry into the conflict on June 10 to Dec. 12, and therefore did not include latest figures from the Albanian and African fronts, where losses have been reported as heavy. (The British claim to have taken 40,,000 prisoners and to have inflicted losses at a ratio of ten to one on the Italians in Africa, while the last figures from Albania placed the number of Italian prisoners at 7,500 and casualties in the thousands.)

The report included Albanian and African colonials as well as Italians fighting for the empire. The breakdown gave 4,531 killed, 10,055 wounded and 4,238 missing. Of this number, 14,078 were Italians, 3,655 of whom were killed, 7,538 wounded and 2,885 missing.

The report also listed twenty-seven warships as fleet "casualties," including twenty-three acknowledged to have been sunk. (The last official British claims said they had sunk thirty-five warships, including twenty-four submarines, and damaged ten other men-of-war, including four battleships.)

The breakdown of fleet losses in today's resume was: sunk: one cruiser, five destroyers, ten submarines, three lightships, four torpedo boats; damaged: three battleships, one destroyer.

30.24-65 71

TOLL OF ITALIAN PRISONERS HAS PASSED 35,000

Several Thousands Not Yet Removed From Sidi Barrani Zone.

BRITISH SEND MORE TROOPS

Reports Auxiliary Cruiser Sunk —Says Re-enforcements Are on Way to Libya.

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The British raised their total of Italian captives again today, announcing that 35,949 prisoners, including 1,704 officers, have been moved to the rear from the Sidi Barrani area in North Africa and "several thousand more" are still awaiting transfer.

Crossing paths with the Italians moving behind the British lines in the western desert, steady streams of British re-enforcements were moving up to the siege line around Bardia, massing for an assault against the 20,000 survivors of Italy's tenth army reported trapped in the Libyan port.

A communique said that, while British artillery still harassed the Italians inside Bardia, "our preparations outside are progressing."

Reports from the frontier said that while field and naval guns battered Bardia's defenses from land and sea, fast mechanized units which have spearheaded the British counter-invasion struck off to the west once more.

How far these advance units penetrated toward Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's next line of defense was not disclosed. It was said, however, there was no sign of an Italian drive to save the troops at Bardia.

British observers assumed that Bardia's defenders had been assigned the role of a sacrifice garrison to hold up the British while Marshal Graziani strengthened new defenses to the west, at Tobruk, Derna and Bengasi.

Delay Direct Assault.

There was no indication how soon the British might try to collapse the Bardia defense. Observers believed they would try to take the town at as small cost as possible by delaying direct assault until bombardment, now in its seventh day, could crack Fascist resistance.

The British reported last night that 175 Italian planes had been destroyed with a loss of fourteen British planes in the fortnight since the Army of the Nile turned the tables on Graziani's invasion army in Egypt.

Reuters, the British news agency, reported that news of Britain's victories in North Africa was spreading from village to village through Italian-held Ethiopia.

It asserted the Ethiopian and Sudanese frontier was buzzing with rumors of uprisings by Ethiopian tribes against her Italian overlords.

Claim to Have Sunk Cruiser.

ROME, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—An Italian torpedo plane operating off the North African coast sank an unidentified British auxiliary cruiser, the High Command reported today.

The situation on land in the battle zone of Libya was unchanged, it said.

Fascist planes attacked a British advance base and renewed their attacks on British armored equipment in this area, a communique said.

The British, meanwhile, bombed some centers in Libya, killing one and injuring three, the communique added.

In localities of the upper Sudan, the High Command said, "enemy motor trucks and preparations were bombed."

NAVY CONVOYS AID TO LIBYA, FASCISTS SAY

Troops, Supplies Ferried Across Mediterranean, Paper Reports

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 23—Italian troops and supplies, the newspaper *La Tribuna* said today, are being convoyed across the Mediterranean to reinforce Fascist legions against the British desert offensive.

Italy's navy, a correspondent wrote, is "guaranteeing passage" of men and materials "to ports of the fourth shore." The "fourth shore" is a common Italian expression for Libya.

[British naval sources maintain that their blockade cut off shipping between Italy and her African empire.]

Situation "Unchanged".

Premier Mussolini's high command reported the situation was "unchanged" in the fifteen-day-old battle of north Africa, where the siege-battered Italian garrison at Bardia, Libya was officially described as vowing to fight to the end.

Fascist warplanes slashed at Britain's counter-invasion armies over the wastes of the Libyan desert and a British warcraft in the near-by coastal waters.

The high command said a Fascist torpedo-throwing plane sank a British auxiliary cruiser off the north African coast.

Counter-Attack Claimed

In the Balkan war counter-attacking Fascist troops were reported to have thrown back the Greeks in an unspecified sector, and the high command declared:

"We have inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and captured automatic arms."

"A formation of Italian fighter planes clashed with a formation of nine Blenheim (British) planes, three of which were shot down," the high command said in its Albanian war report.

Far-ranging British bombers attacked Venice for the first time in the war in a pre-dawn raid Sunday, the high command acknowledged, but said the bombs splashed harmlessly in a lagoon. Fiume, 130 miles east, near the Yugoslav border, was also raided.

Arranges Barter

Italy, meanwhile, arranged to obtain metals and cattle from Sweden and Slovakia for food, flowers, wine and machinery in a newly signed barter agreement.

In the first six months of Italy's war, casualties in the Italian armed forces numbered 18,824, including 4,531 killed, an official resume stated today.

The report covered only the period from Italy's entry into the conflict, June 10, to December 12, and therefore did not include latest figures from the Albanian and African fronts where losses have been reported as heavy.

Colonials Included

The 18,824 total included Albanian and African colonials as well as Italians fighting for the empire. The breakdown gave 4,531 killed, 10,055 wounded and 4,238 missing.

Of this number, 14,078 were Italians, 3,655 of whom were killed, 7,538 wounded and 2,885 missing.

The report also listed twenty-seven warships as fleet "casualties," including twenty-three acknowledged to have been sunk.

[The last official British claims said they had sunk 35 warships, including 24 submarines, and damages to 10 other men o' war, including 4 battleships.]

Italy in Barter Pact With Sweden

ROME, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Italy has arranged to obtain metals and cattle from Sweden and Slovakia in newly signed barter agreements, it was announced today.

Sweden is to supply iron, other metals and some machinery in exchange for flowers, vegetables, dried fruit and gloves. From Slovakia, Italy is to receive cattle and barley—used as a coffee substitute—in exchange for fresh foods, wine and machinery.

TWO SPIES EXECUTED

Italy Imprisons 22 Others, Including Two Women.

ROME, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The execution of two men as spies and the imprisonment of twenty-two other persons, two of them women, revealed the smashing of an alleged network of informers which some observers thought today might have been related to the damaging British raid on the Taranto naval base on November 11.

Aurelio Cocozza, described as an impostor traveling salesman of Taranto, and Francesco Ghezzi, a naval officer, were shot by a firing squad at dawn yesterday, only a few hours after they were condemned and before any official announcement of the trial was made.

ITALY CAUTIONS U. S.

Gayda Sees Complications if Ships Are Seized.

ROME, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, the Fascist spokesman, has suggested the possibility of complications with the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis should the United States permit belligerants' merchant ships now refuged in her harbors to fall into British hands.

Officials remained cautious regarding the suggestion of Ronald Cross, British Minister of Shipping, but in political circles complete solidarity with Germany in the matter was expressed.

"If the United States accepts the proposal it would be regarded as seriously involving the maintenance of American neutrality," correspondents were told.

GRAZIANI SAYS FIGHT GOES ON

Blames Reverses in Egypt on Lack of Tanks.

ROME, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani blames the Italian reverses in Egypt and Libya on the failure of tanks and armored cars to reach him from Italy, thus preventing his forces from getting the jump on the British.

He refused, however, to concede defeat in North Africa.

The Fascist commander, in a detailed report to Premier Mussolini yesterday, declared the Italian troops under Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli at beleaguered Bardia were determined to fight to the end.

He attributed the Italian retreat from Egypt to the "crushing superiority" of British armored forces, and added that his army was outnumbered.

Tanks Never Arrived.

Tanks and other mechanized equipment were supposed to arrive from Italy early in December and the Fascist fighters were poised for an attack ordered by Il Duce, which was to have carried them, according to battle plans, past Matruh to the Nile and the Suez Canal.

The equipment, however, did not arrive, Marshal Graziani said.

"The essential reason for the first lightning success gained by the enemy must, therefore, be sought in the crushing superiority of armored forces employed in masses," he said.

"Against the key points occupied by our troops on the desert country, flat, easily looked over and devoid of any tactical possibilities, the enemy had an easy time of pooling masses of armored equipment, medium and heavy tanks, aided by fast-moving batteries and effective assistance of the air forces," he continued.

Says Italians Never Quit.

The Italians never gave up, Graziani asserted, so long as they had a cartridge to shoot.

[Earlier British reports said hundreds had surrendered with full equipment and many with loaded guns.]

Marshal Graziani asserted it would "certainly be premature to forecast developments in the titanic fight" in Libya.

He said the Italian forces were not surprised by the British attacks which began on December 9. Italian scouting planes had reported a massing of British troops and equipment east of Matruh from the beginning of October, he continued, and from prisoners captured the night of December 7 it was learned the attack was to start in about ten days.

"To the Last Spasm."

He had only the highest praise for his men and declared that if the number of prisoners taken by the British was high it was because the Italians held out "to the last spasm."

"Our Italian and Libyan divisions in this battle have held high the traditions of gallantry and heroism of our army," the Marshal reported. "Commanders and troops have written pages of the most splendid heroism in desolate stretches of the western desert.

"Italian troops sacrificed themselves without sparing. I once more affirm to you categorically that everybody there has fulfilled his duty as far as possible."

Graziani commented especially on the support given the British ground forces by the fleet and air force and added that sandstorms had handicapped his own air force. Nevertheless, he said, Italian fliers brought down 42 British planes and possibly 20 more.

Italy Fits Out a Prison De Luxe

British Officers Will Be Held at Old Villa—Privates Kept in Cold Mountain Camp.

FONTE D'AMORE, Italy, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Italy is converting an eighteenth century villa of the old Roman Orsini family into a prison residence de luxe for high-ranking British officers near this mountain prison camp, where some 350 French and British captives are shivering in quarters built during the world war.

Foreign correspondents were taken on a tour of the villa and the camp today and learned that Air Marshal Owen Tudor Boyd captured when his plane was forced down in Sicily on November 21 soon after he was appointed vice commander of British air forces in the Middle East, would be brought to the villa soon with other officers.

The villa is at Sulmona, birthplace of the Roman poet Ovid.

The visiting journalists found the morale of the British prisoners apparently higher than that of the French, who were bewildered at being held when they consider the war over for France.

Complain at Lack of Heat.

The English complained yocif-

The camp, built to house 18,000 Austrian prisoners during the world war, is in this suburb whose name means fountain of love because of the waters here which Ovid prized.

The climate is harsh in midwinter, but the location was considered ideal for a prison camp because of its great security. It is about 120 miles from Rome and linked to nearby towns only by a few mountain roads.

An Italian official said greater freedom therefore was allowed prisoners and that officers were permitted to take walks, under guard, outside the camp.

Greek Prisoners Expected.

Some Greek prisoners are expected to be brought here soon.

The correspondents were told the camp was run in accordance with the international Geneva convention of 1929. Officers are paid wages corresponding to those paid to Italian officers of similar rank. They are given rooms but pay for their food and clothing.

British privates get food, lodging and clothing, but no pay. By an agreement with France, French privates also receive the same pay Italian soldiers are given. It was said Great Britain declined to make such an agreement with Italy.

erously at the lack of heat and delays in the mail. They seemed otherwise cheerful and generally healthy, and noted that they were no colder than the Italians who lived around them.

The British entertained visiting newspaper men with a program of snappy songs led by Edward Rogers, a London comedian.

The English prisoners were mostly airmen and members of submarine crews. Fifty-two of them were saved from the submarine Oswald, said to have been rammed and sunk off Taranto.

A few were taken from tanks put out of action by Italians in the Egyptian desert. Rogers was among these.

French and English prisoners are separated.

Chimara Captured by Greeks In Their Drive to Seize Valona

Athens Reports 800 Men and 30 Officers Rounded Up—Says Italian Troops Are in Disorderly Flight.

ATHENS, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The Greek Army occupied the strategically important Albanian coastal town of Chimara, Premier-Gen. John Metaxas announced today, after having crushed an Italian attempt to halt the advance toward Valona, less than thirty miles further up the coast.

Victory in the week-long battle for this Italian supply base between Valona and Porto Edda, it was reported, came when the Italians withdrew to avoid being cut off by Greek forces which threatened to encircle the town.

In taking Chimara from picked Italian troops holding strongly fortified positions, the Greeks claimed the capture of the 153d Battalion of Fascist Militia, made up of 800 men and thirty officers.

Much Material Captured.

Great quantities of war materials were said also to have been taken.

The Italians were reported in disorderly flight toward Valona, pursued by a Greek motorized column. Greek military spokesmen said possession of Chimara opened the way for the Greeks to advance swiftly toward the Italian-held port over a good coastal highway.

At the same time, the R. A. F. command reported a big air battle Saturday over Argyrokastron, Greek-held Albanian stronghold, in which it said the British flyers shot down at least eight Italian planes and lost only two themselves, although outnumbered more than five to one.

The Italian attack, by fifty fighters, it said, came after nine R. A. F. fighters had intercepted fighter-escorted Italian bomber formations over the town.

R. A. F. Bombs Oil Wells.

The communique also reported R. A. F. attacks yesterday on oil wells at Kucova, in central Albania, and said "all bombs fell in the target area" despite Italian aerial and ground defense fire.

The Greeks earlier had reported skirting Chimara and said their troops were fighting forward toward the port of Valona on the Adriatic, less than thirty miles up the coast.

A Greek spokesman said then that Chimara was "under absolute control of our artillery," and the Greek forces were reported shooting the works to keep the Italians in retreat.

Twenty miles to the northeast, on a second road to Valona, the Greeks claimed brilliant successes in a very large scale battle for the mountainous Tepeleni-Klisura region.

The Greek spokesman declared that the Italians were smashed back there with heavy losses after a determined stand of nearly a week.

Other reports last night said one choice Fascist regiment had been cut to pieces by the latest Greek assault near Tepeleni and that two battalions were surrounded.

Steady Advance Reported.

"Our army is advancing steadily and securely," the spokesman said. "In the coastal sectors the enemy offered stiff resistance . . . and tried to maintain himself in strongly fortified positions protected by barbed wire entanglements, but has been unable to succeed.

Of the Greek drives toward Elbasani and the Albanian capital, Tirana, from the northern wing of the battlefront, the spokesman declared:

"More northward, where Alpine units are fighting, our troops advanced and occupied heights and villages."

A communique issued today by the Greek High Command said two lieutenant-colonels were among new prisoners taken by the Greeks, reported to have captured approximately 2,000 Italians in the last seven days.

Extreme cold and heavy snow have hampered operations recently, but weather over the week end was improved.

No air raids were reported on Greece yesterday, but there were accounts of intensive air activity over the battlefront.

The Greeks and the British Royal Air Force units operating with them reported shooting down at least eighteen Italian planes and damaging two others badly.

Report Greeks Repelled.

ROME, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Greek attacks in Albania were repelled by Italian counter-attacks, the Italian High Command asserted today.

"We have inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and have captured automatic arms," the daily war bulletin said.

Formations of Italian fighter planes were said to have clashed with a formation of British Blenheim bombers, shooting down three.

DRIVING GREEKS SEIZE CHIMARA, ATHENS CLAIMS

Important Fascist Supply Base Falls, According To Metaxas

Premier Says New Decisive Victories May Be Expected Soon

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 23—The Greek army, heading northward along the Albanian coast toward the port of Valona, was reported tonight to have captured the Fascist supply base of Chimara and to be pressing home its advantage against retreating Italians.

Premier General John Metaxas announced victory in the week-long battle for Chimara, less than thirty miles south of Valona, at a Cabinet meeting. He added that further operations were developing satisfactorily and new decisive results could be expected soon.

Black Shirt Battalion Captured

Night communique said:

"Local operations continued today with success. Chimara has been occupied. The One Hundred and Forty-first Black Shirt battalion consisting of twenty-nine officers and 677 men surrendered after being surrounded.

"At the same time we also captured the commandant of the second battalion of the second regiment of Bersaglieri together with the second in command and a number of men of the unit.

"Considerable material also has fallen into our hands."

Continued Gains Reported

From the Tepeleni-Klisura sector came reports of continued gains against Italian positions pounded heavily by Greek artillery. In the north, action was said to be enlarging because of improved weather conditions.

The British R. A. F. command claimed at least eight Italian planes were shot down in an air fight Saturday over Argirocastro, Albania, against a loss of two British ships. It told, too, of bombing attacks yesterday on oil wells at Kucova, central Albania, in which "all bombs fell in the target area."

Greeks attributed their success at Chimara, after a week of fighting against picked Italian troops holding strong positions, to their tactics of skirting the town and threatening to cut off the defenders.

Report Battalion Captured

One of these units—the One Hundred and Fifty-third Battalion of Fascist militia, 800 men and 30 officers—was said to have been captured with all its equipment. At least one Greek motorized column was reported to have advanced beyond the town, against the heights where the Italians were believed preparing to make a new stand.

Chimara, formerly a Greek town, is built on the ruins of an ancient city mentioned by Homer in some of his writings. Announcement of its capture was followed by enthusiastic demonstrations throughout Greece.

Church bells pealed and flags were displayed at all public buildings. A large crowd cheered Premier Metaxas and King George VI when they left general-staff headquarters at Athens.

NAZI SECRET POLICE ARREST DR. GRUEBER

German Known for Work on Behalf of 'Non-Aryan' Christians

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (AP)—Dr. Heinrich Grueber, known throughout the Protestant world for his efforts in behalf of "non-Aryan" Christians, has been arrested by the Secret Police and taken to the Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg concentration camp, where the Rev. Martin Niemoller is imprisoned.

The cause of the arrest was not divulged, but observers presumed it to have some connection with the anti-Semitic government policies.

Dr. Grueber conducted a bureau which had correspondents throughout the Reich who reported on cases of needy Jewish Christians.

His bureau succeeded the so-called Paulus Bund, composed of "on-Aryan Christians. The name was taken from St. Paul.

The Gestapo, with which Dr. Grueber had frequent official contacts on account of his charitable work, closed his office last Friday and searched both his home and his office. He was taken on an unrevealed charge to the Alexanderplatz, the main police station, and thence to the concentration camp yesterday.

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, foreign secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, whose office has worked in close collaboration with Dr. Grueber and his organization for several years, said yesterday that the council through Dr. Grueber's assistance had been able to help a number of victims of religious and racial persecution to leave Germany.

Nazis Complete Exodus Of French From Alsace

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 23—The civil administration of Alsace, in German-occupied France, announced completion today of expulsion of persons regarded as unsuited for incorporation in the region's new order.

Removal of the non-German element, the administration said, had "banished the last doubt that Alsace is and will remain German."

The majority involved—numbers were not given—were persons of French nationality, replaced by many of German nationality who came from France.

ENVOY OF MADRID REPORTED IN PARI

Vichy Hears He May Tall With Ribbentrop.

VICHY, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The Spanish Ambassador to the Vichy Government, Jose Felix Lequerica was reported here today to be in Paris taking part in French-German discussions on collaboration. It was said that he might see German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Ambassador Lequerica took an active part in negotiations leading to the French-German armistice.

There were reports that Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's Ambassador to Paris might make another trip to Vichy.

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen today denied that Germany had threatened renunciation of the French Armistice. They said they could not confirm the reported receipt by Fuehrer Hitler of a message from French Chief of State Philippe Petain and insisted they had no intimation as to whether Ambassador Abetz was coming to Berlin in the near future.

Swiss Protest to London On Bombing Near Zurich

Demand Made for Damages and Reparation

BERNE, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Swiss Minister at London was instructed today to make a "most energetic protest" against Royal Air Force flights over neutral Switzerland, after bombs dropped last night near Zurich injured eleven persons.

A Swiss communique said the planes which dropped the bombs and caused alarms over several Swiss cities for the second night in succession were identified as British. The Minister was instructed to demand full damages and reparations.

It was the second formal protest to London within a week. Bombs which killed four women Dec. 16 at Basel also were identified as British and a protest was made the following day.

One bomb which fell last night near a railway viaduct at Oerlikon, in suburban Zurich, exploded three and a half hours later, wounding five railway workers, some seriously. There was damage to the viaduct, over which traffic had just been restored after repairs to an electric power line severed by a previous bomb explosion, as well as to a railway turntable.

Residents of the city extinguished many incendiary bombs by covering them with snow.

Air Raid Alarm in Basel

BASEL, Switzerland, Dec. 23 (AP).—Air raid alarm sounded in Basel at 8:46 o'clock tonight.

Dos Passos on Refugee Mission

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 23 (AP).—John Dos Passos, American novelist, arrived here today to attempt to obtain permission from the Dominican government for the entry of additional Spanish Republican refugees into this country. [As representative of the New World Resettlement Fund, Dos Passos arranged with Ecuador to establish some Spanish war refugees.]

MORE NAZI TROOPS POUR INTO RUMANIA

Soldiers in Full Gear Cross Border From Hungary.

LOKOSHAZA, Hungary, on the Rumanian Frontier, Dec. 23 (A. P.). — Thousands of German troops with full war gear crossed into Rumania today.

Border reports said they would re-enforce the Nazi divisions already patrolling the country and guarding its rich oil wells.

A Rumanian official, however, declared that the additional Nazi troops were only another part of the corps being sent in to instruct the Rumanian Army.

Machine-guns, field artillery and tanks were taken across the border.

The troop movement followed the dispatch of two other German divisions to Rumania two weeks ago.

Military observers estimated that there are more than 100,000 German soldiers already in Rumania—their ranks increased steadily by a stream of troops moving across Hungary from the Reich.

RETURNS FRENCH SAILORS

Portuguese Ship Takes Crews From Vessels at Martinique

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 23 (AP)—Portuguese officials said today that 400 officers and men of French warships lying at Martinique had been landed at Casablanca, French Morocco, by the Portuguese liner Mouzinho, due here today from Portuguese Africa.

Naval sources said the crews of the French vessels at Martinique, including the aircraft carrier Bearn, probably had been reduced to one-tenth of their normal strength—"an indication," they said, "that France is not planning to use these units at present."

The French Government had asked the Portuguese Navigation Company to furnish transportation for these men from the West Indies island.

30.24-65-73

Britain Orders Minesweepers

OTTAWA, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Munitions and Supply Department announced today the placing of a British Admiralty order for the building in Canada of twelve minesweepers, six to be built in the North Van Yards in Vancouver and six in the Dufferin Shipyards in Toronto.

TheCalandaReachesSavona

Panama Ship Sailed From New York, Chartered by Swiss for Trade

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Panama freighter Calanda, chartered by the Swiss government to maintain trade with the outside world, has arrived at the Italian port of Savona from New York, the Federal War Office transport board announced today.

The Calanda, first vessel to bring Swiss-consigned merchandise into the Mediterranean in several months, is scheduled to start her return trip soon with Swiss goods destined for the Western Hemisphere and the Far East.

Fifteen freighters which Switzerland chartered from Greece have been harbor-bound since the start of the Greek-Italian war on Oct. 28.

rvivors Of Torpedoed ritish Ship Reach Land

Seventeen Sailors And One Passenger Arrive At Rio De Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 23 (AP)—The British freighter Potaro arrived today with seventeen sailors and one passenger who survived a torpedoed British ship in the North Atlantic.

It was the Potaro's maiden voyage from Cardiff, Wales. She carried coal.

Officials said they were unable to identify the sunken ship.

PREDICTS U. S. WAR ENTRY

Rickenbacker Sees Conflict With Germany By Summer

Mexico City, Dec. 23 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker said today on his arrival here for a vacation that he believed the United States would be at war against Germany by next summer.

Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Air Lines, said that in his opinion, with the cooperation of America's Spanish-speaking nations, the United States would soon be the greatest military power in the world. ***

CROWN PRINCE OLAF ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

Heir To Norwegian Throne Visits President, Joins Own Family

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 23—Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, arriving here for Christmas with his family, called on President Roosevelt today to express Christmas greetings.

Olaf reached New York from England by clipper plane and flew thence to Washington. He was greeted at the airport by his wife, Crown Princess Martha; George T. Summerlin, the State Department's chief of protocol, and other officials.

The 37-year-old Prince, a general in the Norwegian army, and his father, King Haakon, have been in England, rallying their countrymen as allies of Great Britain.

Living Near Capital

The Crown Princess and her three children came to the United States several months ago at the invitation of President Roosevelt and have taken up residence at an estate near the Capital.

Before returning to England, five or six weeks hence, Prince Olaf expects to visit Canada and inspect Norwegian flying and naval units in training there.

He expressed the hope of driving "the German invaders from our land and all other countries they have seized."

Reticent On Food Crisis

While declining to discuss general food conditions in Europe, he said that Norway "has food enough to feed our own people, but that is about all."

Secretary Hull received, during the day, a message from another royal refugee who recently was a guest at the White House, Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.

Before leaving for Canada, where she is making her home for the time being, the Princess wrote Hull that "I wish to thank Your Excellency for the generous hospitality of the United States Government. I shall always look back with great pleasure on the days so happily spent in this country."

MAGYAR PRINCESS WILL LEAVE U. S.

Washington Not to Press Deportation Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Department of Justice officials said today that the Princess Hohenlohe of Hungary had agreed to leave the United States at a specified time and that in view of this no deportation proceedings were contemplated.

The Princess has been described in the British House of Commons and elsewhere as an ardent Nazi sympathizer.

She was scheduled to leave at midnight last Saturday. Four days earlier, Attorney-General Jackson announced that her application for a second extension of her temporary visitor's permit had been denied, and that deportation action would be started unless she left at the expiration of the permit she then held.

However, in view of the arrangement for the Princess's departure at an early date, an official said, the department has agreed not to act immediately. This official said that because of department policy and for other reasons, presumably the request of the Princess, there could be no disclosure of the date, time, place or manner of her leaving.

She came to this country a year ago from England, where her activities and associations had aroused considerable criticism. In this country she had been close to German official representatives. Recently she has been in the company of Capt. Fritz Weidemann, German Consul at San Francisco.

World-Wide Passive Protest By French Asked By De Gaulle

New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—A world-wide demonstration of passive protest by Frenchmen was announced for New Year's Day by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the free French forces, in a London broadcast heard here today.

De Gaulle, speaking on the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Free France" program, said the "peaceful manifestation" would take the following form:

"In non-occupied France from 2 to 3 P. M. on January 1, not a single Frenchman will show himself on the street or in a public place. In occupied France, Frenchmen will manifest in the above way from 3 to 4 P. M."

AMERICANS AID DE GAULLE

20 Ambulances And Other Equipment For Use In Africa

New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—Jacques de Seyes, representative of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, announced today twenty ambulances, a staff car and a rolling kitchen had been acquired for the use of General de Gaulle's "Free France" forces in French equatorial Africa.

De Seyes said the British-American ambulance corps hoped to equip and send twenty-three American drivers to serve with de Gaulle's forces, leaving on the first available boat for Point Noire, French equatorial Africa.

Barbara Hutton's Yacht Being Fitted For Navy

Palatial Ship Arrives At Boston Yard For Conversion Into Auxiliary Vessel

Boston, Dec. 23 (AP)—The palatial yacht Noparo of the former Barbara Hutton, five-and-ten-cent-store heiress, arrived at a Boston shipyard today to be refitted as a naval auxiliary.

Yard officials said they understood that the heiress sold the 137-foot craft to the Government for a dollar.

The Noparo, one of several large yachts now being reconditioned for the navy at local yards, was built at Kiel, Germany, in 1926. She carries a crew of twenty-three.

National Guard Chief Leaves For Puerto Rico

Maj.-Gen. John F. Williams Goes On Temporary Duty At Caribbean Island Outpost

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—The War Department announced today that Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, chief of the National Guard Bureau, was on his way to San Juan, Puerto Rico, for temporary duty in connection with the supply and training of the National Guard of Puerto Rico.

The Caribbean island is an important American defense outpost.

Officials said that General Williams had left from Brooklyn, N .Y., aboard the army transport American Legion. The vessel is scheduled to visit Charleston, S. C., where General Williams will inspect the National Guard units which now make up a portion of the harbor defenses there. These organizations are the Two Hundred and Fifty-second Coast Artillery of North Carolina and the Two Hundred and Sixty-third Coast Artillery of South Carolina.

New CBS Network Taps Most Latin Republics

Short-Wave Broadcasts Soon To Go Into 18 Of 20 Nations South Of The Rio Grande

New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—Formation of a Latin-American network as a unit of the Columbia Broadcasting System was announced today by its president, William S. Paley, who said the effect would be to extend the chain to eighteen of the twenty Latin-American republics.

In addition, Paley said negotiations were under way with Haiti and Honduras.

Operation is to begin by September 1, 1941, the network unit to comprise thirty-nine broadcasts and twenty-five short-wave stations in the various countries. By that date CBS expects to have its two new 50,000-watt short-wave units, WCBS and CRC, in operation on Long Island as the relay means.

Leahy Sails for Lisbon On Cruiser Tuscaloosa

Accompanied by Wife; Yule Party at Sea Planned

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 23 (AP).—Admiral William D. Leahy, new Ambassador to France, sailed with Mrs. Leahy today for Lisbon, Portugal, aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa.

They arrived at Norfolk on a Chesapeake Bay steamship and were taken directly to the cruiser, which sailed soon after 10 a. m. Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, recently appointed commander of the Atlantic Patrol Force, and Capt. Oscar C. Badger, of Admiral King's staff, greeted Admiral Leahy and his wife, but there was no ceremony incident to the departure.

The newly appointed diplomat and Mrs. Leahy were the only passengers aboard the cruiser. A gala Christmas celebration is understood to have been arranged for them on Wednesday.

Admiral Leahy is carrying a personal note from President Roosevelt to Marshal Henri Petain, chief of the Vichy government, in which, the President said, he explained that Admiral Leahy was an old friend and one who he felt confident would be acceptable to the Marshal.

2 STEPS ARE TAKEN IN SABOTAGE FIGHT

Navy To Require Contractors To Report On Possible Danger

Bill Covering Manufacture Of Exports Introduced In House

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 23 Two new steps to prevent sabotage of munitions production were taken today.

The Navy Department disclosed that henceforth all contracts would contain a clause requiring the contractor to "submit a confidential report to the Navy Department whenever, for any cause, he has reason to believe that an active danger of espionage or sabotage exists at the plant, factory or site of the work" covered by the contract.

Must Tell Why

The report must contain a complete explanation of why the contractor is apprehensive of such danger.

The contractor also is pledged, whenever directed by the Secretary of the Navy, to report "the citizenship, the country of birth or the alien status of any or all of his employes."

He also must agree that he "will refuse to employ, or if already employing shall forthwith discharge from employment and exclude" from his factory any person "designated by the Secretary of the Navy for cause as undesirable to have access to work or materials for the navy."

Bill Introduced

On Capitol Hill, a bill was introduced to give the Justice Department authority to act against sabotage committed in this country against goods being manufactured for export to foreign nations.

Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, had told Congress that, although the National Defense Act provided such protection for materials being produced for defense of this country, there was no Federal law allowing the department to move against sabotage of goods for export.

The measure was introduced in the House by Representative Voorhis (Dem., Cal.), chairman of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Far East Affairs: Dutch Isles Watched

Shanghai, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Japanese Navy announced today extension of its blockade of China's coast to the southwestern ports of Kwangtung province, and notified foreign consulates that Japan would not be responsible for damage to vessels or crews entering the blockaded area.

The United States Consulate was expected to make its customary reply that the United States would hold Japan responsible for any such damage.

Singapore, Dec. 23—Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Britain's commander-in-chief in the Far East, announced today that "substantial reinforcements of all arms have recently arrived in Malaya."

"The reinforcements include aircraft, air-force personnel, members of Indian infantry, artillery, engineers and auxiliaries," the official announcement said.

"The reinforcements not only strengthened already formidable defenses at Singapore but also increased defense forces in other areas of the Far East command."

Eyes On Dutch Indies

The Far East command includes Malaya, Burma and Hongkong.

Sir Shenton [illegible] Governor of the Straits Settlements, announced in a broadcast yesterday that the mainland of Malaya as well as Singapore and Penang were being placed in a state of defense.

The great naval base of Singapore guards Britain's communications with the Far East, Australia and New Zealand and stands as a power behind Netherlands forces in the Netherlands East Indies, important producer of oil, tin and rubber.

A thousand miles to the north of Singapore, Thailand (Siam) is em-

broiled with French Indo-China

Another 500 miles to the north the Chinese are feeding supplies to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek along the Burma road, which Britain reopened to traffic after once closing it in a move designed to better Japanese-British relations.

Thailand Artillery Duel

[By the Associated Press]

Bangkok, Thailand, Dec. 23—An exchange of heavy gunfire between Thai (Siamese) and French Indo-China batteries was reported today by the Thai high command.

French artillery, anti-aircraft batteries, machine guns and rifles, it said, opened fire yesterday on the Thai town of Nakonpanom from Thakhek, across the Indo-China border. It said the French sent over one hundred shells, but "there were no casualties on our side."

Thai guns "retaliated promptly and vigorously and silenced the enemy guns," it said, "and it is believed that most of the French gun emplacements were destroyed or damaged."

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY DISTURBING TO TOKYO

Share Drop Ascribed to Clash of Opinion With Berlin

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Nervousness over the United States foreign policy, which might involve Japan through the three-power pact if it led to a break with Germany, was indicated in the press today.

A one-yen drop to 108 in the price of shares in the Tokyo Stock Exchange, a normally steady barometer, was ascribed by the financial newspaper Chugai to two developments.

One of these was a German Foreign Office spokesman's statement that Germany would consider it an unfriendly act if the United States requisitioned foreign-flag ships in her ports to sell to Britain. The other was President Roosevelt's addition of fifteen items to the list under the export licensing system.

The Japan Times and Advertiser, English-language paper controlled by the Foreign Office, commented that "Germany has opened a diplomatic offensive against the United States." The paper said that the German move might have greater significance than merely calling attention "to an intolerable situation" and that Germany "comes extremely close to a direct warning to keep out—or else."

Tass Denies Arms-Trade Report

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP).—Tass, official Russian news agency, denied today that the Chinese Army had received large quantities of war material, medicaments and other supplies by way of Vladivostok, Soviet Far Eastern port.

The Tass statement, published in denial of a report published in the United States, also said it was untrue that "the American military officer Carlson will shortly go to Vladivostok to speed up transportation of war material to China."

[The published report had attributed such a plan to Evans Carlson, a former United States Marine officer.]

"Tass in authorized to deny this report, which is fabricated from beginning to end," the agency said.

China Executes Banker For Hoarding Of Rice

Chiang Kai-Shek Asserts Further Investigation Will Take Place Soon

Chungking, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Central Chinese Government announced that Yang Chuan-yu, former Mayor of Chengtu and a leading banker here, was executed at dawn today upon his conviction of hoarding rice.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said a further hoarding checkup would take place soon.

War Powers' Communiques

German

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The air force's activity during the day yesterday generally was limited to armed reconnaissance.

One reconnaissance plane attacked a large British aluminum plant at Fort William, in northern Scotland, in a daring low dive despite strong anti-aircraft defense. Works and important shops were most seriously hit by the resultant explosions.

Last night strong formations of heavy combat planes attacked with great success important industries in Manchester. Gigantic conflagrations in factories and storehouses resulted.

Furthermore, war-essential objectives in London, Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton, Portsmouth and other cities were raided.

The mining of British ports continued.

Last night enemy planes dropped a small number of explosives and incendiaries at a few places in the western border region. There was only slight damage to the populace and unimportant damage to apartment houses.

Pursuit planes shot down one enemy plane yesterday. One of our own planes has not returned.

In the attack on the aluminum plant at Fort William the crew of the reconnaissance plane; Comdr. First Lieut. Fidorra, pilot Lieut. Muendel, radio operator Bothe and gunner Sgt. Lemberg especially distinguished themselves.

British

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP).—An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Enemy activity last night was mainly directed against a city in the northwest which was heavily attacked for many hours. A large number of fires were caused and considerable damage was done to buildings and shops in the city. Full reports as to casualties are not yet available, but it is known that a number of people were killed and many other injured.

Bombs were dropped on Merseyside and in the East Midlands. In these areas little damage was done and casualties were slight.

In the south of England some houses were damaged and a small number of people were killed and and others injured.

Two enemy bombers were destroyed.

A later joint communique of the same ministries:

Enemy activity today has been confined to attacks by single aircraft at a few points on the east coast. These caused little damage and very few casualties.

An Air Ministry communique:

Industrial targets at Mannheim were the main objectives of Royal Air Force bombers last night. Both here and at Ludwigshafen on the opposite bank of the Rhine, fires were started and there were a number of explosions. Other targets in the Rhineland were also bombed.

Attacks were made on the ports of Flushing, Dunkerque and Calais and on airdromes in enemy-occupied territory.

One of our aircraft is missing.

A later Air Ministry communique:

It is known that on Saturday night two enemy bombers were destroyed by anti-aircraft defenses on the Merseyside. Last night, in addition to the two already reported, a third enemy bomber was destroyed by our night patrols. At about dusk today, another enemy bomber was intercepted by one of our aircraft high over the south coast, and blew up when hit.

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

Our artillery has continued to harass the enemy inside the defenses of Bardia whilst our preparations outside are progressing.

Prisoners evacuated from the main Sidi Barrani battle area now total 35,949, including 1,704 officers. Several thousand more are still awaiting return from the forward camps.

In the area west of Gallabat, our artillery has been active.

On the northern frontier of Kenya, offensive patroling continues.

A communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

Airdromes at Berka and Benina, the two main reinforcement airdromes near Bengasi, were heavily raided by R. A. F. bombers on the night of Dec. 21-22. At Berka, explosions and fires were started among the hangars, the fires burning fiercely as our aircraft left the target. One violent explosion occurred on the eastern side of the airdrome. At Benina, fires followed by explosions were caused. Two hangars were seen burning and a third badly damaged. Aircraft on the ground were machine-gunned from 500 feet.

Considerable damage was caused on the same night at Torbruk, where our bombers attacked the harbor and military objectives.

Our fighters maintained active patrols throughout yesterday, in the course of which one S-79 was shot down and another is believed to have been destroyed.

In southern Albania a fierce air battle took place over Argyrokastron between nine R. A. F. fighters and a force of enemy aircraft exceeding fifty in number. Although outnumbered by more than five to one, eight enemy fighters were shot down and three more probably were destroyed. Two of our aircraft were lost.

The pilot of one was seen being machine-gunned by enemy fighters while he was descending by parachute. He died half an hour after being found, from wounds received during his parachute descent.

It is placed on record that this is the second occasion since hostilities began in the Middle East that irrefutable evidence has been received of an R. A. F. pilot having been machine-gunned while making a parachute descent. This follows the practice Italian pilots adopted in the Spanish War.

Oil wells at Kucova (central Albania) were raided by R. A. F. bombers yesterday, all bombs falling within the target area. The powerhouse was hit. Our bombers were attacked by enemy fighters and intensive anti-aircraft fire. One enemy aircraft (Macchi 200) is believed to have been shot down. Two of our aircraft failed to return.

On other fronts there is nothing of outstanding importance to report, but numerous reconnaissance flights were successfully carried out.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

The situation in the Cyrenaican (Libyan) frontier zone is unchanged.

TOKYO, DEC 24-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT FORMALLY ANNOUNCEDTODAY THAT JAPAN AND THAILAND HAD AGREED TO RESPECT EACH OTHER'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND TO CONSULT ON ALL QUESTIONS OF COMMON INTEREST UNDER A FIVE-YEAR TREATY SIGNED DEC. 6.

THE TREATY DOES NOT, HOWEVER, PROVIDE FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CASE EITHER PARTY IS ATTACKED BY A THIRD POWER, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU DESCRIBED THE PACT AS MAKING A "VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION" TOWARD POLITICAL PROGRESS IN EAST ASIA.

SN141AES

CHUNGKING, FIRST ADD EXECUTION XXX PLACE SOON.

B.S.FONG, ONCE A BANK EMPLOYE IN SAN FRANCISCO, WAS APPOINTED A DELEGATE TO THE SPRING SESSION OF THE PEOPLES POLITICAL COUNCIL, CHINA'S NEAREST APPROACH TO REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. FOG WAS THE ONLY PERSON FROM THE W

CHINA'S NEAREST APPROACH TO REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. FONG WAS THE ONLY PERSON FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN THE LIST OF 240 ANNOUNCED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

AMONG SIX WOMEN MEMBERS WAS MISS HSIE PHING-HSIN, A WELLESLY COLLEGE GRADUATE AND NOTED WAR-TIME FICTIONIST.

30.24-65-75

Air bombardment of the enemy advanced base and attacks against his armored equipment have been renewed.

A torpedo from a plane hit and sank an English auxiliary cruiser.

The enemy bombarded some centers in Libya, with one dead and three injured.

On the Greek front, enemy attacks have been repulsed by our counter-attacks. We have inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and captured automatic arms.

Formations of fighter planes clashed with a formation of nine Blenheim (British) planes, three of which were shot down.

In East Africa enemy motor trucks and preparations were bombed in localities of the upper Sudan.

During the enemy air raid on metropolitan territory the night of Dec. 21 to Dec. 22, some bombs were dropped in the Venetian Lagoon without damage to persons or property.

In the War Zone

Shortage of Oil for Planes Reported Hampering German Air Force

If somebody will be good enough to put his finger on the mysterious bottleneck which has prevented the Germans from employing more than a limited number of warplanes over Britain at any one time, then I will make a close guess as to whether Hitler will succeed in the invasion which England is expecting him to attempt in the near future.

The importance of this query is emphasized by the week end feat of the Royal Air Force in ranging western Europe from Norway to the Adriatic for bombing raids over six countries.

Invasion of England must be premised on such absolute control of the air that Britain and her 3,000,000 soldiers can be bombed into near insensibility before an effort is made to land a Nazi army from small boats on the channel. Anything short of that means disastrous failure for the Germans.

Obviously Nazidom thus far hasn't possessed anything like control of the air—or at least hasn't exhibited it. There can be small doubt that last summer, when Hitler was maneuvering for invasion, he hit England from the skies with everything he could. Yet the greatest fleet he ever succeeded in putting over the British Isles at one time was something like a thousand planes, according to estimates by observers. Where then was the invincible armada of many thousands, which was supposed to plow England under in short order by working in huge relays?

Even British Puzzled.

Even England is puzzling over the mystery of the bottleneck. Is it that the Nazis are husbanding their strength for the coming blow? Is it shortage of planes, by any chance?

Nobody but Hitler and those close to him know how many planes Germany possesses. Estimates run anywhere from 15,000 to 50,000, and one guess is as good as another. The same is true of Nazi production.

The only point everybody is agreed upon, including the British, is that Germany has a numerical superiority. There seems little question that Hitler has enough warplanes so that he could have used swarms more than he has employed—unless something else was wrong. You don't let your enemy wax stronger with each passing day if you can help it.

Running Short of Oil.

Is it lack of pilots? Early in the war we heard a good deal about Germany being short of fully trained airmen. Assuming that to be true, the scarcity could have been greatly remedied since then, if not wholly repaired. The trouble is something beside want of pilots, though Germany has lost many in combat.

There are other points, but we seem to hit rock-bottom for the first time when we come to the question of oil, and the gasoline which comes from it. Experts generally agree that Germany is dangerously short of this absolute essential, without which no war machine can run.

Russia and Rumania are the only direct sources of natural oil which the Nazis can reach, and thus far these two countries combined have not supplied more than a fraction of the Reich's requirements.

The Germans have been producing oil synthetically and refining it to get gasoline for their warplanes, which consume rivers of this precious fluid. The amount produced, however, is said to be less than that normally required for civilian use, not to mention military needs. On top of that British Minister of Economics Dalton the other day stated that the Royal Air Force had bombed more than 90 per cent of the synthetic plants and 80 per cent of the refineries. This would reduce production.

A shortage of gasoline—which the Nazis deny—might easily force Der Fuehrer to conserve his supplies. But there's more than that to it.

One of America's leading oil experts told me recently that without doubt both Germany and Italy were terribly short of lubricating oil upon which all industries which use machinery are utterly dependent. He thought the outcome of the war might turn on this shortage. Lubricating oil, by the way, cannot be made synthetically.

If the oil shortage report is correct, Hitler will have to make a quick killing on his next blitzkrieg, for it likely will be his last chance.

THE MAIL'S EDITORIAL PAGE ASSURED READERS THAT DECLARATIONS BY SECRETARY OF STATE HULL AND WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAD FINALLY SHOCKED AMERICANS "OUT OF THEIR SMUG SLUMBER" IN WHICH THEY "TRIED TO HAVE THEIR GUNS AND CANDY, TOO" BY MAINTAINING PRODUCTION OF "PEACETIME NICETIES."

"BUT AMERICA ISN'T LIVING IN PEACETIME," WROTE DON IDDON, THE MAIL'S NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT. "SHE IS THE NON-BELLIGERENT ALLY OF GREAT BRITAIN. SHE IS BRITAIN'S SUPPLY BASE AND PLANE AND SHIP PROVIDER.

"IT ISN'T A ROLE THAT CAN BE FILLED IF ALL OLD HOURS AND OLD WAGES ARE NOT TO BE GIVEN UP."

DEC 24 1940

LONDON, DEC. 19-(AP)-NEWS OF THE ARMS SPEEDUP IN AMERICA AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSALS TO LEND AID TO BRITAIN CROWDED THE FRONT PAGES OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS TODAY, AND SOME SECTIONS OF THE PRES DESCRIBED THE UNITED STATES AS A FULL-FLEDGED ALLY IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY.

EDITORIAL AND SPECIAL WRITERS ACCLAIMED THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS AS HAVING WIPED OUT BRITAIN'S WAR DEBT DEFAULT AND HER CURRENT CREDIT DILEMMA.

"AMERICA IS OUR ALLY IN THE STRUGGLE," PROCLAIMED THE DAILY SKETCH, WHICH DEPLORED THE NECESSITY OF SUCH EXPEDIENTS AS ARMS LOANS AND SAID THEY AROSE FROM "THE FICTION THAT AMERICA IS NOT IN THE WAR AS MUCH AS WE X X X."

"AMERICA IS AS MUCH A BELLIGERENT AS BRITAIN--THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BEING THAT WE ARE IN THE FRONT LINE," DECLARED THIS COMMENTATOR.

THE LONDON TIMES DECLARED THAT "NO ONE ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC IMAGINED THE UNITED STATES WOULD LET US LOSE THE WAR BY WITHHOLDING, OVER ANY QUESTION OF DOLLARS, SUCH ARMS AS SHE WAS ABLE TO SUPPLY."

THE NEWS CHRONICLE DECLARED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ARMS LEASE PROPOSAL WAS "A STROKE OF POLITICAL GENIUS" IN WHICH HE SHOWED "THE LOGIC AND GENIUS THAT MAKE HIM THE PRACTICAL LEADER OF THE WORLD DEMOCRACY."

WCOGAES

BERLIN, DEC. 23-(AP)-FORT WILLIAM, DESCRIBED AS ONE OF BRITAIN'S MOST IMPORTANT ALUMINUM FACTORY TOWNS, WAS DAMAGED BADLY IN AN ATTACK YESTERDAY BY A LONE GERMAN PLANE, INFORMED QUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

THE PLANE WAS SAID TO HAVE REACHED ITS OBJECTIVE AT THE WESTERN END OF LOCH NESS CANAL IN WESTERN SCOTLAND DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER AND THEN TO HAVE PUT A LARGE FACTORY POWER PLANT OUT OF OPERATION WITH A SINGLE HEAVY BOMBED DROPPED IN A LOW DIVE.

OTHER HITS WERE REPORTED ON THE FACTORY ITSELF WHERE SECTIONS OF THE BUILDING WERE SAID TO HAVE COLLAPSED.

(A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE OF THE ATTACKS YESTERDAY WAS DIRECTED AGAINST WESTERN SCOTLAND.)

INFORMED GERMANS SAID MANCHESTER, IN NORTHWESTERN ENGLAND, WAS SINGLED OUT AS THE TARGET OF LARGE GERMAN BOMBING FORMATIONS LAST NIGHT.

FLIERS WERE SAID TO HAVE REPORTED TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS AND LARGE FIRES AT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS THERE.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD GERMAN XXX PLANTS THERE.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SANK TWO MERCHANTMEN, ONE OF 18,000 TONS AND ONE OF 9,000 TONS, THESE SOURCES SAID.

THE NUMBER OF DEAD FROM THE BRITISH AIR RAID ON BERLIN DEC.21 WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RISEN TO 36.

PS722AES

ROME, DEC 24-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-STEFANI, ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT AN ITALIAN FORMATION DROPPED 6,000 KILOGRAMS (ABOUT 13,000 POUNDS) OF INCENDIARY AND HIGH-EXPLOSIVE BOMBS ONA PLANT ON THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE AGENCY SAID THAT DESPITE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH WAS "PARTICULARLY INTENSE," ALL OBJECTIVES WERE HIT EFFECTIVELY, GREAT FIRES BEING VISIBLE FROM A LONG DISTANCE. IT SAID ALL ITALIAN PLANES RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASES.

SN740PES

VATICAN CITY, DEC. 23-(AP)-ON THE EVE OF HIS CHRISTMAS BROADCAST TO THE WORLD TOMORROW, POPE PIUS XII HAD A LARGE TREE INSTALLED IN HIS PALACE TODAY FOR THE CHILDREN OF HIS INTIMATE ASSOCIATES AND THOSE OF HIS THREE NEPHEWS.

THE VATICAN RADIO STATION WILL BROADCAST THE SPEECH AT 10 A.M. (3 A.M., E.S.T.) AT 31.06 AND 19.84 METERS. TRANSLATIONS IN GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE WILL FOLLOW, THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION AT NOON (5 A.M., E.S.T.) AT 3.06 METERS.

THE POPE'S SPEECH IS EXPECTED TO DEAL WITH THE WAR AND HIS DESIRE FOR PEACE, AS DID THAT OF A YEAR AGO WHEN HE ISSUED A FIVE-POINT PROGRAM. HE WILL DELIVER IT BEFORE THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL BROADCAST FOR THE UNITED STATES AT 3:30 P.M. (8:30 A.M., E.S.T.) AT 19.84 METERS.

A CHRISTMAS TRUCE, AS ASKED BY THE POPE IN HIS BROADCAST A MONTH

AGO, WAS DOUBTFUL SINCE AT LEAST ONE BELLIGERENT NATION, GREAT BRITAIN, ALREADY OFFICIALLY HAS REJECTED THE SUGGESTION.

THE EXACT HOUR OF THE POPE'S OWN CHRISTMAS EVE MASS IS UNKNOWN, BUT IT IS EXPECTED HE WILL CELEBRATE IT IN HIS PRIVATE CHAPEL BEHIND THE BLACKED-OUT WINDOWS OF THE VATICAN AT MIDNIGHT.

THIS WILL CONTRAST WITH THE AFTERNOON CHRISTMAS EVE MASSES THE POPE FOR THE FIRST TIME AUTHORIZED IN THOSE COUNTRIES IN WHICH BLACKOUTS MADE ATTENDANCE AT NIGHT SERVICES DIFFICULT.

GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN WILL BE PLACED ABOUT THE TREE, SET NEAR A MAGNIFICENT REPRODUCTION OF THE MANGER SCENE PREPARED AT THE POPE'S ORDERS BY THE SWISS SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, WHO WAIT UPON HIS HOLINESS.

MEANWHILE VATICAN AUTHORITIES REPORTED THAT THE SPECIAL OFFICE SEEKING WORD OF PRISONERS AND THOSE MISSING IN THE WAR HAD STARTED SEARCH FOR MORE THAN 50,000 POLES, BELGIANS, DUTCH, FRENCH, GERMANS, ITALIANS, BRITONS AND EVEN AMERICANS SINCE LAST SPRING.

THE VATICAN RADIO HAS ESTABLISHED CONTACT FOR INQUIRIES WITH STATIONS AS FAR AWAY AS THE BELGIAN CONGO AND IS TESTING RADIO TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION TO AUSTRALIA.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, DEC.23-(AP)-THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF RUBBER TIRES AND INNER TUBES FOR VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS WAS PROHIBITED BY THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ECONOMY IN AN ORDER PUT INTO EFFECT TODAY AND TO BE ENFORCED UNTIL STOCK CAN BE TAKEN AND RATIONING ORGANIZED.

NEWLY-PURCHASED VEHICLES MAY BE DELIVERED WITH TIRES AND TUBES BUT WITHOUT SPARES.

B451PES

3024-65-77

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, DEC 24-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-SWISS ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT A NUMBER OF FOREIGN WARPLANES CROSSED THE JURA FRONTIER AT 9 P.M. YESTERDAY AND FLEW NORTHWEST TOWARD THE LAKE CONSTANCE REGION. ALARMS WERE SOUNDED IN SEVERAL SWISS TOWNS BUT NO BOMBS FELL.

M1241AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24)

- - -

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMORED CORPS

- - -

NEW TANKS EMPHASIZE
SPEED, FIRE POWER
AS NEVER BEFORE

- - -

THEY'RE BRITISH REPLY
TO PANZER DIVISIONS (730) NO. 1

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: WAR CORRESPONDENT DREW MIDDLETON, A NATIVE NEW YORKER, HAS TASTED WAR IN ITS MANY DIVERSE FORMS. HE WAS WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE DURING THE BLITZ-KRIEG LAST SPRING; HE HAS UNDERGONE GERMAN BOMBING RAIDS IN ENGLAND AND TOURED THE NORTH ATLANTIC WITH A BRITISH DESTROYER ON PATROL. NOW, IN A SERIES OF TWO STORIES, HE TAKES YOU TO VISIT THE BRITISH ROYAL ARMORED CORPS. TOMORROW: A RIDE IN A NEW BRITISH TANK.)

BY DREW MIDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH ROYAL ARMORED CORPS SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND -(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THOUSANDS OF TANKS IN AN AMAZINGLY LARGE NUMBER OF ARMORED DIVISIONS ARE BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO GERMANY'S PANZER DIVISIONS.

BRITISH OFFICERS CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THESE TANKS--MANY OF NEW AND SECRET DESIGN -- TO SMASH EITHER A NAZI INVASION ATTEMPT OF DEAL A DECISIVE STROKE ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT AT SOME FUTURE "DAY OF REVENGE."

THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE LEFT 471 TANKS AND MACHINE-GUN CARRIERS IN FRANCE; BUT NOW, STARTING FROM SCRATCH SINCE THE WITHDRAWAL FROM DUNKERQUE LAST SPRING, BRITISH DESIGNERS HAVE BUILT UP AN ENTIRE NEW GROUP OF ARMORED DIVISIONS.

"FEAR NAUGHT," THE MOTTO OF THE ROYAL TANK CORPS, HAS BEEN BALANCED IN THE NEW CONSTRUCTION WITH "GET THERE FUSTEST WITH THE MOSTEST MEN," WITH THE NEW TANKS EMPHASIZING SPEED AND FIRE POWER AS NEVER BEFORE.

ARMY TANKS ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO CATEGORIES -- THE "I" TANK FOR INFANTRY, WHICH OPERATES EXCLUSIVELY WITH FOOT SOLDIERS, AND THE CRUISER TANKS, WHICH FORM THE SPEARHEAD OF THE ARMORED DIVISIONS.

NEITHER THE SMALL, PUDDLE-JUMPING WHIPPET TANKS NOR THE LUMBERING 50 AND 60-TON MONSTERS BELOVED OF NEWSREELS ARE IN EVIDENCE. BOTH TYPES ARE OUT OF FAVOR IN BRITAIN'S MODERN ARMY; THE LIGHT TANKS BECAUSE THEY DON'T CARRY ENOUGH ARMOR AND CAN'T HANDLE ROUGH COUNTRY, AND THE BIG TANKS BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO SLOW.

THE "I" TANK IS A FORMIDABLE WEAPON. ITS ARMOR IS SO HEAVY THAT IN THE FLANDERS CAMPAIGN IT TOOK DIRECT HITS FROM GERMAN 77-MILLIMETER FIELD PIECES WITH NO EFFECT SAVE THE DENTING OF ITS ARMOR.

THE "I" TANK'S ARMAMENT INCLUDES A SMALL GUN WHICH CAN TOSS A 12-POUND SHELL 2,000 YARDS TO PIERCE THE ARMOR OF MOST TANKS, AND IT HAS A SECONDARY WEAPON IN THE NEW BESA MACHINE-GUN WHICH PUMPS METAL AT THE RATE OF 750 ROUNDS PER MINUTE.

SPEED IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE "I" TANK, WHICH PRECEDES INFANTRY IN ATTACKS AND ONLY OCCASIONALLY FIGHTS INDEPENDENTLY, BUT IT CAN SWING ALONG AT CLOSE TO 20 M.P.H. ITS CREW OF FOUR GUNNERS, WIRELESS OPERATOR, DRIVER AND COMMANDER ARE INTERCHANGEABLE.

CRUISER TANKS ARE THE DARLINGS OF THE ROYAL TANK CORPS. AS LARGE AS THE "I" TANKS, THEY WEIGH MUCH LESS AND ARE MORE THAN TWICE AS FAST. THEY CAN TURN ON A DIME, AND THE ONE I RODE IN CLIMBED HILLS, WENT CRASHING THROUGH UNDERBRUSH AND KNOCKED DOWN TREES A FOOT AND A HALF THICK WITH A TERRIBLE NONCHALANCE.

THEIR ARMAMENT IS ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH THE "I" TANKS, BUT THE CRUISERS DEPEND MORE ON SPEED AND MANEUVERABILITY TO RESIST ENEMY FIRE. AS THE GENERAL TENDENCY TOWARD TANKS OF THIS SIZE BECOMES MORE PRONOUNCED, THE BRITISH ARE DEVELOPING NEWER, FASTER MODELS WHICH LITERALLY CAN DRIVE CIRCLES AROUND THE PONDEROUS OLD-TIMERS THAT FIRST MADE THEIR APPEARANCE ON THE SOMME IN 1916.

BRITAIN'S CAVALRY REGIMENTS NOW ARE MECHANIZED AND OPERATE IN ARMORED FIGHTING FORMATIONS WHICH ARE A PART OF EACH ARMORED DIVISION. THEIR JOB IS STRICTLY RECONNAISSANCE, AND IN ONE REGIMENT, A LANCER UNIT OPERATED WITH SUCH DASH AND COURAGE IN THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS THAT IT WON SPECIAL PRAISE FROM LORD GORT AND THE FRENCH COMMANDERS.

TRAINING FOR THE ROYAL TANK CORPS IS ARDUOUS. FIRST THERE ARE 16 WEEKS IN WHICH THE CANDIDATES, EVEN THOSE SELECTED AS COOKS AND CLERKS, LEARN TO FIRE TANK WEAPONS AND USE THE WIRELESS WITH WHICH EVERY TANK IS EQUIPPED.

30.24 65 79

THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING CANDIDATES IS THAT EVERY FIGHTING SERVICE AND CIVILIAN WAR INDUSTRY WANTS THE TYPE OF MEN SUITED FOR THE R. A. C. -- TRUCK DRIVERS, MECHANICS AND WIRELESS OPERATORS.

A148

ACCOMPANYING THE TANKS AND ARMORED CARS IN THE ARMORED DIVISIONS ARE SWARMS OF FAST NEW SCOUT CARS CALLED "DINGOS" WHICH MOVE AS FAST IN REVERSE AS FORWARD. THESE, ALONG WITH OBSOLETE LIGHT TANKS ON WHIC PRODUCTION HAS BEEN HALTED, AND TINY "BEAVERETTES," PERFORM LIGHT CAVALRY ROLES AT LIAISON AND RECONNAISSANCE.

THE FIRE POWER OF A SINGLE TANK BATTALION NOW EQUALS THAT OF THE 1914-18 WORLD WAR'S INFANTRY BRIGADE.

THE BRITISH CLAIM THAT THE GERMANS CANNOT LAND HEAVY TANKS BY SEA OR AIR IF THEY ATTEMPT AN INVASION, AND THAT THEIR TANKS WILL CUT THE GERMANS DOWN BEFORE THEY GET ORGANIZED.

BUT THERE IS NO COMPLACENCY IN THE TANK CORPS. INSTEAD, EFFORT IS DIRECTED TOWARD NEWER AND FASTER MODELS OF THE WEAPON WHICH BRITAIN INVENTED, AND THE "YEARS OF THE LOCUST" IN WHICH BRITAIN LOST HER LEADERSHIP IN ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES ARE BEING MADE UP BY THOUSANDS OF DESIGNERS AND THOUSANDS OF MEN AND OFFICERS.
(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, DEC. 24--SENT DEC 20).

SN127AES

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, DEC.23-(AP)-YANKEE SOLDIERS ON DUTY IN PUERTO RICO WILL SIT DOWN TO WELL-FILLED TABLES WITH ALL THE TRIMMINGS CHRISTMAS DAY.

THE ARMY TODAY BEGAN DISTRIBUTING 25,000 POUNDS OF TURKEY, 4,000 POUNDS OF CHICKEN, 4,000 POUNDS OF PORK, AND 2,000 POUNDS OF FRUIT CAKE--ALL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BESIDES THAT, THE MESS SERGEANTS HAVE A FREE HAND TO PROVIDE EXTRAS FROM COMPANY FUNDS.

DEC 24 1940

NEW YORK, DEC. 23 (AP).--. DOMIE, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, IN A NEWS BROADCAST FROM TOKYO SAID TODAY GUNZO KAYABA, FORMER SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF MR TOKYO'S METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD, HAS BEEN APPOINTED VICE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS UNDER THE NEW HOME MINISTER, MR KIICHIRO HIRANUMA. HE SUCCEEDS SHIGERU HAZAMA.

DEC 24 1940

RDB-1045AES

ROME, DEC. 23-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER LA TRIBUNA SAID TODAY THAT ITALY'S NAVY IS CONVOYING REINFORCEMENTS, BOTH OF MEN AND SUPPLIES, ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE HARDPRESSED ITALIAN FORCES IN LIBYA.

AFTER RECOUNTING NAVAL ACTIONS AGAINST BRITISH AND GREEK LAND FORCES ON THE ALBANIAN AND LIBYAN COASTS, A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER SAID "THESE AGGRESSIVE ACTION HAVE NOT KEPT THE ITALIAN FLEET FROM GUARANTEEING PASSAGE IN THESE DAYS ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN OF MEN AND MATERIALS DIRECTED TO PORTS OF THE FOURTH SHORE."

THE "FOURTH SHORE" IS A COMMON ITALIAN EXPRESSION FOR LIBYA.

RQ232PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 23-(AP)-JOSEPH TERBOVEN, GERMAN COMMISSIONER FOR GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWAY, DECLARED TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW BROADCAST BY THE OSLO RADIO THAT WAR-DAMAGED ROADS AND BRIDGES IN NORWAY HAD BEEN REPAIRED AND THAT CONSTRUCTION OF DAMAGED OR DESTROYED NORWEGIAN TOWNS AND VILLAGES WOULD BEGIN NEXT SPRING.

HE SAID COMMUNICATIONS WERE IMPROVED BY A HIGH ROAD FROM OSLO TO BERGEN, ON THE WEST COAST, AND A 1,500-MILE ROAD FROM OSLO TO KIRKENES, IN FAR-NORTHERN NORWAY.

TERBOVEN ALSO SAID NORWAY'S MINES WERE WORKING NORMALLY AND IN MANY INSTANCES WERE SURPASSING THE OUTPUT OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

DEC 24 1940

POPE CALLS FOR MORAL VICTORIES AS BASIS FOR NEW WORLD ORDER

Pius Urges End of Hatred and Idea Might Makes Right---Appeals for Economic Freedom.

Vatican City, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII in a Christmas Eve message to the College of Cardinals declared today that the "new world order" proposed by warring nations should be based on five moral victories and pleaded for sincere political and economic solidarity in post-war Europe in order that it may not be a mere external mechanism imposed by force.

The five victories that should be the basis for any new world order, the pontiff said, were victories over hatred, mistrust, the idea that "might makes right," economic maladjustment and "cold egoism."

The Pope's message was delivered in response to the Christmas greetings of the cardinals. The Vatican City station broadcasts the speech at 8 A. M., and translations were broadcast to the world.

"A Certain Country"

Elaborating on the first of his five points, the Pontiff said:

"Indeed, at present in a certain country propaganda without check, which does not avoid manifest alterations of truth, shows enemy nations to public opinion daily and almost hourly in a false and outrageous light."

"But whoever really desires the well being of people and longs to help save the spiritual and moral bases of future cooperation among peoples from incalculable damage," he added, "will consider it his sacred duty and high mission not to let the minds and feelings of men lose the natural ideal of truth, justice, courtesy, good will, cooperation and, above all, the supernatural ideal of brotherly love brought by Christ to the world."

Asks Observance of Pacts

Regarding his second point, he called for "return to that fidelity in observance of pacts without which pure neighborliness of peoples, and particularly the coexistence of powerful and weak peoples, could not possibly succeed."

In his third point the Pope said the principle that might makes right caused "greater damage, especially to those states which, whether for their traditional fidelity to peaceful methods or their low war potentiality, do not want to or cannot contend with others."

It meant therefore, he explained, "the return to the serious and profound morality in love of relationship between nations, which obviously does not exclude either search for honest usefulness or timely and legitimate use of force to watch over peaceful rights seized with violence, or save them from harm."

Asks Economic Peace

The fourth moral victory was described as the triumph "over those germs of conflict which consist in two-sided differences in the field of world economy."

This triumph, he said, would mean "progressive action to arrive at arrangements which would give to every state the medium necessary for insuring the proper standard of living for its own citizens of every rank."

Of his fifth and final point the Pope declared the "spirit of cold egoism, which, fearless in its might easily leads to violation not only of the honor and sovereignty of a state but of the righteous, wholesome, disciplined liberty of citizens as well."

The Pope observed that "from the impassioned polemics of warring factions concerning the objedtives of the war and the ultimate peace settlements," there was emerging more clearly defined the "quasi universal opinion" that Europe was undergoing a transformation signalling the coming of a new era.

Something new and better, stronger, sounder and freer, must now replace the past, he said, "in order to elimnte its weaknesses and its deficiencies xx."

He said,

"The solace we derive from the riches of Christmas greetings is the greater because of the sad times in which we live."

Asks for Post-war Solidarity.

The Holy Father pleaded for "sincere political and economic solidarity" as part of "the so-called New Order in Europe" in order that it may not be a mere external mechanism imposed by force.

He directed the world to hold itself ready to heal its "spiritual wounds" when the war is ended.

The Pope recommended the Church as a spiritual bulwark and a refuge from earthly miseries.

"The Church, the common mother of all peoples, better understands all peoples," he declared. "The Church cannot be called partisan."

The Church exists to carry truth and moral teaching, he said, "to all nations the Church has preached truth, he added, but now "hard realism itself preaches it."

Pleads for 'Non-Aryans.'

The Pope [illegible] is gratified to be able to [illegible] with moral and spiritual assistancce . . . large numbers of refugees, expatriates and emigrants, including 'non-Aryans.'"

The contributions of Catholics in the United States, he said, had enabled him to be especially generous to war sufferers of Polish origin.

The Pope lamented, however, "the ever-diminishing possibility" of his bringing aid "through efficacious relief and consolation to prisoners of war," among whom, he said "victims are most numerous and misery most pitiable."

"However, although our aims have been frustrated in some countries," he said, "our efforts have not been in vain."

Sees Minds Improved.

The Pope declared that "not only today while the present conflict is raging, but also later on, nations will realize the need for the solution of social problems in the spirit of Christianity."

"The world will leave the hard school of today with an improved mind," he said. "Mankind will listen to the voice of reasoning and of justice. Only in such a state of mind can the world proceed to the establishment of a new order based on justice."

The pontiff spoke of unchecked propaganda in some countries, which, he said, sets up the enemy daily and hourly in a false light.

In conclusion he said: "We pray that men will grow mature enough to establish a new and just social and ecenomic order. We pray that mankind will be liberated from his tribulations."

leave

blank

✓

30.24 6581

30.24— 6581

Might Not Right, Pope Warns in Christmas Plea

Vatican City, Dec. 24 (AP).—Pope Pius declared today that in search for the new order of the future men and nations must triumph over hatred, over mistrust, over the notion that might makes right, over economic maladjustment and cold egoism.

In a Christmas Eve message to the College of Cardinals he said that while the war goes on there is little hope for such a restoration.

Hopes for New Order.

Nevertheless, he expressed "a heartfelt wish that when the guns shall have fallen silent at last humanity and its leaders will be sufficiently matured intellectually and capable in action to prepare the ground of the future for a new order that will be solid, true and just."

"We pray God," he added, "that it may so happen."

The Church itself could not be called upon to favor one over another of "the contrasting systems which are part of our times and dependent upon them," he said, since its "sole longing" is to provide to all the world's peoples "the clear waters of the fountains of our patrimony and values of Christian life."

But for a society that "would be humanly praiseworthy and spiritually elevated and a source of genuine good," he went on, there were these "indispensable prerequisites:"

"One, triumph over hate, which is today a cause of division among peoples; renunciation, therefore, of the systems and practices from which hate constantly receives added nourishment.

Deplores Rivalries.

"Two, triumph over mistrust, which bears down as a depressing weight on international law and renders impossible the realization of any sincere agreement.

"Three, triumph over the distressing principle that utility is a basis of law and right and that might makes right . . .

"Four, triumph over those germs of conflict which consist in two-sided differences in the field of world economy; hence progressive action, balanced by correspondent degrees, to arrive at arrangements which would give to every state the medium necessary for insuring the proper standard of living for its own citizens of every rank.

"Five, triumph over the spirit of cold egoism which, fearless in its might, easily leads to violation not only of the honor and sovereignty of states but the righteous, wholesome and disciplined liberty of citizens as well."

A205 ADD-VATICAN CITY NI - XXX WELL

IN ELABORATION ON HIS FIRST POINT, THE PONTIFF REMARKED THAT THE PROPAGANDA OF A "CERTAIN COUNTRY..SHOWS ENEMY NATIONS TO PUBLIC OPINION DAILY AND ALMOST HOURLY IN A FALSE AND OUTRAGIOUS LIGHT," AND ADDED:

"BUT WHOEVER REALLY DESIRES THE WELL-BEING OF PEOPLES AND LONGS TO HELP SAVE THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL BASES OF FUTURE COOPERATION AMONG PEOPLES FROM INCALCULABLE DAMAGE WILL CONSIDER IT HIS SACRED DUTY AND HIGH MISSION NOT TO LET THE MINDS AND FEELINGS OF MEN LOSE THE NATURAL IDEAL OF TRUTH, JUSTICE, COURTESY, GOOD WILL, COOPERATION AND, ABOVE ALL, THE SUPERNATURAL IDEAL OF BROTHERLY LOVE BROUGHT BY CHRIST TO THE WORLD."

THE POPE SPOKE OF THE SORROW WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO HIM BY THE "MISFORTUNES OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR."

"...ALTHOUGH OUR AIM HAS BEEN FRUSTRATED IN SOME COUNTRIES," HE ADDED, "OUR EFFORTS HAVE NOT BEEN IN VAIN EVERYWHERE SINCE WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING MANY MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL EVIDENCE OF OUR CONCERN TO AT LEAST A PORTION OF THE POLISH PRISONERS; AND INDEED OTHER MORE FREQUENT EVIDENCES OF THAT SAME SOLICITUDE TO ITALIAN PRISONERS AND INTERNEES, ESPECIALLY IN EGYPT, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

"NOR WAS IT OUR DESIRE THAT THE HOLY FEAST OF CHRISTMAS SHOULD DAWN IN THE WORLD WITHOUT OUR CONVEYING THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES SOME DEFINITE MANIFESTATION OF OUR ENCOURAGING REMEMBRANCE AND BENEDICTION TO ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS IN ITALY, TO GERMANS IN ENGLAND AND GREEKS IN ALBANIA, AND TO ITALIANS

SCATTERED THROUGHOUT VARIOUS PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE..

"EAGER, THEREFORE, TO MAKE OUR OWN THE ANXIETIES OF FAMILIES, FEARFUL FOR THE LOT OF THEIR SEPARATED AND UNFORTUNATE RELATIONS, WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN AND ARE ACTIVELY ADVANCING AND DEVELOPING YET ANOTHER TASK OF NO SMALL MAGNITUDE, NAMELY THAT OF REQUESTING AND TRANSMITTING INFORMATION WHEREVER IT IS POSSIBLE AND PERMISSIBLE TO DO SO, NOT ONLY CONCERNING COUNTLESS PRISONERS BUT ALSO CONCERNING REFUGEES AND THOSE WHOM THE PRESENT CALAMITIES HAVE SO SADLY SEPARATED FROM FATHERLAND AND HOME.

"...NO LESS COMFORTING IS IT TO US TO HAVE BEEN IN A POSITION TO CONSOLE WITH THE MORAL AND SPIRITUAL ASSISTANCE OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES, OR WITH AN OFFERING OF OUR RESOURCES, THE LARGE NUMBERS OF REFUGEES AND EXPATRIATES AND EMIGRANTS, INCLUDING 'NON-ARYANS.'"

Pope's Program for a Permanent World Peace

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24 (AP).—The official English summary of the address today by Pope Pius XIII follows:

The holy joy of the feast of the nativity of our Lord, the intimate happiness which rises spontaneously in the hearts of the faithful of Christ, does not depend on external events, nor can it be disturbed or dismissed by them.

Whosoever grasps the intimate meaning of the Christmas hymn and has tasted even one drop of the sweet nectar of the truth of love which it contains knows where, amidst the confused succession of events, suffering and trials of these tempestuous days, he may find a haven of safety, and he will refrain as much from undue optimism which disregards reality, as from the still less apostolic tendency toward cowardly, depressing pessimism.

Let us be infinitely grateful to our Lord that in this, our own day, our church is not lacking in such elect, saintly, courageous souls, found alike in the ranks of the clergy and laity, who give strong evidence of heroism, generally overlooked by the world, and of unwavering fidelity.

The Heritage of War

The material and spiritual condition of the present age brings into being and imposes on the apostolate enormous demands not only for the duration of this dreadful war but still more for that day at the conclusion of the war when the people will be obliged to dedicate themselves to the task of repairing the deep-seated evils which will be their bitter social and economic heritage; when disorganized nations find themselves at the war's conclusion with spiritual wounds which will certainly demand assiduous and watchful care, that their pernicious effects may be forestalled or minimized.

Among the many misfortunes arising from this cruel conflict, one in particular which immediately brought sorrow to our heart continues to grieve us—namely, the misfortunes of the prisoners of war, which become progressively more distressing for us with the ever-diminishing possibility of our hastening in our paternal soluitude to bring aid through efficacious relief and consolation where the victims are most numerous, the misery most pitiable.

Mindful of what we ourselves in the august name of the sovereign pontiff, Benedict XV of happy memory, were able to accomplish during the last war for the relief of the moral and material distress of many prisoners of war, we had hoped that in the present instance as well there might be left open the way for the religious and charitable initiatives of the Church.

However, although our aim has been frustrated in some countries, our efforts have not been in vain everywhere, since we have succeeded in bringing many material and spiritual evidences of our concern to at least a portion of the Polish prisoners; and indeed other more frequent evidences of that same solicitude to Italian prisoners and internees, especially in Egypt, Australia and Canada.

Helps Locate Refugees

Nor as it our desire that the holf feast of Christmas should dawn in the world without our conveying through the medium of our representatives some definite manifestation of our encouraging remembrance and benediction to England and Greeks in Albania, and to Italians soattered throughout various parts of the British Empire, especially in Egypt, Palestine and India.

Eager, therefore, to make our own the anxieties of families fearful for the lot of their separated and unfortunate relations, we have undertaken and are actively advancing and developing yet another task of no small magnitude, namely that of requesting and transmitting information wherever it is possible and permissible to do so, not only concerning countless prisoners, but also concerning refugees and those whom the present calamities have so sadly separated from fatherland and home.

In this way we have been able to feel, close to our own, the beats of thousands of hearts with the disturbed tumult of their most intimate feelings, either in strained tension or under the terrible incubus of uncertainty, or in the exultant joy of renewed assurance or in profound suffering and quiet resignation regarding the state of their loved ones.

No less comfortable is it to us to have been in a position to console with the moral and spiritual assistance of our representatives or with an offering of our resources the large numbers of refugees and expatriates and emigrants, including "non-aryans."

Peace With Justice

We were enabled in our aid to those of Polish origin to be especially generous as also to those others for whom the charitable contributions of our children in the United States facilitated our paternal solicitude for them.

Exactly one year ago, venerable brothers and beloved sons, in this very place we formulated certain principles with regard to essential presuppositions of peace which would conform to principles of justice, equity and honor and would thus be enduring. And if the succeeding march of events has delayed their application to more distant time, the thoughts then proposed have nevertheless lost none of their intrinsic truth and conformity to reality, nor of their force of moral obligation.

From the impassioned polemics of warring factions concerning the objectives of the war and the ultimate peace settlements, there emerges ever more clearly defined the quasi-universal opinion which contends that pre-war Europe as well as its political structure are now undergoing a process of transformation of such nature as to signal the dawn of a new era.

Europe and its system of states, it is said, will not be as they were before. Something new and better, more evolved organically, sounder, freer and stronger, must replace the past in order to eliminate its defects, its weaknesses and its deficiencies, which are said to have been disclosed convincingly by recent events.

Church and the New Order

In the midst of the contrasting systems which are part of our times and dependent upon them, the Church cannot be called upon to favor one more than another. In the orbit of universal value the divine law, whose authority obliges not only individuals but nations as well, there is ample room and liberty of action for the most varied forms of political opinion; whilst the practical application of one political system or another depends in a large measure and often quite decisively upon circumstances and causes which, considered in themselves, are extraneous to the purpose and action of the Church.

As protectress and herald of the principles of faith and morals it is her sole interest, her sole longing, to convey through educational and religious channels to all peoples without exception the clear waters of the fountains of our patrimony and values of Christian life in order that every people in its own peculiar way may enjoy Christian fellowship, Christian ethical-religious impulses to establish a society that would be humanly praiseworthy and spiritually elevated and a source of genuine good.

Indispensable prerequisites for the search for a new order are:

One, triumph over hate, which is today a cause of division among peoples; renunciation, therefore of the systems and practices from which hate constantly receives added nourishment.

Two, triumph over mistrust, which bears down as a depressing weight on international law and renders impossible the realization of any sincere agreement.

Opposes "Might" Principle

Three, triumph over the distressing principle that utility is a basis of law and right and that might makes right, a principle which makes all international relations liable (liable to fall).

Four, triumph over those germs of conflict which consist in two-sided differences in the field of world economy; hence progressive action, balanced by correspondent degrees to arrive at arrangements which would give to every state the medium necessary for insuring the proper standard of living for its own citizens of every rank.

Five, triumph over the spirit of cold egoism which, fearless in its might, easily leads to violation not only of the honor and sovereignty of states but of the righteous, wholesome and disciplined liberty of citizens as well.

It must be supplanted by sincere juridical and economic solidarity, fraternal collaboration in accordance with the precepts of divine law among peoples assured of their autonomy and independence.

As long as the rumble of armaments continues in the stark reality of this war it is scarcely possible to expect any definite acts in the direction of the restoration of morally, juridically inprescriptible rights.

But it would be well to wish that henceforth a declaration of principle in favor of their recognition may be given to calm the agitation and bitterness of so many who feel that they are menaced or injured in their very existence or in the free development of their activity.

We express our heartfelt wish that humanity and those who will show it the way along which it is to move forward will be sufficiently matured intellectually and capable in action to prepare the ground of the future for the new order that will be solid, true and just.

We pray God that it may so happen.

Leave

Blank

30.24-6583

30.24-6583

SAYS HE KNOWS MEN YEARN FOR DER TAG

Von Brauchitsch Visits Battery on Channel, Where Activity Breeds Fear of Yule Attack—Fuehrer on Secret Trip.

Berlin, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, in a radio address from a long-range battery on the English Channel coast, told Germany's armed forces today "I know you all are just burning with the desire at last to meet the English and you are merely awaiting the Fuehrer's command so to do."

Meanwhile Adolf Hitler left Berlin aboard a special train for an undisclosed destination. Inquiries as to whether he would celebrate Christmas with the army and S. S. units as he did last year met with the rejoinder, "that's military information." On the train, however, it is known he studied British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address yesterday to the Italian people.

Von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief of the German Army, said that recently he had been able to visit "all sections of the army to convince myself of the excellent spirit and ever-growing strength of our army."

He declared that "the ocean can protect England only so long as it suits us," a remark which suggested to observers here that the plan for invading Britain has in no way been dropped.

Union in Blood Spent.

Only one task remains for the army, "to knock down to the ground this last embittered adversary and thereby compel peace to issue forth," the marshal declared.

"It is a question of breaking England's one-sided hegemony," he added.

Then he turned to praise of those who sacrificed their lives since the beginning of the war.

"We have experienced much together," he said, reviewing briefly the events of the last year. "Nothing so binds people together as blood spent."

His visit was a surprise to the channel battery. Its officers and men were celebrating Christmas eve in a village school.

No Yule Truce, Say Nazis.

The Reich has no truce with Great Britain for a cessation of hostilities over the Christmas holiday and the fighting will continue, qualified spokesmen said today.

"Our Christmas will be rendered secure by the German Army, Navy and Air Force," they said, "and if there should be an air raid tonight, then we'll shoot."

Meanwhile, it was learned that Reichsmarshal Herman Wilhelm Goering, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels and other members of the Fuehrer's Cabinet are due to spend a quiet Christmas with their families.

'We're Able to Invade'—Nazis Hint They Will

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Berlin, Dec. 24 (AP).—Amid big guns which point at England from the French coast, Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, Hitler's commander-in-chief, declared today: "The ocean can protect England only as long it suits us."

He made a surprise visit to a long-range battery on the Channel coast (one is situated at Cap Gris Nez) and, from there, spoke by radio to the army.

His words indicated that German plans for invasion of England were in no sense abandoned.

(Official quarters in Berlin took pains to emphasize that von Brauchitsch addressed the army, not the air force, Christmas celebration. The official news agency said the explanation was necessary because most German people did not realize that the army and not the air force formed the bulk of the troops established on the Channel.)

(EARLY TODAY BRITISH BOMBERS GAVE THE CHANNEL "INVASION PORTS" A HEAVY POUNDING, FOLLOWING REPORTS OF CONSIDERABLE MILITARY ACTIVITY THERE. BRITISH LEADERS HAVE BEEN WARNING FOR DAYS THAT AN INVASION ATTEMPT MAY BE IMMINENT.)

IN BERLIN, THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THAT GERMAN SPEEDBOATS HAD SUNK TWO BIG BRITISH MERCHANTMEN -- A 10,000-TON TANKER AND A 6,000-TON FREIGHTER -- IN A RAID ON THE ENGLISH EAST COAST, DURING WHICH THEY FOUGHT A BRIEF ENGAGEMENT WITH SIX BRITISH DESTROYERS.

ALL THE SPEEDBOATS GOT BACK TO BASE SAFELY, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE ALSO DETAILED A RAID BY NAZI PLANES ON SHIPS IN A WESTERN SCOTTISH LOCH. IN THIS ATTACK TWO HITS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SCORED ON A 12,000-TON MERCHANTMAN AND ONE HIT EACH ON TWO OTHER SIZEABLE VESSELS. FOUR OTHER SHIPS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY BOMBS DROPPED NEARBY, AND DNB, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCYN ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN 70,000 AND 75,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING WERE DESTROYED.

"SUCCESSFUL" RAIDS ON MANCHESTER, LONDON AND GREAT YARMOUTH WERE LISTED.

"I KNOW," VON BRAUCHITSCH TOLD THE TROOPS, "THAT YOU ALL ARE JUST BURNING WITH DESIRE AT LAST TO MEET THE ENGLISH, AND THAT YOU ARE MERELY AWAITING THE FUEHRER'S COMMAND TO DO SO."

JUST ONE TASK LIES AHEAD OF THE ARMY, HE SAID, AND THAT IS TO "KNOCK TO THE GROUND THIS LAST EMBITTERED ADVERSARY" -- ENGLAND -- "AND THEREBY COMPEL PEACE TO ISSUE FORTH. IT'S A QUESTION OF BREAKING ENGLAND'S ONE-SIDED HEGEMONY."

OF THE GERMAN WAR DEAD, HE SAID:

"NOTHING SO BINDS PEOPLE TOGETHER AS BLOOD SPENT."

WITH VON BRAUCHITSCH ON THE "INVASION COAST", ADOLF HITLER LEFT BERLIN FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION. INQUIRIES AS TO WHETHER HE WOULD CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS WITH ARMY AND "SS" UNITS AS HE DID LAST YEAR BROUGHT THE REJOINDER: "THAT IS MILITARY INFORMATION."

ON THE TRAIN, IT WAS KNOWN, HE STUDIED A SUMMARY OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S RADIO APPEAL TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE. AUTHORIZED SOURCES TODAY CHARACTERIZED THIS AS "A FOOLISH, INSOLENT ATTEMPT TO SOW DISCORD BETWEEN THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND IL DUCE".

DEC 25 1940

Berlin, Dec. 24--(AP)-Adolf Hitler is observing Xmas with the war workers and soldiers "in the west," DNB, German official news agency, reported tonight.

DNB gave no details and earlier questions as to where Hitler had gone were met with the replies saying "that's military information."

##

NAZI SPEED BOATS IN NORTH SEA FIGHT

Berlin Reports Brief Clash With British Destroyers.

Berlin, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—German speedboats made a sudden thrust toward the east coast of Britain yesterday and sank a 10,000-ton British tanker and a 6,000-ton freighter despite strong protection by six destroyers, the German High Command reported today. Destroyers and speedboats fought a brief skirmish at close range, it added asserting that the German craft returned to their bases unharmed.

In other blows at British shipping, the High Command said, heavy, Nazi warplanes made an attack on ships in a western Scottish loch, scoring two hits on a 12,000-ton merchantman and one hit each on two other large merchantmen; and damaging four other vessels by laying bombs near by.

DNB, official German news agency, following up the High Command's brief account of this episode, asserted that the destruction of at least 70,000 to 75,000 tons of British shipping could be counted upon.

...—Large air force formations were reported today to have attacked Manchester and London again last night with several large and many small fires resulting in both places. Machine-gunning of trains and a bomb hit on an important plant in Great Yarmouth also were reported.

The German High Command said today that several British bombers last night made a raid along the southwestern German border, but it was claimed that there was only slight damage to buildings.

In the sea war, the High Command reported the sinking of 25,500 tons of shipping space by a single submarine but did not give the period covered.

DEC 25 1940

Yule Message by Goebbels.

Berlin, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels told several hundred children at a Christmas party today "Let's show ourselves worthy of that peace and happiness which is in store for us at the end of the war."

His address, broadcast throughout the nation, was intended as a general Christmas message to all children and their parents.

The Minister admitted that "there was much heartache" because many children had been removed from Western Germany, Hamburg and Berlin and could not enjoy Christmas with their parents. He also recalled that many children of families re-patriated from other territory had not found permanent homes.

"But that is the way things happen in wartime," Goebbels said. "We must all make big sacrifices. Every mother must rest asured, however, that no matter where her child may be today it is surrounded by love."

Meanwhile Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was disclosed by DNB, the official German news agency, to be playing Santa Claus to the children of his aviators who have been killed. The agency said that Goering opened a savings bank account of 1,000 marks (nominally $400) for each child, but it was not disclosed how many received the gift.

Calm Greets Arrival Of London Christmas.

By ALFRED E. WALL.

London, Dec. 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—Christmas came peacefully to bomb-scarred Britain today.

No bombs or gunfire—not even the drone of hostile planes—bothered Britons in their subdued Christmas observances.

The quiet of blacked-out London was duplicated in the countryside and towns, industrial centers and seaports. Not since yesterday's daylight hours were any reports made of aerial conflict.

There naturally was no indication as to whether the Royal Air Force too had remained on the ground for Christmas, but there seemed to be a tacit feeling in informed circles that Berlin and other RAF objectives were having a peaceful beginning of Christmas.

Too, there was a possibility that the weather might have caused the dearth of aerial activity.

A low ceiling of dense clouds hung over Dover Strait—raiders' pathway from Europe—with a light mist in the channel and the sea choppy. There was an east wind.

Britons held their parties and observances with one ear cocked for the sound they hoped they would not hear—the wail of the air raid siren.

But there was little time for celebrating in the Lancashire area of England's industrial northwest, where rescue workers still were probing the ruins for victims of a massive German mauling last night. Heavy casualties, including many killed, and widespread damage were inflicted in this hours-long attack.

Hospitals Bombed

(The Germans identified the town as Manchester, one of the world's largest cotton textile centers, which they said was heavily attacked for the second successive night.)

A "considerable number" of high explosive bombs and incendiaries were showered on this town, and, the British announced, three hospitals, two air raid shelters, numerous houses, shops and a church either were damaged or destroyed.

Thirteen persons were believed killed by a bomb which hit the administration building of one hospital, at least seven were killed in a demolished tavern and a group of firemen were killed while fighting a fire started by the raiders. Many were left homeless and were being fed at communal kitchens.

GERMANS BOMBARD MANCHESTER AGAIN

3 Hospitals and 2 Shelters Are Hit by Missiles.

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—German raiders again bombed the industrial Lancashire area last night in a massive assault which lasted for hours, inflicting heavy casualties and destroying a number of buildings.

[Berlin identified its target as Manchester, also assaulted Sunday night.]

The raiders dropped many fire bombs, followed by high explosives of big caliber. Three hospitals, two air raid shelters, shops, houses, commercial buildings and a church were damaged or destroyed. Thirteen persons were believed killed in the administration building of one hospital, bombed some months ago.

A group of firemen were killed while fighting one fierce blaze, and seven bodies were removed from the wreckage of a tavern where rescue workers were attempting today to reach others believed trapped by heavy beams.

The Nazis also struck hard against a south coast town, where some deaths were reported.

30.24-6585

30.24-6585

British Shoppers Avoid Luxuries in Gift Buying

Most Parcels Go Unwrapped Owing to Paper Shortage

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Britons went home with armfuls of unwrapped packages tonight to celebrate Christmas Eve behind the curtain of the nightly blackout. Despite the scars of war, the people put on a brave front and went about their last-minute shopping as usual. In London they looked like the normal Christmas crowd to be found anywhere. But they had to tread through piles of debris and peek into show windows half their normal size, for German bombs long ago shattered most of the downtown windows.

Most of the packages they carried were not wrapped because of a paper shortage, and the gifts they contained were picked from depleted stocks. Expensive silks and perfumes were foregone in favor of more vital necessities.

Off to See Children.

Thousands crowded the railway stations, most of them mothers and fathers on the way to the country to visit children removed from the danger of London's bombs.

Vendors stood in the streets selling apples at a shilling (20 cents) a pound for their best. There were no bananas or oranges to be had. Onions for the turkey dressing also were lacking. Those who could afford turkey had to pay "two and ten," about 57 cents a pound for it.

The Government made the people a Christmas gift by relaxing slightly the rationing of sugar and tea during the holiday period. One of the toughest blows to Englishmen was the lack of the traditional roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. Beef, of course, is rationed and it can't be had at all in most districts.

Another thing which made Christmas unreal was the silence of church bells. They are allowed to ring only in case of invasion.

Christmas Invasion Feared.

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force bombed the so-called invasion ports today following reports of unusual activity along the occupied coast of France, which led to speculation here that the Nazis may be planning a Christmas attempt to invade England.

Observers on the English coast along the Strait of Dover said that unfavorable weather made it impossible to judge the effect of the bombardment, but declared that the attack appeared somewhat lighter than on the previous night, when the R. A. F. pounded Calais, Dunkirk, Flushing and numerous airports in the occupied area. The ports attacked last night included Boulogne, Dunkirk and Ostend.

One of the British raiders was said to have come down at sea and the crew was reported missing.

Raids were also carried out last night against industrial targets in the Rhineland, a brief communique declared. British warplanes again attacked Ludwigshaven, junction point on one of the main traffic routes linking the industrial Saar Basin with Italy.

Tripoli Attacked.

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that British naval aircraft blasted the harbor of Tripoli, in Italian Libya, on Friday and Saturday and sank two merchant ships in a torpedo attack on a convoy on Saturday afternoon.

One British plane was lost, it said.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, DEC 24--BRITISH BOMBERS SCORED HITS ON AN AIRDROME AND ON THE HARBOR JETTY, SEAPLANE HANGARS AND POWER STATIONS AT CASTEL BENITO AND TRIPOLI, IN WESTERN LIBYA, DURING AN AIR ATTACK LAST NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

DEC 25 1940

THIS HEAVY THRUST AT ITALIAN POWER IN AFRICA WAS DELIVERED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH AIR ATTACKS ON THE INVASION PORTS OF BOULOGNE, DUNKERQUE AND OSTEND, IT WAS REPORTED OFFICIALLY.

THE AIR MINISTRY ALSO SAID THE BRITISH HIT AT INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN THE RHINELAND, INCLUDING THE INDUSTRIAL TOWN OF LUDWIGSHAVEN, ACROSS THE RIVER FROM MANNHEIM AND THE TARGET OF A RAID SUNDAY NIGHT.

THE RAID ON TRIPOLI LAST NIGHT WAS THE SECOND SINCE LAST FRIDAY NIGHT. THE ADMIRALTY EARLIER SAID NAVAL AIRCRAFT ATTACKED TRIPOLI HARBOR ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 20-21 AND REPEATEDLY HIT THE QUAY.

"WAREHOUSES WERE SET ON FIRE AND ONE WAS SEEN TO EXPLODE," THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

THE AIR MINISTRY'S NEWS SERVICE REPORTED NUMEROUS FIRES WERE CAUSED BY LAST NIGHT'S BOMBS AND MANY EXPLOSIONS WERE OBSERVED.

FIRES COULD BE SEEN FOR 50 MILES AND WERE BURNING FIERCELY WHEN THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT LEFT THE TARGET, THE SERVICE ADDED.

ON THE JETTY, HITS WERE REGISTERED ON CUSTOM HOUSES AND SEAPLANE HANGARS. THE POWER STATION WAS STRADDLED BY BOMBS AND AT LEAST NINE EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD IN QUICK SUCCESSION, THE REPORTS SAID.

"THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT A LARGE QUANTITY OF FUEL HAS BEEN BLOWN UP," THE NEWS SERVICE ADDED.

ALL BRITISH AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY IN THE LIBYAN ACTION BUT ONE PLANE WAS REPORTED MISSING IN THE EUROPEAN RAIDS. #

WASHINGTON, DEC.24-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE GERMAN SOURCES HERE REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE LUFTWAFFE PROPOSED TO REFRAIN FROM BOMBING ENGLAND FROM TONIGHT UNTIL DEC.27 AS A SORT OF CHRISTMAS TRUCE PROVIDED THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CARRIED OUT NO ATTACK UPON GERMANY OR GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY.

THE REPORT GAINED CREDENCE FROM THE FACT THAT NO AERIAL ACTION WAS REPORTED OVER BRITAIN SINCE EARLY TODAY WHILE NO BRITISH AERIAL ATTACK APPARENTLY HAD BEEN MADE UPON GERMANY TONIGHT. IT WAS RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL REJECTED A PROPOSAL FOR A CHRISTMAS ARMISTICE ADVANCED RECENTLY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TO INQUIRIES ABOUT THE ARMISTICE REPORT, OFFICIALS OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY HERE SAID THAT THE EMBASSY WAS MAKING NO ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE SUBJECT AND THEY DECLINED TO BE QUOTED AS CONFIRMING THE REPORT IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES, ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT DENY IT.

ANY OFFICIAL STATEMENT, THEY SAID, WOULD COME FROM BERLIN.

IF GERMANY IS FORMALLY PROPOSING SUCH A TRUCE, THE OFFER PROBABLY WOULD BE MADE THROUGH THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN WHICH IS REPRESENTING BRITISH INTERESTS THERE. +

Fascists Reply to Churchill

Promise War to Finish and Say Marie-Jose's Joining Party Is Best Answer.

Rome, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Italy will continue the war on all fronts until victory, Premier Mussolini's government announced today, because in Italy the regime and the people are one, and no slanderous propaganda from Britain can divide them.

This was Italy's answer to the radio address broadcast to the Italian people yesterday by the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, which an official statement characterized as "a substantial appeal for a compromise peace" and an admission of British weakness.

[Mr. Churchill appealed to the Italians to overthrow Mussolini's leadership and to give up a war which could have, he said, only ruinous results.]

The statement was bulwarked by a Christmas message sent to Italy's armed forces by King Victor Emmanuel, praising their courage and declaring that "no obstacle and no difficultly can halt the glorious ascension of Italy."

British in Mediterranean.

In answering Mr. Churchill's appeal the Government declared it has been "shown indisputably that England wanted the present war," and asserted that "English solidarity with the Italian Renaissance has been historically demonstrated to be false." The statement complained that Italy lacks freedom of life in her own sea, the Mediterranean, because England guards the outlets, and asserted: "This fact and other vital aims for which Italy is fighting, Mr. Churchill took care not to mention."

Called Puerile Propaganda.

Mr. Churchill's entire address was dismissed as a puerile propaganda maneuver.

It was stated that Italy's Belgian-born Crown Princess, Marie-Jose, had given the best answer by joining the Fascist party at her own request; it was added that her membership would be considered as dated 1935.

A seven-point official statement issued in response to Mr. Churchill, said:

"1. English solidarity with the Italian Renaissance has been historically demonstrated to be false.

"2. It is true the English and Italians fought together in the world war, but Italian sacrifices were repaid by the English in the well-known manner

"3. The unforgettable seriousness in the application of sanctions (economic measures against Italy in the Ethiopian war) comes from the fact that by the initiative of England they were applied for the first time against us.

Says England Wanted War.

"4. It is shown indisputably that England wanted the present war. Refer to the guaranties to Poland and the attempted policy of encirclement of the totalitarian States.

"5. Italy lacks freedom of life in her own sea, all outlets being guarded by England. This fact and other vital aims for which Italy is fighting Mr. Churchill took care not to mention.

"6. In Italy the regime and the people are one. Regarding the classic English attempt, therefore, to separate the chiefs from the people and place various authorities of the State in antithesis, this is a puerile propaganda maneuver of the fourth order. It may be noted that this indirect reply to Mr. Churchill was given by the Princess of Piedmont (Crown Princess) in asking for membership in the Fascist party at this time.

"7. The two messages exchange between Mr. Churchill and Signor Mussolini document that Italy, like all peoples who respect themselves, has a sense of honor. Mussolini, moreover, has declared several times that the epoch of 'waltz turns' was finished.

"Mr. Churchill's speech will be made known through the press and radio with considerable publicity, since it is considered 'profitable' for its compactness and conciseness to the Italian people which continues and will continue the war on all fronts until victory.

"The fact that Mr. Churchill, at the height of the struggle, felt the necessity of coming out with this slanderous attempt and with this substantial appeal for a compromise peace shows that beyond some brilliant appearances and propagandistic exaggerations England is aware of the tragedy of her own situation."

Text of King's Message.

Following is the text of King Victor Emmanuel's message to the Italian armed forces:

"Fighters of the land, sea and air!

"In these days sacred to family affections my mindful and grateful thoughts are closer to you than ever.

"To all of you who, on the land, the sea and in the air are answering the sacred call of the fatherland, you who have fought and are fighting, I desire to send my word of affection and praise.

"A well-armed enemy is before you but you all will know how to show that no obstacle and no difficulty may halt the glorious rise of our Italy.

"Fighters of the land, sea and air!

"United in my most fervent wishes for you and your families there is today the whole nation, which shares with you the certainty of its glorious future."

arrogance" and an embodiment of "insolent hostility," and said his elevation could "only hasten the victory of the Axis powers in Europe and Africa and of Japan in Asia."

Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of "Il Telegrafo," of Leghorn, went on the air with a violent retort to Churchill. Earlier, the government itself had answered that "the war will continue on all fronts until victory," and King Victor Emmanuel III had declared in a Christmas message to the nation's armed forces that no obstacle could halt the rise of Italy.

In a blast of sarcasm and indignation sharply contrasting with his regular drawling broadcasts to the forces, Ansaldo denounced Churchill's attempt to subvert Italians, declaring that Italy's war aims were:

First, "To keep our word of honor with Germany" and, second, "To shake off the humiliation of always being threatened by England, bottled up in the Mediterranean and stopped."

Recalls Sanctions.

Ansaldo, whose newspaper is owned by Il Duce's son-in-law, Foreign Minister Ciano, recalled the imposition of economic sanctions on Italy during the Ethiopian war and vexations which he said Italy suffered from the British contraband control during her non-belligerent period in the present war.

(Stefani, official news agency, circulated copious excerpts from Churchill's speech to be printed in Christmas morning newspapers, the United Press reported.)

Rome Shouts Its Angry Defiance To Churchill's Call for Revolt

Fascists' Denunciation of British Prime Minister Flows by Press, Radio and Official Statements; King Assures Soldiers Nothing Can Halt Italy

By The Associated Press

ROME, Dec. 24.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's appeal to the Italian people by radio yesterday was met with blasts of defiance and denunciation by Fascist spokesmen today, and the royal family itself made a show of loyalty to the Fascist regime and its course in the war.

Virginio Gayda, one of Fascism's most authoritative editors, declared that the appointment of Anthony Eden to head the British Foreign Office was a "worthy crown in this foggy end of a year of extreme Churchill politics." He called Eden a "typical representative of British

30,24-6587

30.24 — 6587

AOU NY4-ROME — XXX WAR.

"IT IS FINE FOR HIM TO TALK OF SYMPATHY FOR THE ITALIAN PEOPLE," ANSALDO SAID OF CHURCHILL, BUT ADDED THAT ITALIANS HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THAT ENGLAND "TRIED TO STRANGLE US AND STARVE US."

IT IS THE OLD ENGLISH GAME OF TRYING TO SEPARATE THE CHURCH FROM THE PEOPLE, ANSALDO ASSERTED. HE ADDED THAT THEY TRIED IT WITH NAPOLEON AND WILHELM II "AND NOW ARE TRYING IT WITH ITALY."

"BUT ITALY IS NOT ALLOWING HERSELF TO BE FOOLED," HE WENT ON. "SHE KNOWS TOO WELL HER FATE IF THE MANEUVERS SUCCEEDED. SHE WOULD BE REDUCED TO THE STATE OF A MASSED COLONY."

TAKING HIS CUE FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S EARLIER STATEMENT, HAT CHURCHILL MADE HIS APPEAL "AT THE HEIGHT OF THE STRUGGLE," ANSALDO SAID "WE ITALIANS ARE NOT ENTIRELY WITHOUT ABILITY TO OBSERVEV IT IS VERY SIGNIFICANT THAT CHUCHILL FOUND IT NECESSARY TO MAKE SUCH AN APPEAL NOW."

THE NEWSPAPER IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA REPORTED, MEANWHILE, THAT 80 GERMAN PILOTS VISITED IL DUCE'S BIRTHPLACE AT FORLI IN "PASSING THROUGH" THAT TOWN, BUT IT FAILED TO SAY WHERE THEY WERE HEADED. FORLI IS IN NORTHEAST ITALY, NEAR THE ADRIATIC COAST OPPOSITE YUGOSLAVIA.

(AN INFORMED ROME SOURCE SAID LAST FRIDAY THAT GERMAN TRANSPORT PLANES WERE BEING USED TO FERRY FASCIST TROOPS ACROSS THE ADRIATIC TO THE ALBANIAN FRONT AND THAT GERMAN STUKA DIVE-BOMBERS, OPERATED BY ITALIAN PILOTS, WERE SERVING WITH MUSSOLINI'S FORCES IN ALBANIA.)

DEC 25 1940

King of Italy's Message Praises Troops' Courage

Declares 'No Obstacle' Can Halt 'Glorious Rise'

ROME, Dec. 24 (AP).—King Victor Emmanuel III praised the courage of Italy's armed forces in a Christmas message today, declaring that no obstacle and no difficulty could halt the "glorious rise" of Italy.

The text of the address, made to the Italian armed forces, said:

"Fighters of the land, sea and air!

"In these days sacred to family affections, my hindrul and grateful thoughts are closer to you than ever.

"To all of you who, on the land, the sea and in the air, are answering the sacred call of the fatherland, you who have fought and are fighting, I desire to send my word of affection and praise.

"A well armed enemy is before you, but you all will know how to show that no obstacle and no difficulty may halt the glorious rise of our Italy.

"Fighters of the land, sea and air!

"United in my most fervent wishes for you and your families there is today the whole nation, which shares with you the certainty of its glorious future."

Called Insolent by Nazis.

Berlin, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—British Prime Minister Churchill's radio address to the Italian people yesterday was characterized by authorized Germans today as "a foolish, insolent attempt to sow discord between the Italian people and Il Duce."

The spokesman said that Germany considered the speech renewed proof of "British inability to understand the psychology of other peoples and especially of totalitarian States. This inability . . . will in the last analysis spell the deathblow for the British Empire."

"Mr. Churchill's attempt is so silly and laughable that one can pass over it with a shrug of the shoulders," the spokesman continued. "The Italian people undoubtedly remember what the Duce made of their nation."

One spokesman said they noted with special amusement that the British broadcast of Mr. Churchill's speech in German omitted all references to Attila and the Huns, while they were contained in the Italian-language broadcast. This, the Germans said, indicated cowardice and foolishness.

Churchill Speech Spread All Over Italy

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's bid to stir the Italian people against Premier Mussolini was transmitted in the Italian language by "various routes" before Mr. Churchill broadcast it at 3 P. M. yesterday, an authoritative spokesman said today.

"No possible method of making the speech effective was overlooked," it was added.

The Italian Government has charged that the British were using agents to stir up unrest in Italy and there were hints that these agents may have aided in circulating the speech. In addition to wide broadcasting of the address, it was also distributed in leaflets by airplanes.

German Flyers in Italy

Visit Mussolini's Birthplace in Passing Through Forli

ROME, Dec. 24 (AP).—"Il Giornale D'Italia" reported today that eighty German flyers visited the birthplace of Premier Benito Mussolini at Forli in "passing through" that town. The paper did not indicate their destination.

(An informed Rome source said last Friday that German transport planes and German Stuka dive-bombers, the latter operated by Italian pilots, were serving Italy's forces in Albania. The transports, this source said, were carrying Italian reinforcements across the Adriatic to the Albanian front. Military sources at Struga, Yugoslavia, had retailed similar information the previous day.)

Blast Destroys Milan Factory

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 24 (AP).—A violent explosion, of a nature not immediately explained, destroyed today a small Milan factory housing combustibles and lubricants. Four men were killed and six persons were injured.

DEC 25 1940

Rome Reports Planes in Libya Pound British

2 Enemy Aircraft Declared Downed, Attack on East African Front Repelled

ROME, Dec. 24 (AP).—Italian artillery and warplanes were reported today by the high command to be co-operating in pounding British mechanized forces attacking along the Libyan frontier, where a heavy battle has been raging for a week in the vicinity of Bardia.

Fighting also occurred on the east African front, where, the Italians said, their troops repelled British forces which "attempted to approach our advance positions" along the Sudanese border. The locale of the action was not otherwise identified.

The brief communique made no comment on the progress of the fighting in the Bardia zone, but indicated the British were continuing to attack there.

In addition to pounding attacking British forces, Italian warplanes carried out "a most successful action" against "an advanced enemy base," the high command said. The base was not identified.

The Italians said their fighting planes had shot down two British planes and that one of their own craft had failed to return.

The high command said also that Greek forces had been repulsed with heavy losses in attacks on Italian positions on the Albanian front.

At one point an "offensive reconnaissance" by Fascist troops was said to have resulted in capture of an unspecified number of prisoners, as well as "machine-guns and many rifles." A crack Alpine division was said to have "particularly distinguished itself" in this fighting, but the communique did not identify the sectors where the actions mentioned took place.

Gun Duel Rages As British Near Forts at Bardia

Reinforcements Brought Up for the Big Assault on Trapped Italian Forces

By EDWARD KENNEDY
By The Associated Press

WITH BRITISH FORCES OUTSIDE BARDIA, Libya, Dec. 24.—The battle for Bardia warmed into a great artillery duel this Christmas Eve with guns booming on both sides and the British units drawing slowly nearer the ring of fortresses encircling the town.

The steady flow of reinforcements, including tanks and much artillery, crossing into Libya, leaves no doubt that the British are determined to break this strong outpost of Italy's North African possessions and possibly plan to go beyond it in a sweeping operation.

"We could go in and take Bardia," the Australian captain in command of one unit said. "But it would probably cost a good many lives, so it's better to keep hammering at them. Then when we get more tanks and artillery we will get them out of their holes without much trouble."

The main body of Italians, perhaps running to almost two divisions, is entrenched in dugouts and ditches along a dried-up river bed outside the town.

In addition to many field pieces and other guns in pillboxes, the Italians have two 13-inch naval guns, manned by naval gunners, which the British so far have been unable to silence. The British soldiers have christened them "Long Lizzie" and "Bardia Belle."

The British themselves are bringing up guns of this size, but their transportation over the desert and up the steep escarpment road offers a difficult problem.

For the soldiers attacking Bardia, many of them veterans of Narvik and Dunkerque, there will be only the usual bully beef and hard tack for Christmas dinner. The sole yuletide supplies it has been possible to deliver are four truckloads of beer, which have just arrived.

For the troops farther back in the desert, within range of normal military communications, there will be a full dinner, with turkey and Christmas pudding.

Big dinners also were planned at Royal Air Force airports dotting the desert, and one air officer returned from Alexandria, Egypt, laden with champagne and caviar for a feast at his mess.

The desert night cold has become more intense. Last night we slept in an abandoned Italian dugout, while outside the wild dogs which roam the desert were howling, apparently attracted by our food. In the morning, water left in a basin had a thin coat of ice. During the day, however, the temperature rises to 70 degrees under a bright sun.

Italian planes have been attacking the troops around Bardia for the last few days but have bombed only from great heights. British fighters have brought down several and are busy raining bombs on their airports to keep them on the ground as they did successfully earlier in the offensive.

Since their retreat the Italians have resorted to a type of bomb they used three months ago without much effect. These missiles are about the shape and size of quart bottles, but do not explode when dropped. They will go off when any vibration such as that of a passing truck comes near. Several were found on the Sollum airport in Egypt.

Shortage Of Water In Bardia

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 24 (AP).—British forces besieging the key Italian base of Bardia indicated today they were almost ready for a final, full fledged attack on that heavily fortified post which for eight days has endured a rain of British shells and bombs and the increasing threat of empty water tanks.

While the British brought up reinforcements and continued the artillery pounding of Bardia's defenses the two Italian divisions locked in Bardia's lines were reported facing a critical water shortage.

A brief British headquarters' report said "the concentration of our troops and artillery preparation in the Bardia area are proceeding."

An Associated Press writer at the front, Edward Kennedy, in a dispatch delayed two days by poor communications, reported the two divisions are camped in a dried river bed near the ruined town.

Italian defenses, he said, from a ring four to six miles outside Bardia. They are made up of arc-shaped trenches, pillboxes and barbed wire and behind these are heavy field guns.

From London came an Admiralty report that British naval aircraft raided the harbor of Tripoli, in Italian Libya about 700 air line miles west of Bardia and near French Tunisia, on Dec. 20-21.

Two merchant ships were sunk on the afternoon of the 21st in a torpedo attack on a convoy, the British Admiralty also reported.

AP CAIRO — xxx REPORTED

BESIDES SUPPORTING THE ADVANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN'S SOUTH SHORE, THE NAVY HAS MAINTAINED A TIGHT BLOCKADE OF LIBYA IN AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP ITALY FROM SENDING HELP TO HER LIBYAN ARMY.

BRITISH REPORTS SAID THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE, WHICH THE BRITISH DECLARED HAS NOT FIGURED MUCH THUS FAR IN THE FIGHTING, HAS SUDDENLY FLOWN TO THE AID OF THE BARDIA BASE IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO SAVE IT.

A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID FOUR ITALIAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY OVER THE BARDIA-TOBRUK AREA. NO BRITISH PLANES WERE REPORTED LOST.

THE ITALIANS WERE REPORTED IN KENNEDY'S DISPATCH FROM THE FRONT LINES TO HAVE BOMBED AN ARTILLERY UNIT ADVANCING TOWARD BARDIA, BUT TO HAVE CAUSED COMPARATIVELY LIGHT DAMAGE.

BRITISH STEP UP ARTILLERY FIRE AROUND BARDIA

Italian Water Shortage Is Seen as Libyan Base Faces Final Blow.

DEFENSE AVIATION IS ACTIVE

Intelligence Officers Say Enemy Has Doubled Precautions Against Native Revolt.

Cairo, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The British Army of the Nile intensified its eight-day-old siege of Bardia today, bringing up more troops and pounding the defense lines with an artillery preparation which indicated that the final assault on the shell-battered Italian stronghold may be at hand.

A critical water shortage was reported facing the Italians and the Fascist air force, which heretofore had not offered stiff competition, suddenly came to life in a desperate effort to save the threatened east Libyan base.

The British reported today that four Italian planes had been shot down yesterday without the loss of any British planes in clashes over the Bardia-Tobruk area.

British intelligence officers expressed the belief that the available water supplies in Bardia which is isolated by land and sea, would not long prove sufficient for the 20,000 or more men trapped there, and that their plight would soon grow serious.

Native Uprising Hinted.

Other reports reaching Cairo indicated that the Italians were hastily erecting additional defenses far to the west at such places as Derna, Bengasi and even Tripoli. The British said that the Italians were keeping a close watch on the native population at those places and have doubled their precautions against possible disorders.

These reports that the Italians were strengthening their posi-

30.24-6589

30.24—6589

tions in the west tended to bear out the belief here that the Tenth Army, trapped in Bardia, was cast in the role of a sacrifice to slow up the British advance and give Marshal Rodolfo Graziani time to reorganize his main forces before the final showdown.

Although faced with the necessity of mopping up Bardia before continuing their drive in full strength, the British were reported to be stabbing here and there to the west with armored patrols.

British aviation likewise continued to harass the Italians as far west as Bengasi, 300 air miles from the Egyptian frontier.

GREEKS PUSH FIGHT TOWARD NEW PORT

Advance on Valona, Capturing More Men and Materials in Local Victories

ALSO REPORT INLAND GAIN

cold, the Greeks are still on the offensive with satisfactory results.

"North and east of Premeti they scored very appreciable victories by occupying strategic heights of great importance, where the enemy put up stiff resistance but was overcome despite that and other unfavorable conditions."

The Fascist retreat, the dispatches said, was hurried and disorderly, with only a rear-guard opposition to the swiftly advancing Greeks. Military quarters said Logara Pass was the only strong defendable position before Valona.

The fall of Chimara after a week of fighting was announced yesterday by Premier John Metaxas. The Greeks, military authorities said, took over the whole region, which consists of six villages as well as the town, an important Italian supply base thirty miles south of Valona.

The extent of the victory also was indicated by the number of prisoners, believed to total about 1,500. These were said to include the 141st Blackshirt Battalion with twenty-nine officers and 667 men. These were in addition to the 153d Blackshirt Battalion, some 800 strong, reported captured earlier.

the number of prisoners, believed to total about 1,500. These were said to include the 141st Battalion of Black Shirts with twenty-nine officers and 667 men. These were in addition to the 153d Black Shirt Battalion, some 800 men strong, reported captured earlier.

An official announcement said that the commanding officer of the Third Battalion, Second Regiment of Bersaglieri, was captured with his entire staff and many soldiers.

Reports from the coastal region said that an Italian naval unit shelled the highways before Chimara in an abortive attempt to aid the Fascist troops defending the town, and that Italian aviation also was used extensively.

Heavy fighting continued in the Tepeleni-Klisura area.

Further north a Greek patrol of ten men was reported to have captured 170 prisoners.

British Captor of 500 Italians Gets On With the Libyan War

By The Associated Press

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, Dec. 24.—Remember that British tank officer who said he was surrounded by 500 surrendered Italian Black Shirt troops in the desert near Sidi Barrani, Egypt, and sent out a radio appeal several days ago for somebody to take them off his hands?

Well, here's the rest of the story as told by the officer himself:

"We were isolated from the rest of the Hussar regiment that used to do its riding on horseback when we ran into these 500 Italians. After a few rounds of machine-gun fire from us they threw down their guns and raised their hands.

"I wanted to go on to something else, but there I was in a bit of dilemma. So I sent that message for somebody to come and round them up.

"I didn't get out of my 'horse' right away because, of the casualties we've had, most have been caused by men doing just that—only to be picked off by snipers.

"But after looking these men over I took that chance and popped out and stood on top of the tank with a revolver. They didn't show much sign of resistance, and we just stood looking at each other until our infantry came along.

"Then I shuffled off to some unfinished business."

Strategic Heights Occupied in Tepeleni Sector—Cold and Snow Harry Troops

ATHENS, Dec. 24 (AP)—Greek troops, carrying out bayonet attacks on the Italians despite heavy snows, have captured prisoners, taken "large quantities of material" and won new "appreciable victories," it was reported tonight.

The Greek High Command reported that eight guns were seized by its troops along with the Italian prisoners and war material in local engagements. The new triumphs were said by government sources to have been won in the mountains northeast of Khimara, the Adriatic coastal port already wrested from the Italians.

A government spokesman said Fascist positions north and east of Premeti in the central sector also were stormed and captured in widespread Christmas eve battles.

Battle for Valona Looms

"After the victory of Chimara, the Italians withdrew northwestward," he said. "They intend to offer resistance from strong natural positions at Logara Pass, south of Valona.

"Our troops, fighting away from the coast in the mountains northeast of Khimara, continued to advance and dislodged the enemy from new positions. These positions were protected by barbed wire. Farther to the east, where the snow is fairly deep and it is bitterly

GREEKS PUSH ON TOWARD VALONA

Italians Reported in Rout After Loss of Chimara.

Athens, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Dispatches from the front said today that the Greek Army was advancing further along the Adriatic coast beyond Chimara, and that the main body of the retreating Italian forces was attempting to form defenses at Logara Pass, halfway between Chimara and Valona.

The Fascist retreat, the dispatches said, was hurried and disorderly, only a rearguard opposition being offered to the swiftly advancing Greeks.

Military spokesmen said that Logara Pass was the only strongly defendable position before Valona.

1,500 Reported Captured.

The fall of Chimara after a week of fighting was announced yesterday by the Greek Premier, Gen. John Metaxas. The extent of the victory was indicated by

Albanian Gold 'Finagling' Is Laid to Italians

Greek Banker Reports on Financial Juggling With Newly Printed Francs

By Wes Gallagher

KORITZA, Albania, Dec. 23 (Delayed) (AP).—Describing the operation as "financial finagling," a Greek banking official said today that Italy had "legally" removed the Albanian gold supply for her own use, while increasing money in circulation fourfold.

This informant, an English-speaking official of the Bank of Greece sent here to develop some method of co-ordinating the Albanian franc with the drachma, declared that prior to Italy's entrance into Albania the country had 20,000,000 paper francs in circulation, backed by 12,000,000 gold francs.

"The first move o fthe Italians," he said, "was to send the gold to Italy and take over the Albanian National Bank. Next, state control of the bank was decreed. The franc was no longer to be backed by gold but by paper Italian lire. This left 12,000,000 francs in gold for Italy's use in international trade, and at the same time made Albania completely dependent on Italy for imports."

Italy, the banker continued, then started paying the army in Albania with new printed Albanian francs, with the result, he asserted, that up to July 31 of this year the National Bank of Albania had 40,409,716 paper francs in circulation "not backed by an ounce of gold, and at the same time had 50,000,000 more francs carried on the books as deposits."

He added that from July to the start of the war Oct. 28 the Italians were believed to have boosted the Albanian franc circulation to 70,000,000, although exact figures were unavailable.

Thus, he said, the Albanian franc was now worthless in world trade.

In Greek-occupied section of Albania officials have made the franc worth 20 Greek drachmas. This figure is usable in Albania but not in Greek trade, except in payments for supplies of food in which Albania is short.

Reporter Rides In Tank: Longs For Ship in Gale

Jammed In Amid Levers, He Is Thoroughly Jolted as Guns' Din Deafens Him

By Drew Middleton

WITH ROYAL ARMORED CORPS, Somewhere in England (AP).—By preference, I'll take a destroyer in a gale, but you have to have tanks in a war. Ever ride in one?

You squeeze through the tank's conning tower into a chamber that makes a submarine seem roomy. An inch from your face is a telescope calibrated for fire by the tank's two-pounder and Besa machine gun. Your right shoulder rests on a brace by which you elevate or deflect the guns by moving a shoulder.

The commander's voice crackles through your earphones. "Here we go!" he yells, and the cruiser tank swings into action with a terrific grinding noise.

It's like the engine room of a ship. Every available inch is filled with machinery, levers, dials and ammunition.

The steady clack-clack of the tracks and the pounding roar of the motors deafen you. The continuous lurching and dipping motion makes you long for the comparative steadiness of that aforementioned destroyer in a gale.

Curiously, the crew do not seem to mind. They move as steadily and efficiently as machines. They never bump painfully into apparatus, as you do, and they seem unaffected by the racket or motion.

I nthe gunner's telescope, trees and grush suddenly loom up. They're so close you duck—and bang your head on a lever. Then you see the trees suddenly whip down as the tank grinds through them. There's a crashing-crackling noise, and the tank grunts like a huge animal, then roars on.

You think the speed must be close to sixty miles an hour, but the commander say no, only about forty.

The driver turns swiftly and the tank tips down a forty-degree hill. The earth of the valley floor lies far below you, and it feels exactly like a roller coaster dropping on the down curve.

They fire the tank's two-pounder on the range, and the recoil whips past the gunner's ears. There's the bang of the semi-automatic breech opening. The chamber fills with smoke and the acrid smell of cordite. Then another shell bangs and another and far off across the valley you see your shells smack into a steel tank silhouette.

Next the Besa gun fires at full speed. The noise of its report is deafening. Bullets pierce the shell of the target like cheese and crash into a brick wall behind.

After it's all over, you talk to the driver, who was a school teacher before the war.

He says the firing doesn't disturb him because he's got too much to do.

"When you're in action, you never notice explosions or recoil," he says nonchalantly. "Once I left the hatch open and the blast from he two-pounder burned my hair off. But that was extraordinary.

"This is just an ordinary job."

Swedish Vessel Sunk.

Lisbon, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The torpedoing of the 1,253-ton Swedish ship Mangen in the Atlantic with a loss of eight members of the crew was reported by survivors landed here today.

Maj. Dudley, Explorer, Killed

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Maj. Lisle Charles Dudley, of the Royal Norfolk Regiment, has been killed in action, it was announced today, but no details were disclosed. Maj. Dudley was one of sixteen members of a British expedition which visited Graham Land, in the Arctic Circle, several years ago. For that feat he received a polar medal last year.

British Miners' Pay Raised

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP).—British mineworkers got this Christmas present from Will Lawther, head of the Mineworkers Federation—announcement that wage increases of 6 pence (10 cents) a shift for adults and 3 pence (5 cents) for boys would become effective for the quarter beginning Jan. 1.

Vichy Says Prisoners Have Disowned DeGaulle

Officers Captured at Dakar Reported Back in Army

VICHY, Dec. 24 (AP).—The War Ministry asserted today that a number of De Gaullist officers captured at Dakar Airfield had been converted to the cause of the Vichy regime and had petitioned for readmission to the regular French Army.

These officers belonged to a party that landed at Dakar Airfield to deliver an ultimatum to the Governor there at the time of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's unsuccessful attempt to seize the West African port.

"Enlightened since then on the real situation of France," said a communique, "these officers and non-commissioned officers realized they had been misled by the counsels of adventurers and imposters."

Petain Stamps To Be Issued

VICHY, Dec. 24 (AP).—A postage stamp bearing the picture of Marshal Petain, chief of state, will be issued on Jan. 1, officials announced today. It will be a one-franc stamp used for ordinary letters inside France. Three other denominations of Petain stamps will be issued later. Coins already have been authorized bearing the marshal's likewise.

3 Norwegian Ships Sunk

Boats Were Under British Control; Swedish Vessel Torpedoed

The sinking of three Norwegian ships operating under British control has been reported by the Scandinavian radio in a broadcast from German-occupied Oslo. The Associated Press said yesterday. They were the 7,614-ton motorship tanker Havbor, and the freighters Diana, 1,154 tons, and Hundvaag, 690 tons. The Havbor operated between Rotterdam and Curacao before the war

Nazi-Turkish Pact Reported

Said to Cover Trade; Berlin Admits More Troops Go to Rumania

BERLIN, Dec. 24 (AP).—Reliable sources reported today that Germany had concluded a new trade treaty with Turkey, but its scope was not disclosed. (Turkey has a mutual aid pact with Great Britain, and last month a new British-Turkish trade accord was signed. Turkey, however, has maintained trade relations with Germany.)

These sources also confirmed reports that additional German troops were being sent to Rumania, but added that it was merely a case of complementing divisions already there. Modern warfare requires so much mechanical equipment, it was added, that enormous train loads are necessary for relatively small units, and laymen frequently mistake regiments for divisions. (Reports from the Hungarian border said thousands of additional German troops with full war gear had crossed into Rumania.)

MRS. DEEGAN IN LISBON

American, Detained by Nazis in Paris, Refuses to Comment

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan of Asheville, N. C., the United States Embassy clerk in Paris who was detained more than a week by German officials on a charge of aiding British officers to flee the occupied zone, arrived here tonight with "no comment on all that I've been through."

She has been transferred to the legation staff here.

[Washington announced on Sunday that the three Americans charged by the Nazis with aiding the escape of a British officer would be transferred temporarily to Lisbon The others concerned were: Cecil M. Cross, First Secretary and Consul, and Leigh W. Hunt, Second Secretary and Consul.]

"My greatest worry," Mrs. Deegan said, "was about what my child and mother were thinking. They will be happy to hear from me on Christmas Eve, and my greatest thought right now is how proud I am to have been born an American."

SWISS OPEN SPY TRIAL

Ex-army Chief Accused With Woman U. S. Citizen.

Lausanne, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Seven persons, including a former Colonel in the Swiss Army, his son and a woman of German origin who is an American citizen by marriage, were charged before a Swiss Federal penal court today with espionage and violation of the code covering security of the State.

The former Colonel is Arthur Fonjallaz and the woman is Mrs. Frieda Ellison. Fonjallaz's son, Rene Marcel, is known as a champion bob-sledder. The others are two Swiss and two Germans.

Fonjallaz's case caused a sensation in Switzerland when it was unearthed on January 27, 1940, since the officer, although retired, had attained the highest peacetime rank in the Swiss Army. He has also been accused of treason.

All the accused have been questioned thoroughly in an effort to track down the ramifications of a spy ring which was earlier said to have been working for Germany.

Darlan to Meet Germans

Petain's Navy Minister Going to Paris to Review Negotiations

VICHY, Dec. 24 (AP).—Informed sources said Admiral Jean Darlan, Minister of the Navy, would leave tonight for Paris on an official mission. It was understood he would discuss with German officials the entire field of French-German negotiations.

Darlan represented Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain at the reburial of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte in Paris on Dec. 15.

PEIPING RULE STIFFENED

Japanese Will Shoot on Sight Any One Crossing Walls

PEIPING, Wednesday, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Army published a Christmas Day order by Major Gen. Hasegawa warning this city's million residents that any one caught crossing the city's walls would be shot on sight and also that the walls were electrically wired to kill.

The order climaxed nearly a month of tension, with the city under virtual martial law as a result of the assassination of a Japanese officer on Nov. 29 and large-scale desertions by Chinese "puppet troops" who have joined guerrilla bands preying upon the Japanese.

Fighting Continues

BANGKOK, Dec. 24 (AP).—Fighting continued today without let-up in various sectors of the Thailand-French Indo-China frontier, a high command communique reported.

Heavy firing occurred yesterday on the upper Mekong River, where the French opened rifle, artillery and machine-gun fire, and Thai forces retaliated vigorously for five hours. Casualties were reported heavy on the French side. A French armored boat and an armed speedboat were damaged, the high command said, and two other craft sunk.

Last night French forces at Thakhet sent 120 shells across the frontier, the communique said. Thai guns replied until the French were quiet.

Roosevelt Christmas Message

He Speaks Men's Hope for Peaceful Chance Voluntarily to Better Their World.

Washington, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, in his annual Christmas Eve greeting to the nation, declared today that most human beings want a peaceful chance to better the world in a voluntary way, not a way imposed on the world by conquest.

The President, who pressed a button to light the capital's Christmas tree in a park near the White House, said that people should make this Christmas a merry one for the little children in our midst.

"For us of maturer years it cannot be merry," he continued, "but for most of us it can be a happy Christmas if by happiness we mean that we have done with doubts, that we have set our hearts against fear, that we still believe in the Golden Rule for all mankind, that we intend to live more purely in the spirit of Christ, and that by our works, as well as our words, we will strive forward in faith and in hope and in love."

Text of Greeting.

The text of the President's remarks follows:

At this Christmastide of 1940 it is well for all humanity to remind itself that while this is in its name a Christian celebration, it is participated in reverently and happily by hundreds of millions of people who are members of other religions, or belong actively to no church at all.

The reason is not far to seek. It is because the spirit of unselfish service personified by the life and the teachings of Christ makes appeal to the inner conscience and hope of every man and every woman in every part of the earth. It transcends in the ultimate all lines of race, of habitat, of nation. It lives in the midst of war, of slavery, of conquest. It survives prohibitions and decrees and force. It is an unquenchable spring of promise to humanity.

Sometimes we who have lived through the strifes and the hates of a quarter century wonder if this old world of ours has abandoned the ideals of the brotherhood of man. Sometimes we ask if contention and anger in our own midst in America is a portent of disunion and disaster. Sometimes we fear that the selfishness of the individual is more and more controlling in our lives.

Of Cynicism and Defeatism.

When we are in those moods it is hard for us to keep from putting our tongues in our cheeks when we say "Merry Christmas"—for we think in thoughts of futility and not of hope. A few people are cynics all of the time; some people are cynics part of the time; but most people keep their faith most of the time.

That is why we must keep on striving for a better and a more happy world.

It is unintelligent to be defeatist. Crisis may beget crisis, but the progress underneath does not wholly halt—it does go forward.

In a century we have gained much. Aside from great areas stricken by actual warfare in the present moment, the lives of human beings are safer than they were in the olden days. Great and spreading plagues take smaller toll, starvation of millions is less; the forces of nature are better controlled. There is in the civilization we recognize a greater security for the young, for the worker, for the aged. Charity in the narrower sense of the word helps the needy more usefully.

Compared with the days when Charles Dickens wrote the Christmas Carol, we see a definite betterment. We do not claim attainment, and we recognize that there is much—oh, so much—to do.

Most of all we ask a chance to do it—Yes, a peaceful chance to do it.

Mankind Is Indivisible.

We want to do it the voluntary way—and most human beings in all the world want to do it the voluntary way. We do not want to have the way imposed on the world by the conquest of the world by the sword.

That would not follow in the footsteps of Christ. That would not make for happier Christmases in the future of any nation. Mankind is all one—and what happens in distant lands tomorrow will leave its mark on the happiness of our Christmases to come.

Let us make this Christmas a merry one for the little children in our midst. For us of maturer years it cannot be merry.

But for most of us it can be a happy Christmas if by happiness we mean that we have done with doubts, that we have set our hearts against fear, that we still believe in the Golden Rule of all mankind, that we intend to live more purely in the spirit of Christ, and that by our works, as well as our words, we will strive forward in faith and in hope and in love.

In that spirit I wish a happy Christmas to all, and happier Christmases yet to come.

'If We Are All Here....' Roosevelt's 1941 'If'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—President Roosevelt tonight made another of the sombre "if" remarks which have caught so much attention.

Lighting the Capital's Christmas tree outside the White House grounds, he said that h thought it would be more "homey" if next year's ceremony were held inside the grounds. He said he would make that change, and deliver his address from the White House porch on Christmas Eve, 1941, "if we are all here."

On Dec. 14, the Presideit told patients of the Warm Springs Foundation in Georgia that he would be back to spend two weeks with them next March "if the world survives."

In the spring of 1939, after a visit to the foundation, he had told spectators gathered at his train at Warm Springs that he would "be back in the fall if we don't have a war."

Pope Says Midnight Mass

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24 (AP).—Pope Pius XII did not depart from the tradition of midnight Christmas Mass, although by his dispensation the faithful in countries blacked out by war were permitted to attend afternoon services. The Pontiff himself celebrated the customary Masses at midnight in his private chapel, with a few close associates and relatives.

Who's Hitler To Spoil Day?

London, Dec. 24 (AP).—The following sign was displayed widely in downtown London on this Christmas Eve:

"Christmas is 1,940 years old and Hitler is only 51. He can't spoil our Christmas."

Rome May Have A White Christmas

Rome, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Snow fell today to give Rome the rare prospect of a white Christmas. The fall began at noon and the city soon was coated.

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Snow falling along the Dover Strait today presaged a white Christmas for southeast England.

Cheer Radioed By Wilhemina, King Haakon

He Hopes for Norwegian Unity and Liberty; Queen Prays for Real Christmas

LONDON, Dec. 24 (CP).—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and King Haakon VII of Norway, two monarchs who will pass Christmas away from their countries, broadcast messages of hope and sympathy tonight to the people in their Nazi-occupied lands.

"We can now face the future with growing hope and confidence," Queen Wilhelmina told her subjects in Holland. "I pray the Lord that, in spite of everything which this year might make it so very difficult for you to celebrate the sacred day in a true spirit, it will nevertheless be a real Christmas for you in a most profound sense."

Haakon spoke of his "deep sorrow" at not being able to celebrate Christmas with the Norwegians at home.

He said that "what is most painful for me is the unarmed civil war now going on in Norway," but added that it was his firm conviction "that the overwhelming majority of our people are keeping together, in the belief that we can manage ourselves, as we have done hitherto, without interference from the outside."

"Let Christmas this year," he said, "more than ever before, be a family feast to strengthen family ties and unity between all Norwegians and give further impetus for the liberation of our country."

Nazi Prayer: Help Us To Help Our Fuehrer

BERLIN, Dec. 24 (AP).—Rudolf Hess, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's deputy, proposed a prayer for all Germans in his traditional Christmas Eve address:

"Almighty God: You gave us Der Fuehrer. You blessed his battle with a vast victory. You gave him power to create and defend a new, great and freeGermany. Now give us power to help him to the limit of our abilities by fighting and working for an everlasting and beautiful Germany, and grant that we be worthy of your blessings."

Ex-Kaiser Greets Day In German-Held Doorn

Octogenarian, in Good Health, Distributes Gifts to Retinue

DOORN, The Netherlands, Dec. 24 (AP).—Former Kaiser Wilhelm II, now a white-bearded octogenarian, celebrated his first Christmas Eve under German occupation of Holland in perfect health today.

With him was probably the smallest circle of relatives since his exile began twenty-two years ago. Besides the Kaiserin Hermine, only the latter's youngest daughter, Henrietta, and her newly wedded husband, the Kaiser's grandson, Karl Franz Josef, attended.

The ex-monarch presented gifts to Dutch employees at his castle at 10 a. m., and to the German household, including German guards posted there by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's order, at 5 p. m.

Wilhelm himself read the Christmas Gospel to a small, devout assemblage. Gifts were distributed to all needy persons in Doorn Village.

30.24 - 6591

30.24—6591

Franco Distributes Gifts

MADRID, Dec. 24 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco ordered the distribution today of Christmas gifts of clothing, medicine or modest cash allowances to the needy throughout Spain.

Mrs. Alexander Weddell, wife of the U.S. Ambassador, gave a Christmas party as the Embassy for 90 Spanish orphans.

##

Christ's Birth Enacted In Bethlehem Blackout

Stars Again Pilgrims' Guide; Shepherds' Fires Out

BETHLEHEM, Palestine, Dec. 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—This little Judean city was shrouded in its first blackout in history while the ageless drama of Christ's birth was reenacted early today at the Church of the Nativity in bomb-proofed gloom instead of the traditional blaze of Christmas light.

Even the bonfires in shepherds' fields about the city were put out early—lest they guide Italian air raiders.

And thus the line of pilgrims moved slowly and carefully into the town by starlight for the observance, just as the Three Wise Men came centuries ago by light of the Star of Bethlehem to worship the Christ child.

All other holy places in this shrine of christendom were blacked out, too, and filled with the gloom af war time.

But no feeling of futility was apparent among the hundreds of pilgrims at the Church of the Nativity peace was their message, peace on earth, and good will to all men.

Italian Prisoners Mark Christmas in Holy Land

Former New York Chef Cooks Them a Holiday Dinner

JERUSALEM, Dec. 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—Camped in tents behind barbed wire, hundreds of Italian prisoners taken by the British in their Western Desert offensive in Egypt had a real taste of Christmas in the Holy Land today.

A Roman Catholic chaplain attached to the British Army arranged special midnight masses for the prisoners, who also received holiday food prepared by a former New York hotel chef appointed especially to cook for them.

A second contingent of Fascist captives arrived in Palestine yesterday and marched through Haifa's streets today. Many of them expressed surprise that Haifa was still standing, as they had thought the Italian air force had demolished the city.

An Italian corporal said Fascist troops in Egypt had known nothing of Italian reversals in the Greek campaign.

China Greets Holiday With Quiet Optimism

Chungking Omits Merry-Making in 4th War-Time Christmas

CHUNG KING, Dec 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—China greeted its fourth war-time Christmas today with a spirit of quiet optimism.

No large celebrations were held here, even by the foreign community, because of an almost complete lack of luxuries anda feel that war time is not an occasion for merry-making.

China's foremost Christian, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, remained at home, but his Christmas was somewhat saddened by the absence of his wife in Hongkong, where she is receiving medical treatment.

The Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang, gave a party last night to leading Chinese Christians, while Chungking's only turkey dinner was served aboard the United States gunboat Tutuila.

Holiday Eve in Shanghai Emphasizes Contrasts

Champagne Flows as Scores Die of Hunger

SHANGHAI, Dec. 24 (AP).—Christmas Eve in Shanghai . . .

A Chinese urchin opens the door of a limousine, pressing his wasted body against the handle . . . The white man, loaded to the chin with champagne bottles, thrusts out a ten-dollar bill (70 cents). The child looks at the note with hungry eyes; he can't take it; he has no arms. The foreigner slips it inside his ragged shirt.

Pretty flower girls dart through the crowds . . . selling boutonnieres . . . getting 10, 20 even 100 Shanghai dollars. And in an alley three Chinese are beating up a coolie because he couldn't pay two miserable coppers for his bowl of rice. He dies on the wet flagging, blood gushing from his mouth.

Christmas Eve . . . and tomorrow, the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery will find a hundred corpses in the street, for there are always at least that number and sometimes more who die of cold and hunger; and more than half will be small ones—children and even babies.

White men in white ties and white men in rags; Chinese in brocaded silk and Chinese in gunny-sacking . . . the piercing wail of the beggars sounds mournfully through the laughter of the crowds.

At a barricade a soldier wraps red and green bunting on the spikes and barbed wire.

War Powers' Communiques

Italian

ROME, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In the Cyrenaican (Libyan) frontier one our artillery batteries have pounded enemy armored cars and tanks which approached our positions.

Our bombers carried out a most successful action against mechanized equipment and an advanced enemy base. Our fighter planes shot down two Hurricane planes in air combat. One of our planes failed to return from a scouting flight.

he torpedo - launching plane which sank an English auxiliary cruiser as announced yesterday was piloted by Lieut. A. A. Gallamberti, with naval Lieut. Sleiter as observer.

On the Greek front, some attacks by the enemy, on whom heavy losses were inflicted, were repulsed. During offensive reconnaissances, prisoners, machine guns and many rifles were captured. The Gliea Alpine Division again particularly distinguished itself.

In East Africa on the Sudanese border an enemy detachment which attempted to approach our advanced positions was repelled.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 24 (AP).—The German high command communique:

During a thrust of speedboats toward the English east coast on Dec. 23, the commander's boat sank a 10,000-ton British tanker and a 6,000-ton freighter, as previously announced. This success was scored despite strong protection of the enemy ships by six British destroyers. A short, close-up skirmish developed between our speedboats and the destroyers. All our speedboats returned to their bases unharmed.

One submarine sank 25,500 tons of enemy merchant shipping space.

On Dec. 23 heavy combat planes successfully attacked ships assembled in Loch Linnhi on the western coast of Scotland. One 12,000-ton merchantman received two direct medium-caliber hits, two additional large merchantmen were hit by one medium-caliber bomb each, and four other merchantmen were damaged by bombs exploding close by.

In the course of armed reconnaissance several trains were machine-gunned.

During a raid on Great Yarmouth, one bomb hit was observed in an important plant.

In the course of last night larger air force formations again attacked Manchester and London. In London and especially in Manchester several large and many small fires resulted.

Several British bombers last night again threw incendiary and explosive bombs along the southwestern border, causing only slight damage to buildings.

On the night of Dec. 22 two British planes were downed in an air fight. One of our own planes failed to return.

British

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Last night aircraft of the bomber command attacked Boulougne,-Dunkerque, Ostend and industrial targets in the Rhineland, including Ludwigshafen. One of our aircraft came down in the sea and the crew still is missing.

CAIRO, Dec. 24 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

During an offensive patrol over the Bardia-Tobruk area yesterday, fighter aircraft of the R. A. F. on three occasions intercepted enemy aircraft. Four aircraft were definitely destroyed.

With regard to the night attack on Benina during the night of Dec. 21-22, as reported in our communique yesterday, it is now definitely established that one hanga at the Benina airdrome was completely destroyed by fire and that three enemy aircraft on the ground near the hangar were burned out.

In Italian East Africa, dive bombing attacks were made on a pumping station near Assab and the target was well straddled by bombs. Reconnaissance flights were also made in this area, and aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron carried our successful attacks on the enemy position near Gallabat. Fires were started, followed by explosions.

All our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

The following has been received from the commander in chief in the Mediterranean:

Naval aircraft attacked the harbor of Tripoli in North Africa on the night of Dec. 20-21. Attacks were extremely successful, the quay being repeatedly hit. Warehouses were set on fire and one was seen to explode. The seaplane station was also heavily hit.

On the afternoon of Dec. 21 our naval aircraft attacked with torpedoes a convoy of three merchant ships escorted by a destroyer. One 3,000-ton ship was seen to blow up. Another 6,000-ton ship also was sunk.

One aircraft failed to return from these operations, and the next of kin have been notified.

More Submarines at Manila

15 Now Believed in Asiatic Waters as Fleet There Is Strengthened

MANILA, Dec. 24 (AP). — Several additional United States submarines arrived in Manila Bay today. Reliable sources said they brought to at least fifteen the number of American underwater craft in Asiatic waters.

Navy men were reluctant to talk, but it was known the Asiatic Fleet had been strengthened gradually on the surface, in the air and under water since a recent mased flight of bombers from Hawaii to the Philippines. The same sources said the Army also was being strengthened, particularly in the air.

Purvis Says Speed Is Vital

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Calling for more weapons quickly as "the keynote to stopping the war," Britain's chief buyer, Arthur B. Purvis, brought a fresh report on British war needs from his country to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today.

Ships, he said, "and maintaining the British merchant fleet so that supplies can be brought from America to Great Britain" constituted the most urgent immediate problem.

"The production of weapons," he said, "both in the United Kingdom and North America—by which I mean both the United States and Canada—is the keynote to stopping the war.

"The more we produce in the next few weeks the greater will be the production six months from now."

"All we ask from America," he told reporters, "is production and more production. We want an enthusiastic approach to production, and from what information I have I believe we are getting it."

Purvis's views on the importance of speeding up war supplies during the next sixty or ninety days coincided with the opinion, held in high Administration quarters, that a serious British emergency might arise in that period from an intensified German effort to "knock out" the British Isles.

Purvis explained that he was not implying that the British feared military peril soon, but asserted that "if you understand that the strategy of this war depends on the dominant supply of weapons, you will realize the importance of the next few weeks."

Stark Warns on Delay in Defense

Washington, D. C., Dec. 25 (AP).—Admiral Harold R. Stark told the nation tonight that, while "excellent progress" was being made on the two-ocean navy, "we must exert every ounce of our national energy to insure that the words 'too late' are not chalked up as the final reckoning on our own national scoreboard."

The Chief of Naval Operations, in a Christmas message to the fleet said:

"We often speak of the cost of preparedness, but it is trivial compared to the cost of unpreparedness, as witnessed and now realized by many nations abroad. We must not repeat their mistake."

Tydings Asks Aims of War

Wants U. S. to See if There's a Chance for Just Peace in Europe.

Washington, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, suggested today that the United States ask Great Britain and the Axis Powers for a statement of the conditions under which each would agree to end the European war.

Given such a statement, Senator Tydings said that this country could determine for itself whether there appears to be any basis for negotiations of a just peace. If there was, the United States could work toward that end, he added, while if there was not, it would know just what country stood in the way and could shape its course accordingly.

"I do not speak of a peace of appeasement, but a peace of justice," Senator Tydings told reporters.

He said it was his opinion that a just peace would involve the restoration of the political sovereignty of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and France, with the possible creation of wholly Polish and Czecho-Slovakian States. It must be accomplished, he said, by a measure of actuzl, as well as promised, disarmament.

Against Appeasement Peace.

"Certainly," he said, "America would not look with favor upon a peace based upon appeasement, but I hope it would look with favor upon a peace whose fundamental parts were made of justice. We should work for such a peace."

An advocate of extending aid to Great Britain, Senator Tydings expressed the opinion that if the United States found there was now no chance of bringing about a lasting and equitable peace, the knowledge would be invaluable in shaping the course of defense preparations.

At the same time Senator Tydings was expressing his views,

two Republican members of the House who had just returned from a trip to Panama called for immediate strengthening of defenses in the Canal Zone.

One, Representative Bradley of Michigan, said that he didn't see a single modern plane in the zone and declared that military aircraft should be dispatched there as fast as they came off the production line.

Criticizes Canal Laborers.

The other, Representative Harness of Indiana, a member of the Military Committee, asserted that the average Panamanian employed on construction work on the canal was "incompetent . . . lazy . . . practically worthless."

Mr. Harness said that the United States has been negotiating with the republic of Panama for defense stations beyond the Canal Zone proper.

On another portion of the broad defense front, the navy tightened its contract form to guard against sabotage and espionage in construction activities. Under the new order, the navy can force a navy contractor to discharge any employee designated by the Secretary of the Navy as undesirable to have access to work or materials for the navy.

New Type Bomb to Blast Submarines Gets a Test

Coast Inventor Uses an Alloy; May Cut Costs a Third

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24 (AP).—A new type of bomb designed to blast subarines was demonstrated today by Russell Hart, Los Angels inventor.

It is fashioned from an alloy which Hart said is highly explosive in water. To demostrate, he placed a bit weighing a tenth of an ounce through a small iron pipe into a can of water. There was an explosion. Hart said the explosion equalled that of two ounces of black powder. The water, he said, liberated hydrogen in the alloy and caused the explosion.

"A 100-pound bomb of this material," hart asserted, "would be equal to a 300-pound depth bomb of the type now used by Great Britain."

The cost would be about thirty-five cents a pound instead of the present $1, Hart said.

Hart related that he discovered possibilities of the alloy only by accident in removing bark from trees on a farm near Portland, Ore., in 1938. He said a piece of the alloy used in the bark removed slipped and plunged into a water well, causing an explosion.

Hart plans to demonstrate his idea and materials in a few days to Lieut. Col. Arthur R. Baird, in charge of the war department's Los Angeles ordnance region.

Two Truckloads of Gifts Delight 44 Nazi Seamen

Men Will Have Christmas Joy on Ship in Florida

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 24 (AP).—There's Christmas joy aboard the German freighter Arauca even though the forty-four members have not seen their families for more than a year.

The motorship has been tied up here since last Dec. 19, when she barely made port ahead of a pursuing British warship. Two truckloads of gifts were delivered for distribution to the men as they gathered around a decorated tree in the salon. Capt. Frederic Stengler said the presents came from all parts of the United States and from Germany. Many, he added, were sent by unknown friends.

"I am overwhelmed, as are my men, at the generous gestures on the part of so many American citizens in sending the presents," the skipper declared. He distributed an $8 bonus to each member of the crew.

In the War Zone

Churchill's Address to Italian People Emphasizes Eden's Return to Old Post

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

There is interesting coincidence in British Prime Minister Churchill's appeal to the Italian King-Emperor and the people to throw Mussolini overboard, and in the simultaneous return of Capt. Anthony Eden to Britain's Foreign Secretaryship, which he abandoned in 1938 because he couldn't go along with Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy of appeasing the dictators.

I don't suggest that Capt. Eden was the author of this historic attempt to persuade the Italians to revolt (an effort described by official Rome today as "a puerile propaganda maneuver") though it wouldn't be surprising to learn that in truth he was. The feud that existed between the Fascist head of State and Capt. Eden as Foreign Secretary was so bitter as to have few parallels in the history of diplomacy.

Indeed, Capt. Eden resigned his post because he refused to compromise with Il Duce on a settlement of the Anglo-Italian dispute over the Mediterranean. The next day the Captain explained to a sympathetic and cheering House of Commons that he quit rather than deal with Italy in the face of Mussolini's propaganda against Britain and glorification of Italian victories in Spain.

Threats Not Firm Basis.

"Agreements that are worth while," he exclaimed, "are never made on the basis of threats."

Later Capt. Eden went up and down the land like a prophet of old, crying, "Stand up to the dictators!" Then came the war and he unfurled his standard:

"There can be no peace until Nazism is banished from the earth."

Now he is back in his old position—the most important in Britain next to the premiership—and it's easy to believe that there are jobs he would dislike more than that of helping oust Mussolini.

However, there are other vital tasks for Capt. Eden to perform as he matches wits with the enemy to hold Britain's friends and win fresh support for her.

Among other things, it is believed he may make a fresh effort to bring Russia into the Allied fold—an achievement which might be expected to tip the scales of war heavily in Anglo-Allied favor.

The anxious efforts of the British to win the Soviet over haven't progressed smoothly. Some observers believe this was due in part to a lack of mutual amity between the London Foreign Office and the Kremlin. Lord Halifax, who is leaving the Foreign Secretaryship to become Ambassador to Washington, is said to have been out of tune with the Bolshevists.

Eden May Have Chance.

Capt. Eden, however, is understood to rate well with the Muscovites. Back in 1935, before he became Foreign Secretary, he was sent to Moscow to confer with the then Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinov on how peace could best be preserved in face of the Nazi menace.

Capt. Eden appeared to have created a favorable impression in Moscow, and at the termination of his mission he and Litvinov pledged their efforts to preserve peace. It is believed that Capt. Eden now will try to renew old acquaintances in the Soviet capital.

So far as Germany is concerned, Nazi officialdom professes to hold Capt. Eden as one of those chiefly responsible for the war.

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC. 24-(AP)-MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN, CHIEF OF STATE OF FRANCE, BROADCAST TO HIS COUNTRYMEN TONIGHT REMINDING THEM THAT CHRISTMAS EVE IS A "NIGHT OF HOPE."

"MY FRIENDS, HAVE CONFIDENCE, TAKE COURAGE AND SWEAR TONIGHT TO AID WITH ALL YOUR FORCE THIS GREAT REBIRTH '9814-,13) SO THAT YOU

DEC 25 1940

AID WITH ALL YOUR FORCE THIS GREAT REBIRTH (OF FRANCE) SO THAT YOUR CHILDREN AGAIN WILL KNOW HAPPY CHRISTMASES," HE SAID.

RQ&ME231 PES

EGYPTIAN

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

DEC 25 19

WITH BRITISH FORCES ON THE HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING BARDIA, DEC. 22 --(DELAYED)--(AP)--THE ITALIANS ARE FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO HOLD THE LIBYAN PORT OF BARDIA AS THE BRITISH TIGHTEN THEIR ENCIRCLEMENT AND

30.24- 6593

30.24—6593

BOMBARD THE TOWN FROM LAND, AIR AND SEA.

ITALIAN AVIATION, NOT MUCH IN EVIDENCE DURING THE BRITISH DRIVE WESTWARD ACROSS THE EGYPTIAN DESERT, HAS SUDDENLY COME TO LIFE IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE BARDIA.

AS WE WERE ADVANCING THIS MORNING WITH AN ARTILLERY UNIT -- WHOSE FAMOUS NAME IS RETAINED ALTHOUGH THE UNIT IS WHOLLY MOTORIZED -- 24 BIG ITALIAN BOMBERS ATTACKED, LOOSING A TERRIFIC SHOWER OF EXPLOSIVES.

(MORE)--ME953AES

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING BARIDA FIRST ADD EYEWITNESS BY KENNEDY X X X EXPLOSIVES.

THEY FLEW HIGH, HOWEVER, AND THE DAMAGE WAS COMPARATIVELY LIGHT. THEN THE ITALIAN ARTILLERY ONLY A MILE AWAY OPENED UP, BUT SCORED NO HITS.

ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS HAVE ENGAGED SEVERAL ITALIAN SQUADRONS OVER THE BARDIA REGION, AND WE SAW SEVERAL SHATTERED ITALIAN PLANES LYING IN THE DESERT AS WE MOVED UP.S I SAW NO CRASHED BRITISH PLANES.

ONE BRITISH PILOT TOLD US THAT HE HAD ENCOUNTERED THREE ITALIAN BOMBERS ESCORTED BY THREE FIGHTER PLANES WHICH WERE FLYING AT A SLIGHTLY HIGHER ALTITUDE.

THE PILOT, WHO WAS FLYING AN EIGHT-GUNNED FIGHTER, SAID HE SHOT DOWN TWO OF THE BOMBERS AND THEN WENT UP TO ENGAGE THE OTHER ITALIAN PLANES BUT THEY FLED BEFORE HE COULD CLOSE WITH THEM.

WE WENT A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE INTO LIBYA TO A POINT SOUTHWEST OF BARDIA AND FOUND ALL THIS TERRITORY IN BRITISH HANDS.

BOTH SALUM AND SIDI BARRANI, ITALIAN ADVANCE BASES IN EGYPT WHICH THE BRITISH TOOK BEFORE DRIVING ACROSS THE BORDER, ARE A SHAMBLES -- DUE PARTLY TO AIR BOMBING BUT MAINLY TO SHELLING FROM THE SEA.

BARDIA NOW IS RECEIVING THE SAME KIND OF BATTERING.

THE ROAD IMMEDIATELY WEST OF SALUM, WHICH WINDS UP A STEEP CLIFF IN A HAIRPIN CURVE, WAS BLOWN UP BY THE ITALIANS AS THEY RETREATED, BUT IT HAS BEEN REOPENED BY THE BRITISH. THIS WAS THE ONLY DAMAGE THE ITALIANS HAD TIME TO DO AS THEY FELL BACK.

THE ONLY OTHER ROUTE INTO LIBYA FROM THE COASTAL DESERT IS "HELLFIRE PASS" UP THE ESCARPMENT SEVEN MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST. BRITISH TANKS CHARGED THROUGH THIS PASS TO TAKE SALUM. "HELLFIRE" IS THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S CORRUPTION OF THE ARABIC NAME, HELFAYA.

DEC 05 1941

ACROSS THE LIBYAN FRONTIER FROM UPPER SALUM IS FORT CAPUZZO, THE FRONTIER POST NAMED FOR AN ITALIAN FLIER KILLED BY LIBYAN REBELS. LIKE SALUM, THIS POST NOW IS A MASS OF WRECKAGE AS THE RESULT OF CONTINUED BOMBINGS.

AN ARCH ERECTED AT FORT CAPUZZO IN HONOR OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE'S VISIT IN 1938 IS NOW DENTED AND SCARRED, AND THE ROMAN EAGLE WHICH SURMOUNTS A PILLAR IS MINUS HEAD AND WINGS.

A COLUMN OF SMOKE IS RISING FROM THE SMOULDERING RUINS OF BARDIA VILLAGE.

ITALIAN FORCES ESTIMATED AT TWO DIVISIONS WHICH ARE HOLDING THE BARDIA DEFENSES ARE MAINLY ENCAMPED IN DUGOUTS AND TRENCHES IN A DRIED UP RIVER BED NEARBY.

IN A RING FOUR TO SIX MILES OUTSIDE BARDIA ARE THE ITALIAN DEFENSES, ARC-SHAPED TRENCHES, PILLBOXES AND BARBED WIRE. BEHIND THEM ARE HEAVY

FIELD GUNS.

THE ITALIANS HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THE BARDIA DEFENSES FOR YEARS AND THE TOWN IS FAR MORE STRONGLY FORTIFIED THAN ANY OF THEIR POSTS IN EGYPT.

BRITISH OFFICERS ADMIT IT WILL NOT BE EASY TO TAKE.

ME1016AES

BY J.WES GALLAGHER

ABOARD A GREEK HOSPITAL TRAIN SOMEWHERE IN MACEDONIA, DEC 24-(AP)- THE TRAIN BECAME QUIET AS MIDNIGHT PASSED AND ALMOST THE ONLY SOUND AS IT ROLLED SLOWLY THROUGH THE SNOW-COVERED MOUNTAINS WAS THE DEEP WHISTLE OF THE LOCOMOTIVE STRAINING FAR AHEAD.

MOST OF THOSE ON BOARD WERE ASLEEP, BUT THERE WAS NO REST FOR THE GRAY-HAIRED RED CROSS NURSE WHO WAS STERILIZING BANDAGES IN ONE OF THE TINY COMPARTMENTS.

THERE WERE LINES OF FATIGUE IN HER FACE. SHE WOULD HAVE NO SLEEP UNTIL THE MEN ON BOARD, RIPPED AND SHATTERED WITH BULLETS AND SHELL FRAGMENTS, WERE SAFELY DELIVERED TO A BASE HOSPITAL FAR DOWN THE LINE.

"I HAVE TWO SONS AT THE FRONT," SHE SAID SOFTLY WITHOUT TAKING HER EYES FROM HER WORK. "ONE IS AN AVIATOR, THE OTHER AN ENGINEER. I HAVE ANOTHER SON IN ENGLAND, AND THAT IS A KIND OF FRONT, TOO, NOWADAYS YOU KNOW."

SHE HAD JOINED THE HOSPITAL TRAIN TO DO HER BIT, SHE SAID. THIS MEANT A WEEK WITHOUT SLEEP IN THE SLOWLY MOVING TRAIN, COLD DAYS AND BITTER NIGHTS OF ENDLESS WAITING IN SNOW-WALLED SIDINGS FOR WEARY AMBULANCE DRIVERS TO BRING THEIR LOADS THROUGH THE TERRIBLE MOUNTAIN PASSES TO THE TRAIN.

EVEN TONIGHT IN THIS ONE STEAM-HEATED CAR THERE WAS A QUARTER OF AN INCH OF ICE ON THE SIDE OF THE WINDOWS. OUTSIDE IT WAS FAR BELOW ZERO AND A SHARP WIND BROKE AGAINST THE TRAIN.

MOST OF THE WOUNDED MEN LAY IN WOODEN BUNKS IN RECONDITIONED FREIGHT CARS. THEY SLEPT UNDER HEAVY BLANKETS.

NURSES WEARING THIN GLOVES AND THIN COATS OVER THEIR WHITE UNIFORMS MOVED TO AND FRO IN THE CARS TO KEEP FROM FREEZING. EVERY TIME THE TRAIN STOPPED THEY CROWDED INTO THE STEAM-HEATED CAR FOR A MOMENT OF WARMTH. WHEN THE WHISTLE WAS HEARD THEY HUSTLED BACK INTO THE FREIGHT CARS.

THEY WERE WOMEN OF ALL AGES, BRIGHT-EYED GIRLS SCARCELY OUT OF THEIR TEENS AND MANY ELDERLY WOMEN,WOMEN OF THE LOWER MIDDLE CLASSES AND ARISTOCRATS.

"THIS IS MY FOURTH WAR," SAID THE ONE STERILIZING BANDAGES. "I NURSED IN THE BALKAN WAR, THE TURKISH WAR AND THE WORLD WAR. MY SONS WANTED ME TO PROMISE NEVER TO NURSE AGAIN, BUT I DON'T THINK THIS ONE WILL HURT ME."

AS DAWN CAME THE ELDERLYNURSE TURNED FROM HER WORK. HER TONE BECAME APOLOGETIC. THE TRAIN WAS DRAWING INTO A STATION.

"THIS STATION IS A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION FOR ME," SHE SAID. "MY SON, THE ENGINEER, IS SICK IN A HOSPITAL NEAR HERE. I WOULD LIKE TO GO TO SEE HIM BUT -- BUT I GUESS HE ISN'T SO VERY SICK AND THESE MEN NEED HME

THE ENGINEER, IS SICK IN A HOSPITAL NEAR HERE. I WOULD LIKE TO GO TO SEE HIM BUT -- BUT I GUESS HE ISN'T SO VERY SICK AND THESE MEN NEED ME MORE."

ED1239PES

30.24 6595

30.24—6595

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

SOMEWHERE ON THE SOUTHERN ALBANIAN FRONT, DEC 24-(AP)-THE CAPTURE OF CHIMARA, A DRAB LITTLE ALBANIAN COASTAL SETTLEMENT OF 1,500 SOULS, WAS HAILED TODAY AS A MAJOR VICTORY BY THE GREEK FORCES ENGAGED IN THE DRIVE AGAINST THE ITALIANS IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA.

IN THE FACE OF HEAVY COUNTER ATTACKS BY THE FASCIST AIR FORCE, WHICH RAINED BOMBS ON GREEK SUPPLY LINES THROUGHOUT THE PAST WEEKEND, THE ADVANCING GREEK INFANTRY CLEARED THE ITALIANS FROM IMPORTANT STRATEGICAL SECTIONS ON THE COASTAL FLANK.

THE GREEKS NOW DOMINATE THE COAST TO A POINT TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY FROM THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER TO VALONA.

CHIMARA IS THE NAME OF BOTH THE TOWN AND THE MOUNTAIN REGION WHICH RISES FROM THE SHORES OF THE ADRIATIC.

(DISPATCHES TO ATHENS TODAY SAID THE GREEKS WERE ADVANCING BEYOND CHIMARA WHILE THE ITALIANS TRIED TO FORM DEFENSES AT LOGARA PASS, HALFWAY BETWEEN CHIMARA AND VALONA. THE FASCIST RETREAT WAS DESCRIBED AS HURRIED AND DISORDERLY WITH ONLY A REAR GUARD OPPOSITION.)

THE GREEKS SAY THE MAJORITY OF THE INHABITANTS ARE GREEK BY RACE AND TRADITION. FOR ONE GREEK IN PARTICULAR THE MILITARY SUCCESSES CAPPED A LIFETIME.

THIS MAN WAS BORN IN A VILLAGE FIFTEEN MILES SOUTH OF CHIMARA AND HELPED LEAD THE REVOLT AGAINST TURKEY WHICH ESTABLISHED THE AUTONOMOUS EPIRUS GOVERNMENT IN 1914.

"AT LEAST 13 COMMUNITIES ALONG THE COAST, INCLUDING CHIMARA ITSELF, HAVE BEEN PURE GREEK FOR CENTURIES," HE SAID. "OUR PEOPLE ARE CHRISTIANS AND NEVER SUBMITTED TO TURKISH CUSTOMS AS THE ALBANIANS DID. OUR DREAM HAS BEEN TO BE UNITED TO OTHER GREEKS. HAD NOT ITALY INTERFERED DURING THE WORLD WAR OUR DREAM WOULD HAVE BEEN REALIZED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO."

TD506PES

LONDON, DEC 24-(AP)-EDUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL CZECH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN BRITAIN, BROADCASTING A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY THAT THE RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS A "DETERMINING POINT" IN THE WAR.

"GERMANY'S SEVERE DEFEAT IN HER EFFORTS TO INVADE ENGLAND, ITALY'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON GREECE, THE RESCUE OF EGYPT AND THE PRESENT CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BY BRITAIN SEEM TO ME TO BE DEFINITE TURNING POINTS IN THE WAR," BENES SAID.

DEC 25 1940

ME1053AES

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE, DEC 24-(AP)-SANTA CLAUS SKIPPED ENTIRE NATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA TONIGHT.

IN ARGENTINA, PERU, CUBA AND MEXICO, CHRISTMAS IS PURELY A RELIGIOUS DAY AND GIFTS ARE GIVEN CHILDREN ON JANUARY 6--THE DAY OF THE THREE WISE MEN.

MOST OF THE OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAD THEIR EQUIVALENTS OF SANTA CLAUS TONIGHT. BRAZILIAN CHILDREN PUT OUT SHOES FOR "PAPA NOEL," BORROWED FROM THE FRENCH. CHILEAN CHILDREN HAD THEIR "VIEJITO"--LITTLE FATHER CHRISTMAS, AND IN COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AND ECUADOR GIFTS WERE GIVEN CHILDREN IN THE NAME OF THE CHRIST CHILD.

ED541PES

DEC 25 1940

NIGHT LEAD NORWEGIAN

(ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY, DEC.25)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC.24-(AP)-MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT ASSURED THE PEOPLE OF NORWAY TONIGHT THAT "IN THE END RIGHT WILL TRIUMPH OVER MIGHT."

THE FIRST LADY PARTICIPATED IN A SHORT-WAVE CHRISTMAS BROADCAST WITH CROWN PRINCESS MARTHA AND WILHELM MORGENSTIERNE, NORWEGIAN MINISTER.

"MAY GOD GIVE YOU STRENGTH TO BELIEVE IN THE FUNDAMENTAL GOOD OF HUMAN BEINGS AND TO WORK FOR IT UNCEASINGLY" MRS.ROOSEVELT SAID, "FOR IN THE END RIGHT WILL TRIUMPH OVER MIGHT AND THE LOVE OF A LITTLE CHILD WILL DOMINATE THE WORLD."

PRINCESS MARTHA SAID THAT "WHEN I THINK OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN NORWAY IT SEEMS AS THOUGH I WERE IN THE MIDST OF A NIGHTMARE" AND EXPRESSED THE HOPE "TO LIVE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN NORWAY WILL AGAIN BE OURS, WHEN THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE WE LOVE MAY AGAIN BE FREE AND CONTINUE THEIR WAY OF LIFE IN A PEACEFUL WORLD."

CROWN PRINCE OLAV WAS HERE TO SPEND CHRISTMAS WITH THE PRINCESS AND THEIR THREE CHILDREN IN NEARBY MARYLAND.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY, DEC.25).

AJ621PESNM

NEW YORK, DEC. 24-(AP)-ANNE MORROW LINDBERGH SAID TONIGHT IN A CHRISTMAS EVE BROADCAST TO THE NATION THAT "IT IS TO OUR PRACTICAL ADVANTAGE TO SUPPORT THOSE ORGANIZATIONS SEEKING A WAY TO DISTRIBUTE MORE FOOD TO STARVING EUROPE."

"TO ACT IN THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIAN MERCY," MRS.LINDBERGH SAID, "IS A GOOD BUSINESS."

THE WIFE OF COL.CHARLES A.LINDBERGH WAS PRESENTED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY ON ITS RED NETWORK AS A SUSTATINING FEATURE AND SHE SPOKE ON BEHALF OF THEFRIEND'S SERVICE COMMITTEE, A QUAKER ORGANIZATION.

SHE COMMENDED ESPECIALLY THE WORK OF THE FRIEND'S SERVICE COMMITTEE AND ADDED THAT "WE ARE NOT ASKING ENGLAND TO BREAK THE BLOCKADE. WE ARE ASKING IF SHE WILL MAKE SOME EXCEPTIONS TO THE BLOCKADE AS SHE DID IN THE LAST WAR, AS SHE IS DOING NOW IN REGARD TO MEDICAL SUPPLIES, AS SHE HERSELF SUGGESTS DOING IN REGARD TO SPAIN."

MRS.LINDBERGH ASSERTED THAT WE ALSO "WANT TO BE SURE THAT OUR ACTION DOES NOT PROLONG THE HORRORS OF THE CONFLICT RAGING IN EUROPE, OR WEAKEN THE DEFENSE OF THOSE PRINCIPLES IN WHICH WE BELIEVE."

"EVERYONE WHO THINKS ABOUT THE WORLD AS IT IS TODAY," SHE SAID, "WANTS DESPERATELY TO STOP THE SUFFERING, TO HELP IN SOME WAY.

"WE EVEN FEEL RATHER NUMBLY UNDERNEATH THAT IN THE FACE OF SO MUCH SUFFERING WE TOO SHOULD SUFFER; IN THE FACE OF SUCH GALLANTRY, WE TOO SHOULD BE GALLANT; IN THE FACE OF SUCH SACRIFICE, WE TOO SHOULD SACRIFICE."

"THERE IS WITHIN US," MRS.LINDBERGH CONTINUED, "WHETHER OR NOT WE REALIZE IT, AND WHETHER OR NOT WE OFTEN EXPRESS IT, A DEEP FUNDAMENTAL INSTINCT OF BROTHERHOOD WHICH DOES NOT ALLOW US TO BE COMPLETELY HAPPY WHILE OTHER PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING." #

30.24-6597

30.24— 6597

NIGHT LEAD CHRISTMAS ABROAD (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THIS IS THE SECOND CHRISTMAS OF WAR FOR THE MILLIONS IN EUROPE. IT MAKES A STRANGE PATTERN, AND NOT A CHEERFUL ONE. BUT STILL IT IS CHRISTMAS, AND TODAY IT IS IN THE HEARTS OF EVERYONE.

THERE IS NO TRUCE; INDEED, THE FULL FURY OF A NEW ASSAULT MAY BE DAYS, OR EVEN HOURS AWAY. BUT THE BELLS OF BETHLEHEM RING BRAVELY, THOUGH THE BELLS OF ENGLAND ARE MUTE, FOR IT IS THESE BELLS WHICH WILL GIVE THE ALARM OF INVASION.

HERE ARE A FEW GLIMPSES OFEUROPE ON CHRISTMAS EVE:

DEC 25 1941

LONDON: THE CURTAIN OF THE BLACKOUT FELL MERCIFULLY TO HIDE THE SCARS OF BOMBS. THE 1940 BOB CRATCHETT PICKED HIS WAY WARILY TO HOME OR SHELTER, ARMS LOADED WITH BUNDLES, MANY OF THEM UNWRAPPED, BECAUSE PAPER IS SCARCE. THE RAILWAY STATIONS WERE CROWDED WITH MOTHERS AND FATHERS ON THEIR WAY TO THEIR CHILDREN IN THE SAFER COUNTRYSIDE. THE PEOPLE IN PICCADILLY HURRIED PAST AN APPLE VENDOR, SELLING HIS WARES FOR A SHILLING--20 CENTS--A POUND. THE SIGNS SAID: "CHRISTMAS IS 1940 YEARS OLD AND HITLER ONLY 51; HE CAN'T SPOIL OUR CHRISTMAS!" AND THERE WAS TURKEY--FOR SIXTY CENTS A POUND.

BERLIN: THE WORDS OF HITLER'S DEPUTY, RUDOLF HESS, CAME THROUGH THE NIGHT AND INTO THE GERMAN HOME: "ALMIGHTY GOD, YOU GAVE US OUR FUEHRER...NOW GIVE US POWER TO HELP HIM...". BERLIN WAS DARK, TOO, AND THE STREETS WERE COLD AND FORBIDDING, BUT INSIDE THERE WAS LIGHT AND WARMTH AND CHEER. THE GERMANS HOPED WITH REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING: "MAY NEXT CHRISTMAS BE ONE OF PEACE...AND VICTORY."

FOR THE CHILDREN ONE COULD BUY TWO POUNDS APIECE OF APPLES AND PEARS; HALF A POUND OF NUTS (COUNTING THE SHELLS); HALF A POUND OF HONEY AND FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A POUND OF CANDY. FOR THE GROWNUPS: TWO POUNDS OF APPLES OR PEARS AND A HALF POUND OF CANDY.

VICHY: IT WAS BITTER COLD IN THIS SADDEST OF CITIES ON THIS UNHAPPY CHRISTMAS EVE. BUT MARSHAL PETAIN, HIS OLD VOICE ATREMBLE WITH HOPE, SAID OVER THE RADIO: "A NEW FRANCE IS BORN...MADE BY YOUR TRIALS, YOUR REMORSE, YOUR SACRIFICES...TAKE COURAGE! SWEAR TONIGHT TO AID WITH ALL YOUR FORCE THIS GREAT REBIRTH SO YOUR CHILDREN AGAIN WILL KNOW HAPPY CHRISTMASES!"

THERE WERE GOVERNMENT GIFTS OF POTATOES, RICE, LENTILS, SPAGHETTI AND DATES FOR THE THOUSANDS EXPELLED FROM THE LOST PROVINCES OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE; THERE WERE CHEAP TOYS, LEFT OVER FROM LAST YEAR, IN THE SHOPS, BUT FEW BUYERS. SAID ONE DEMOBILIZED SOLDIER, LIVING IN A TINY ROOM WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER: "WE CAN'T EVEN HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE--THERE'S NOT ENOUGH ROOM."

DEC 25 1941

IN PARIS: "MIDNIGHT" MASS WAS SUNG AT 5 P.M. AT NOTRE DAME; BECAUSE OF THE CURFEW.

ROME: THE ETERNAL CITY WALKED THROUGH SLUSH AND SNOW AND THE INK OF THE BLACKOUT, HOMEWARD FROM DAYLIGHT CHRISTMAS EVE MASSES. THEY WERE HOPING, MOST OF THESE ROMANS, THAT CHRISTMAS DAY WILL BRING AT LEAST A TACIT TRUCE FOR THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS SO HARD PRESSED IN THE AFRICAN DESERT AND IN [redacted]. MASS WAS SAID IN MOST CHURCHES IN ROME AT 4:30 P.M., BY SPECIAL DISPENSATION OF THE POPE, BECAUSE OF THE CONDITIONS OF WAR. AND THE GOVERNMENT LIFTED FOR TODAY THE RESTRICTIONS ON MEAT AND PASTRIES, SO THERE WILL BE TURKEYS, SAUSAGES, FRUITCAKE AND THE GOOD THINGS OF PEACE FOR THOSE WITH THE MONEY TO BUY THEM. MANY ITALIANS HAD PUT SPAGHETTI ASIDE FROM THEIR MONTHLY RATION FOR THE CHRISTMAS EVE SUPPER.

DUBLIN: THE BRIGHTEST CITY BETWEEN MOSCOW AND NEW YORK SPARKLED WITH CHRISTMAS EVE CELEBRATIONS; GAY CROWDS OVERRAN THE CURBS. BUT

THERE WERE REMINDERS OF THE DANGER: ONE OF THEM AN OFFICIAL WARNING TO MOTORISTS TO TAKE HEED OF ROAD BARRIERS AND ARMED GUARDS, ALERT AGAINST THE CHANCE OF INVASION.

AND IN BETHLEHEM:

ONLY THE STARS SHONE THROUGH THE BLACKNESS OF WAR TO LIGHT THE PILGRIMS' WAY TO THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY AND THE BELLS PEALED SILVERY CLEAR; HUNDREDS WATCHED THE SUBLIME DRAMA OF CHRIST'S BIRTH REENACTED THERE.

HONOLULU, DEC 24-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE CLAIMANTS TODAY DISPUTED TITLE TO PALMYRA ISLANDS, WHICH THE ADVANCE OF AVIATION AND INTERNATIONAL TENSION OF RECENT YEARS HAVE LIFTED FROM OBSCURITY TO A PLACE OF MILITARY IMPORTANCE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

PRIVATE INTERESTS WON THE FIRST ROUND OF THE FEDERAL COURT BATTLE HERE YESTERDAY WHEN JUDGE DELBERT METZGER RULED IN EFFEVO OHAT A PALMYRA ISLAND AUXILIARY SEAPLANE BASE WAS BEING CONSTRUCTED FOR THE NAVY ON PRIVATE LAND AND COMMENTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD TITLE THAT COULD BE SUSTAINED IN ANY COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GOVERNMENT IN A PETITION TO QUIET TITLE FILED A YEAR AGO CONTENDED THAT TITLE TO THE ISLANDS, 850 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HONOLULU, HAS REMAINED WITH THE UNITED STATES SINCE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII, AND AFTER YESTERDAY'S DENIAL OF THE PETITION ANNOUNCED AN APPEAL WOULD BE TAKEN TO THE APPELLATE COURT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PETITION NAMED MR. AND MRS. LESLIE FULLARD-LEO OF HONOLULU AND SEVEN OTHERS AS RESPONDENTS. THE FULLARD-LEOS CLAIM OWNERSHIP OF 50 OF THE 52 ISLETS IN THE PALMYRA GROUP, INCLUDING THE MILE-SQUARE CORAL STOLL ON WHICH THE NAVY IS CONSTRUCTING ITS SEAPLANE BASE.

THE BASE, NAVY MEN SAY WILL REQUIRE CONSIDERABLE DREDGING AND BLASTING TO MAKE IT A SUITABLE LANDING PLACE FOR PATROL SEAPLANES, IS ONE OF SEVERAL INVOLVED IN A $13,000,000 DEVELOPMENT EXTENDING NAVY OBSERVATION FACILITIES ALONG A FAR-FLUNG FRINGE OF SMALL PACIFC ISLANDS..

THE FULLARD-LEOS ONCE CONSIDERED LEASING THE BASE SITE TO THE NAVY BUT NEGOTIATIONS WERE INTERRUPTED BY THE FILING OF THE QUIET TITLE SUIT, IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT MADE NO ADMISSION AS TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

ALTHOUGH THE ISLANDS ARE 850 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HONOLULU THEY ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF HONOLULU COUNTY.

LOS ANGELES, DEC 24-(AP)-NORTHROP AIRCRAFT CORP., WHICH HOLDS NATIONAL DEFENSE CONTRACTS TOTALING $10,000,000, IS CURTAILING WORKING HOURS OF 2,000 EMPLOYES BY 20 PER CENT BECAUSE OF AN ALUMINUM SHORTAGE.

LAMOTTE T.COHU, GENERAL MANAGER, ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE WORKERS' TIME WOULD BE REDUCED FROM 10 TO 8 HOURS A DAY, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. THE COMPANY'S PLANT, AT NEARBY HAWTHORNE, HAS BEEN ON A 20-HOUR SCHEDULE DAILY. IT NOW WILL OPERATE 16.

"THERE SIMPLY ISN'T ENOUGH ALUMINUM AVAILABLE TO MEET THE GREAT DEMAND OCCASIONED BY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM," COHU DECLARED.

"THIS SAME SITUATION IS BOUND TO AFFECT OTHER AIRCRAFT CONCERNS. SOME OF THE LARGER MANUFACTURERS WERE ABLE TO LAY IN LARGE RESERVE SUPPLIES OF THIS MATERIAL AND AS YET THEY ARE NOT HANDICAPPED."

HE ADDED THAT ORDERS NOW REQUIRE FROM 30 TO 35 WEEKS TO FILL, AND THAT INDICATIONS ARE IT WILL BE SEPTEMBER BEFORE INCREASED FACILITIES AT ALUMINUM PRODUCTION PLANTS WILL BE ABLE TO CARE FOR THE INDUSTRY'S DEMANDS.

NORTHROP'S DEFENSE CONTRACTS ARE FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF MILITARY CRAFT AND TAIL ASSEMBLIES FOR CERTAIN BOMBERS. IN ADDITION, THE COMPANY HAS JUST TESTED THE FIRST OF 24 BOMBERS ORDERED BY THE

30.24-6599

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT UNDER A $1,500,000 CONTRACT.

THESE SHIPS WILL BE DELIVERED TO THE BRANCH OF THE NORWEGIAN AIR FORCE OPERATING FROM ENGLAND, COMPANY SPOKESMEN SAID.

DB130APS

PITTSBURGH, DEC 24-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA SAID TODAY THERE WAS "POSITIVELY NO SHORTAGE OF ALUMINUM" FOR THE AIRPLANE INDUSTRY, NOW WORKING ON BRITISH AND AMERICAN ORDERS FOR MILITARY SHIPS.

HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN COMMENTING ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT NORTHROP AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, LOS ANGELES, WAS CURTAILING WORKING HOURS OF ITS EMPLOYES BY 20 PER CENT BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF THE METAL. NORTHROP HOLDS $10,000,000 WORTH OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS.

#

SYRACUSE,N.Y., DEC.24-(AP)-A CHRISTMAS EVE MESSAGE FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON TONIGHT NOTIFIED CHESTER A.KAHN, SYRACUSE, THAT HIS SISTER, MRS.ETTA KAHN SHIBER, HAD BEEN RELEASED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES AFTER HER ARREST IN PARIS,FRANCE.

THERE WAS NO FURTHER WORD OF WHEN THE RELEASE TOOK PLACE NOR ANY INDICATION OF WHY MRS. SHIBER HAD BEEN IN CUSTODY.

MRS.SHIBER, WIDOW OF WILLIAM N.SHIBER, FORMER TELEGRAPH EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK JOURNAL, HAD MADE HER HOME WITH FRIENDS IN PARIS SINCE THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND THREE YEARS AGO.

KAHN RECEIVED WORD DEC.13 MRS. SHIBER HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN GERMAN-HELD PARIS.

X1052PES

30.24-6599

NEW YORK, DEC 24-(AP)-FINLAND REMAINS AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY AND AND IS NOT AN OCCUPIED NATION LIKE NORWAY AND DENMARK, DR.EINO R.HOLSTI, FORMER FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER, DECLARED TODAY.

HOLSTI, WHO IS ENROUTE TO PALO ALTO, CALIF., TO LECTURE AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THERE WERE NEITHER GERMAN NOR RUSSIAN TROOPS ON "FINNISH SOIL PROPER."

RUSSIA, HE EXPLAINED, RECEIVED A 30-YEAR-LEASE ON THE PORT OF HANGOE, AND LATER GERMANY WAS PERMITTED TO TRANSPORT HER TROOPS FROM NORWAY THROUGH FINLAND.

HOLSTI SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF THE CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA, FINLAND HAD LOST 40,000 FARMS AND 400 PAPER AND SAW MILLS AND FACTORIES.

HE ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST 300,000 PERSONS WERE IN "DIRE NEED" AT THE PRESENT TIME, AND DISCLOSED THAT LAST MAY, 45 PER CENT OF THE FINNISH CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING FROM MALNUTRITION.

ED1243PES

South American Says Relations With U. S. Are in Testing Period

Cordiality Dependent On Aid to British and Our Discreetness, Says Writer

The United States is engaged in an intensive effort to promote good feeling and co-operation among the American nations. Here is a trenchant delineation of their attitude as seen by a distinguished South American journalist, Senor Fernando Ortiz Echague, for the last 22 years chief European correspondent of the newspaper La Nacion of Buenos Aires.

By FERNANDO ORTIZ ECHAGUE.
Written for the Associated Press Special News Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The offices of La Nacion on the Champs Elysees near the Arch of Triumph, which for a quarter of a century were a favorite rendezvous of South Americans in Paris, are occupied today by the Germans. They give courses in French to their officers in the vast reading room where formerly one could find files of all the newspapers of Latin America.

La Nacion shared the building with the "National Office of Tourism," whose quarters also have been taken over by the Nazis and converted into an office for the Ministry of Communications. The building is large and has a good location, adjoining Fouquets restaurant, one of the favorite gathering places for the conquerors of Paris. Of the former inhabitants of the buildings, which was familiar to tourists of both Americas, there remain only the porter and his wife and their dog.

France Was an Example.

Thus ended, with so many other things, a long period of pleasant and profitable relations between France and Argentina, characterized by a great interchange of travelers and of ideas, in which the budding Pan-American policy of good neighborliness may well find inspiration.

France used to send to Argentina carefully selected objects of art, its theatrical companies, its professors and its men of letters.

Each year the spirit of France left in Buenos Aires its fecund seed, and in exchange each year there passed through Paris some dozens of students, and thousands of moneyed Argentine tourists: Cultured men and beautiful women whose presence alone was sufficient to dissipate the primitive image of the pampas, which legend persists

in perpetuating.

For Argentina, the eclipse of France is a great misfortune. The Argentine does not know how to navigate through the world without the light of Paris, without the guiding beacon whose shafts illuminated a century of our spiritual formation.

Can New York Take Paris' Place?

Can New York now take for the Argentines the place of Paris?

It may take that place partially, if it does not commit the same errors that the French committed with regard to us: Errors based on lack of information and failure to grasp certain psychological factors.

These errors were tolerated and even amused the Argentines, in the case of France, so far from our continent; but they hardly would be overlooked so easily in the case of the United States, the neighbor to the north, especially in its new role of the guardian of America.

It is a good occasion to know each other better, the Americans of the North and of the South.

Without the defeat of France, without the war in Europe, the road which one may travel now in a matter of weeks would have required years to traverse.

The spiritual distances of America diminish as the routes of Europe are closed to our hopes.

Cordiality and Distrust.

We recognize the official and private efforts which are made here to do away with some Argentine and other South American conceptions regarding the United States.

As regards ourselves, we follow the course of these efforts toward continental rapprochement with a mixed sentiment of cordiality and distrust.

Facing the possibility of a totalitarian threat, more evident each day, the countries of South America recognize in general the necessity of a defensive co-operation.

But when an effort to organize such co-operation is made—when, for example, there is talk about the eventual cession to the United States of air and naval bases—the misgivings of the countries concerned come to the fore.

It is difficult to prevent their seeing in that project something like an abdication or surrender of their sovereignty.

It is needless to say with what ability that sentiment is exploited by those elements interested in preparing, for some future time, the way for Nazi penetration into our America.

United States Must Be Discreet.

The fifth column already has the ground fertilized in several of the Southern republics.

For that reason it is necessary that this country proceed with discretion in the delicate project of continental defense, at all times making sure of its ground, of exactly what it desires and how far it may go.

The inequality between the military strength of the United States and the weakness of the other republics of this continent in that sphere is so great that any protective gesture might be easily interpreted in our our countries as an aspiration to continental domination.

But on the other hand, the growing power attained in Europe by the aggressive powers, and the possibility that the war may spread to America, tell us clearly and concretely that the time has come to regard the solidarity of the continent as something more than an abstract idea.

Hour of Trial for U. S.

It is an hour of trial for the United States; and all its neighbors of America have their eyes fixed here, in this tremendously anxious moment of the world's history. For one who like myself comes here from having witnessed in Europe a catastrophe of tremendous historical significance, for one who has seen France pass away in a few days from the rank of a great power to zero, how inexplicable are those limitations, legal technicalities and bargainings that figure in the aid which the United States is giving to England!

We neighbors to the south have a high idea of the technical capacity, of the industrial strength, of the economic resources and of the ability to adapt itself to the new rhythm of things of this great democracy which we so much admire.

Thus, it cannot but surprise us to observe now that while public opinion seems to give its total approval to the idea of aiding England more and more, the results of these efforts to render assistance respond all too slowly to the wish that inspired them.

If on this exceptional occasion the United States does not convince us with the demonstration of its capacity to incline definitely in favor of the democracies the balance of strength in this war, without necessity for participating in it, this country would lose the incomparable opportunity which it now has to occupy the place which France left vacant in the heart of our America.

. (SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24)

CHRISTMAS IN THE BLACKOUT

A PICTURE OF LONDON

WITH ITS CAROLERS

SINGING IN DARK (670)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: BY A PICTURE OF LAST CHRISTMAS IN LONDON AND THIS YEAR'S PREPARATIONS, MILO M.THOMPSON, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LONDON BUREAU, NOW IN THIS COUNTRY, ENVISIONS THE HOLIDAY IN THE BOMB-BESIEGED CITY.)

BY MILO M.THOMPSON

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK,DEC 24-(AP)-I WAS FEELING MY WAY, LIKE A BLIND MAN, GROUND A TURN IN A LONDON SUBURBAN STREET LAST CHRISTMAS WHEN THERE CAME THE THRILL OF CAROLING VOICES IN THE BLACKOUT AHEAD OF ME.

NO ANCIENT LANTERN WAS THERE TO LIGHT UP PICTURESQUE GARMENTS. NOR WAS ANY HOSPITABLE DOOR THROWN OPEN TO LET OUT A FLOOD OF BRIGHTNESS AND FLICKERING FIRELIGHT AND WELCOME THE SONGSTERS IN. IF THEY WERE TAKEN INSIDE FOR HOT TEA AND CAKES, IT WAS DONE IN THE DARK, STEALTHILY, AS IF THEY WERE A BAND OF SMUGGLERS.

I CAUGHT UP WITH THE SINGERS. SAID ONE:

"IT ISN'T WHAT IT USED TO BE. YOU CANNOT TELL WHETHER A HOUSE IS EMPTY OR PERFECTLY BLACKED OUT. MUCH OF THE TIME WE SING TO NO ONE AT ALL, BUT WE SING."

I HAVE BEEN WONDERING WHAT THIS CHRISTMAS WILL BE, NOW THAT THERE IS TALK OF HITLER TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A HOLIDAY LET-DOWN TO LAUNCH AN INVASION ATTEMPT. THERE IS SCARE TALK, TOO, FROM THE BRITISH LEADERS, CALCULATED TO KEEP THE BRITISH ALERT, WARY, PREPARED.

IF THIS WERE A PEACETIME CHRISTMAS, IT WOULD BE A PERFECT SET-UP FOR A PERFECT HOLIDAY, WITH CHRISTMAS FALLING ON A WEDNESDAY. THE DAY AFTER CHRISTMAS -- BOXING DAY, WHEN BOXES AND BASKETS OF SURPLUS GOOD THINGS GO TO THE RETAINERS AND POORER PEOPLE -- IS NORMALLY A LEGAL HOLIDAY. SINCE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ARE THE CHRISTMAS WEEKEND, FEW WOULD INTERRUPT THE FESTIVITIES MERELY TO WORK ON FRIDAY.

DEC 25 1940

30.24-6601

30.24 — 6601

AND THERE WOULD BE A GRAND FIVE-DAY CELEBRATION.

AND THERE WOULD BE CRACKERS AND PUDDING AT EACH FEAST, FOR CRACKERS AND PUDDING ARE THINGS SACRED TO AN ENGLISH CHRISTMAS.

THIS YEAR, HOWEVER, THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN WARNED AGAINST LETTING THEIR JOY IN SURVIVAL INFLUENCE THEM TO PAUSE IN THE WAR EFFORT.

THIS YEAR, BY GOVERNMENT ORDER, BOXING DAY IS NOT A LEGAL HOLIDAY

THIS YEAR, THE CREAMY SWEETS AND RICH FAT DISHES OF THE OLDTIME FEASTS WILL BE NO LONGER CREAMY AND RICH, BECAUSE OF RATIONING.

(MORE)

DN704AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--FIRST ADD ENGLISH CHRISTMAS BY THOMPSON

X X X OF RATIONING. THE REAL CHRISTMAS PUDDING IS A SCARCITY BECAUSE OF THE ABSENCE OF THE CANDIED FRUITS WHICH GO INTO IT. AND CRACKERS ARE NO MORE BEING MANUFACTURED, DUE TO THE PAPER SHORTAGE.

THESE ARE NOT THE CRACKERS WHICH, TO AN AMERICAN, BELONG WITH SOUP. THEY ARE THE FAN-TAILED CYLINDRICAL THINGS YOU PULL APART WITH A SNAP TO PRODUCE FORTUNES, GAMES, JOLLY PAPER HATS OR TOY BALLOONS, THE MAKING OF THE CHRISTMAS PARTY.

ONE REASON WE AMERICANS WHO HAVE BEEN LONGER IN ENGLAND LIKE TO BE IN AT THE FIRST MEAL OF A NEWCOMER FROM AMERICA, EVEN IF WE HAVE TO BUY IT, IS THAT HE INEVITABLY ASKS FOR CRACKERS WITH HIS SOUP AND THE WAITER INEVITABLY FAILS TO UNDERSTAND, FOR THESE ARE THE ONLY CRACKERS THE ENGLISH KNOW.

THEY SEEM MORE IMPORTANT THAN CHRISTMAS TREES. IN NORMAL YEARS, DOWN WHOLE STREETS OF SHOPS, THE WINDOWS SEEM FILLED WITH NOTHING ELSE BUT BOXES OF CRACKERS, RESPLENDENT IN COLORS AND FOIL, COSTING FROM A DOLLAR A DOZEN TO TEN DOLLARS. THERE WAS GREAT LAMENTING WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST SPRING THEY COULD NO LONGER BE MANUFACTURED.

BUT SOME WILL BE THERE. THEY MAY HAVE BEEN HELD OVER FROM LAST SEASON OR MANUFACTURED BEFORE THE BAN, BUT WHEN I LEFT ENGLAND MANY CHRISTMAS SHOW WINDOWS WERE ALREADY FILLED WITH THEM AGAIN.

SOME PUDDINGS WILL BE MADE ALSO, BY THOSE WHO GATHERED FRUITS PIECEMEAL BY HOARDING, AND BY THOSE WHO HAVE CONTRIVED SUBSTITUTE INGREDIENTS FROM AUTUMN FRUITS, HOME-DRIED BECAUSE THERE WAS NO SUGAR FOR THEIR CANNING.

THIS YEAR, IN SPITE OF ALL THE OBSTACLES, THERE IS EVERY SIGN THAT CHRISTMAS WILL BE CHRISTMAS, EVEN THOUGH THE FIREPLACE WHICH HELD LAST YEAR'S STOCKINGS BE SHATTERED, EVEN THOUGH THE PUDDING MAY BE TASTED IN AN UNDERGROUND HIDEAWAY.

ONE CAN BE SURE THE CAROLS WILL BE SUNG IN THOUSANDS OF SHELTERS WHERE PEOPLE HAVE TAKEN TO SINGING ANYWAY TO DROWN THE SOUND OF PLANES AND GUNS, RAISE THEIR SPIRITS AND SHOW STUBBORN RESISTENCE TO THE RAIDERS.

I AM CONFIDENT THIS WILL HAPPEN EVEN IF THE ENEMY CHOOSES THE SEASON TO PREPARE HIS PATH FOR INVASION. THERE MAY BE HELL ON EARTH ABOVE BUT THERE WILL BE THE SOUND OF "PEACE ON EARTH" BELOW GROUND. THERE WILL BE GIFTS GIVEN, I KNOW, FOR THEY WERE BUYING THEM IN THE SHOPS BEFORE I TOOK THE CLIPPER TO THESE SHORES.

I AM SORRY I SHALL MISS IT ALL BY A COUPLE OF WEEKS, FOR IT MAY BE THE WORLD WILL NEVER SEE AGAIN SUCH A CHRISTMAS AS WILL BE

CELEBRATED THIS YEAR IN THE WORLDS BIGGEST, DARKEST, MOST-BOMBED BUT MOST UNYIELDING CITY.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DEC. 24--SENT DEC. 21).

EJ912AES

300,000 MORE NAZI TROOPS ARE SENT INTO RUMANIA; SOVIET RIFT IS REPORTED

Vanguard Of New Reich Expedition Begins Moving Across Hungary--Showdown With Russia Or Greece Believed Goal

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 25—The vanguard of a new German expedition into the Balkans, a total force estimated at twenty divisions or 300,000 men, with artillery, bridge-building equipment, tanks and motor transports, began moving today across Hungary to Rumania.

Germany already has 100,000 men in Rumania—by the minimum estimate of military experts—and the movement of the new troops with Hungary's grant of right of way stirred conjecture as to the probable reasons.

Diplomatic sources thought perhaps Germany at last was planning action against Turkey and Greece through Bulgaria or preparing for a showdown with Soviet Russia, or simply strengthening military forces in Rumania to assure civil order, or sparring for position against Russia.

May Be Only Part Of Bluff

In the last case the impressive movement of troops, which will utilize 1,160 trains from now until January 31, may be only part of a game of bluff.

The Hungarian Railway Administration has publicly announced that passenger-train service will be "specially restricted" during the troop movement, with one local train running on each line daily to handle the mails. This will leave the tracks clear for Nazi transport, and German experts already are quartered in Hungarian stations to supervise the train movements.

The theory that the movement of troops concerned Russia was supported by reports from travelers from Germany who said rail traffic in the eastern part of the Reich was disrupted by the movement of troop trains toward the German-Russian frontier and into Slovakia.

Soviet-Axis Tension Reported Increasing

Diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest said there was increasing tension between the Soviets and the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Soviet diplomats openly declare the Red army is preparing to occupy the Rumanian province of Moldavia up to the Siretul river and all mouths of the Danube shortly after the new year opens.

The Rumanian police prefect at Iasi issued a communique denying "alarmist rumors that the Russians were about to occupy Moldavia." Diplomatic reports considered that the action was made necessary because of the near panic among residents of Moldavia, many of whom are already fleeing to southern Rumania.

The Rumanian-Russian frontier was closed at Galati and a bargeload of 800 Jewish refugees, seeking to enter Russia, was turned back without explanation.

Russian, German, Italian and Rumanian experts who have been sitting for nearly two months in Bucharest in an effort to decide which nation or group of nations controls the strategically important mouths of the Danube, Germany's lifeline of supply from the Balkans to the Black Sea, have finally gone home admitting their failure to reach an agreement.

Quarrel Marks Session

The recent session was marked by a quarrel between the Nazis and Fascists on the one side and the Russians on the other, with each refusing to compromise. Officially the meetings have been postponed until the end of January, but it was learned from informed sources that the Soviets are firmly insisting on control of the Danube outlets.

Russia now controls the northernmost outlet of the river through the muzzles of heavy guns installed at Ismail, Bessarabia. The Red army annexed Bessarabia and northern Bucovina from Rumania last June.

The Rumanians have closed the Sulina and St. George outlets to shipping except with special Rumanian pilots. Lighthouses are blacked out and all shipping is barred at night.

Diplomatic dispatches told of four Russian diplomatic protests to Rumania within the last two weeks, and it was recalled that similar protests preceded the Soviet seizure of the Rumanian province of Bessarabia last summer.

Russian Protests

The Soviet Minister at first protested the "attitude of the Rumanian press," then the "campaign labeling all Rumanian criminals as Communists," then the "general unfriendly Rumanian attitude."

At the same time military dispatches from Bucharest told of German army engineers supervising construction of defensive works on the Prut river frontier between Rumania and Bessarabia. Secondary defenses are being prepared now on the Siretul river and a third line on the Carpathian Mountains which now are held in the north by Hungary.

Travelers arriving in Budapest reported passing solid lines of German military trains for one hundred miles in Hungary. The trains were loaded with heavy and light motorized artillery, armored cars, troop transport trucks, anti-aircraft guns and other equipment.

May Be To Span Danube

Military experts thought possibly the bridge-building equipment might be used to span the Danube river toward Bulgaria or the Prut toward Russia should it be necessary.

New contingents of picked Russian troops have been reported moved up the Prut river, and at the same time Soviet diplomats reported the Kremlin was concluding a new friendship pact with Turkey to be announced soon after January 1.

One diplomatic explanation of the future is that Germany will continue to follow her "rubber-fence theory"—that the Nazi trade in Moldavia and the mouths of the Danube go to Russia in return for a Soviet promise to keep hands off if Germany goes through Bulgaria to Greece and to the Dardanelles.

This theory, of course, ignores Soviet reports of a new friendship treaty with Turkey.

Expect War On Russia

Another possible explanation of Nazi-Soviet moves is that Russia may determine to have a common frontier with friendly Bulgaria before Germany can move, thus putting the Soviets in a position to forestall a German march to the south, or that the Reich itself means to move first to block such a Russian advance.

At any rate, Rumanian army officers frankly declare they expect to help Germany fight Russia in the spring. They point to notices in the Bucharest newspapers warning Rumanians to take seriously their pledge of full military assistance to Germany.

VALONA AIRDROME FIRED, BRITISH SAY

R. A. F. Surprise Dive-Bombing Raid On Fascist Base In Albania Described

Many Planes On Ground And Cruiser In Port Declared Machine-Gunned

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, *Thursday*, Dec. 26—With Italian troops reported occupying strong natural positions south of Valona and preparing a defense of that southern Albanian port, the British

30.24 — 6603

Royal Air Force announced yesterday a surprise dive-bombing, which left Valona's air field "enveloped in palls of black smoke."

[The Italian high command, apparently reporting on the same attack, staged Tuesday, said that the British raiders "withdrew from combat" when challenged.]

Greek advices were that Italian troops had taken up positions at Logara Pass, fifteen miles south of Valona, ready to oppose the left wing of the Greek offensive into Albania.

Christmas Victory Claimed

Continued snow, bitter cold and mist limited operations in the North, but the Greeks claimed local successes there against heavy reinforcements of crack Alpine troops from Italy.

A Government spokesman said:

"Our army is celebrating Christmas among Christian and Moslem populations who have been liberated from Italian tyranny.

"To previous victories of our army is added a victory scored in the region west of the river Drinos, where units of our army pushed the enemy back in an attack amid a blizzard and occupied additional fortified enemy positions."

Many Bagged On Ground

The R. A. F. said that "Valona airdrome, with many aircraft on the ground, was successfully attacked by R. A. F. formations."

[Italy has acknowledged that German transport planes, with Germans at the controls, are flying Italian troops to the Albanian battle front. These use such airfields as Valona's to land troops close to the fighting line.]

"The target, as well as the harbor and town, was covered with low clouds and our aircraft dived through them, taking Valona defenses completely by surprise," said the R. A. F. communique.

Target Also Machine-Gunned

"While a number of our aircraft bombed enemy aircraft on the runway, others attacked the hangars, airdrome buildings and aircraft.

"During this low level attack, the target was also machine-gunned.

"When our aircraft left, the airdrome was enveloped in palls of smoke.

"A cruiser, which put up an anti-aircraft barrage, was heavily machine-gunned. From all operations, our aircraft returned safely."

"Most Exhilarating" Raid

The leader of one formation called it "perhaps the most exhilarating raid the squadron has ever carried out.

"Because low clouds covered the harbor, the town and all our targets, we dived through them at more than 300 miles an hour and found there was just room to squeeze our formation through the narrow gap separating the mainland from the promontory," he related.

"We took the whole place by surprise as we dived low over the airdrome.

Place Enveloped In Smoke

"Some of us bombed the many aircraft on the runway while the rest attended to hangars and airdrome buildings and other aircraft on the ground.

"Because this was a low level attack, the air gunners had a chance to add to the damage the bombers caused and pumped many rounds into the hangars and aircraft.

"Great palls of black smoke were seen enveloping the whole place when we turned away.

"The cruiser was between the promontory and the island (Saseno) as we made for home and it was heavily machine-gunned."

Christmas Raid On Corfu

The Home Security Ministry reported a Christmas Day bombing of Corfu, resulting in "fifteen dead and about thirty wounded, mostly women and children."

Since the outbreak of the war, the communique said, Corfu has been bombed twenty-three times.

"According to international agreement," the ministry added, "Corfu is an open town, where there are no military targets, and the Italian raids were directed against the civil population exclusively."

Lefkas likewise was bombed yesterday without casualties or damage, the communique said.

our admiration for your courage in the face of heavy and constant attack and as appreciation of the kindnesses shown our airmen who have had to land at Corfu."

Later in the day, according to a Home Security communique, Italian planes bombed Corfu for the twenty-third time, killing fifteen persons and injuring about thirty.

Corfu's Christmas Gifts And Bombs

Athens, Dec. 25 (AP)—British pilots in Santa Claus roles bombarded Corfu today with Christmas gifts for children of the defenseless island which has been a frequent target of Italian planes.

People of the island had been informed in advance of the appearance of the planes, and large crowds gathered about the "target area."

Vice-Air Marshal J. H. d'Albiac, of the R. A. F., in a message to the Corfu prefect said the gifts were "tokens of

ALL ALBANIA'S GOLD REPORTED TAKEN BY ITALY

"Financial Finagling," Bank Of Greece Official Describes Operation

Lira-Backed Franc Substituted Called Worthless In World Trade

By WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Koritza, Albania, Dec. 23 (Delayed).—Describing the operation as "financial finagling," a Greek banking official said today that Italy had "legally" removed the Albanian gold supply for its own use while increasing money in circulation four-fold.

This informant, an English-speaking official of the Bank of Greece sent here to develop some method of coordinating the Albanian franc with the drachma, declared that prior to Italy's entrance into Albania the country had 20,000,000 paper francs in circulation backed by 12,000,000 gold francs.

Army Paid In New Francs

"The first move of the Italians," he added, "was to send the gold to Italy and take over the Albanian National Bank. Next, state control of the bank was decreed. The franc was no longer to be backed by gold but by paper Italian lira. This left 12,000,000 francs in gold for Italy's use in international trade and at the same time made Albania completely dependent on Italy for imports."

Italy, the banker continued, then started paying the army in Albania with new printed Albanian francs, with the result, he asserted, that up to July 31 of this year the National Bank of Albania had 40,409,716 paper francs in circulation "not backed by an ounce of gold and at the same time they had 50,000,000 more francs carried on the books as deposits."

Worthless In World Trade

He added that from July to the start of the war October 28 the Italians were believed to have boosted the Albanian franc circulation to 70,000,000, although exact figures were unavailable.

Thus, he said, the Albanian franc was now worthless in world trade. In Greek-occupied sections of Albania officials have made the franc worth 20 Greek drachmas. This figure is usable in Albania but not in Greek trade except in payments for supplies of food in which Albania is short.

MALTA UNDAUNTED BY 203 AIR ATTACKS

Few on Most Raided of British Outposts Now Bother to Take Shelter on Alarm

MILITARY POSTS INTACT

Italian Bombers Have Failed to Destroy Either Army or Navy Establishments

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 25 (AP)—Aside from Great Britain, the Mediterranean fortress and naval base of Malta has experienced more bombing in this war than any other place in the British Empire.

The island bristles with anti-aircraft guns, mounted on the high rock promontory. Squadrons of fighter planes are constantly ready to take off to combat Italian raiders.

The British report they have shot down thirty-five Italian bombers and "probably" downed twenty-five others in 203 attacks on Valletta alone since Italy entered the war last June.

One stepping ashore from the flagship of the British Mediterranean Fleet is amazed to find Malta singularly free of bomb damage, except in a few residential areas near the port. The Fascist achievements to date have included the destruction of 166 houses, an old church and Fort Angelo, built in 1210.

From what could be learned, casualties have been comparatively slight and the Italians have failed to destroy either British naval units here or the military establishments.

The Maltese are courageous and deeply religious. They have become so inured to air raids that comparatively few seek shelter. For those who wish protection, however, there is a maze of tunnels cut out of the solid rock. Many business establishments and homes have prepared abandoned water wells, some a hundred feet deep, as places of retreat should the bombings grow worse.

Valletta is plastered with religious quotations, such as "the Virgin Mary protect Malta and England and bring victory to the British Empire." Alongside are slogans like "hold fast and we will win!"

Climbing the rocky steps to the top of the great promontory on which Valletta is built, one finds a magnificent medieval palace, the chief office of Malta's government. In the palace's armor room there is enough medieval armor of Turkish, Spanish, French, Moroccan, British and German origin to equip an army of 15,000. There are hundreds of museum piece weapons, cannons and guns, swords and javelins.

Asked how the people were reacting to the Italian air raids, the Governor replied they were like the people of London, and nothing could shake their faith that Britain would win.

BRITISH HINT 'ZERO HOUR' IN LIBYA IS NEAR

"Pushing Forward Preparations To Deal With Situation" There

R. A. F. Activity Reported In Western Desert And Italian East Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 25—In the face of intensified Italian air attacks, British forces besieging Bardia were reported today to be "pushing forward preparations to deal with the situation" at the Fascist base in eastern Libya.

With Bardia already under heavy artillery fire in its ninth day of siege, the British general headquarters communique which anounced the preparations were interpreted as the approach of the "zero hour" for an all-out attack on the Italian garrison of 20,000.

R. A. F. Active In Desert

Picked desert troops, who led in the offensive that took Sidi Barrani and pushed on fifteen miles along the Libyan coast, were expected to make the assault with the support of tanks and other mechanized units

The R. A. F. also was active in the western desert. The Middle East command's communique reported bombing attacks on the airdromes at Tmimi and Gazala in which "all bombs fell within the target area." On the other hand, a large force of Italian bombers, with fighter plane protection, was said to have inflicted only "slight" damage and a "number" of casualties in a raid on Salum.

Air Raids In East Africa

Without a single loss in aircraft or personnel, the R. A. F. claimed successful aerial blows at Gunna, where bombs struck an ammunition dump; at Burye, where buildings were set on fire, and at Hess, where a dive-bombing attack caused "considerable damage" to storehouses and dumps. These are in Italian East Africa.

In the same sector a plane of the Rhodesian squadron, on a pamphlet raid, was reported to have brought down an Italian fighter plane over Kassala.

Of the other British land forces, only patrols on the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan frontier with Ethiopia were reported active. There, general headquarters said, "inflicted casualties upon the enemy."

Rome Reports Rout of British Raid on Valona

Says Its Flyers Also Blasted Foe in Libya; Naples Has Leaflet-Incendiary Raid

ROME, Dec. 25 (AP).—Fascist planes bombed and machine gunned British forces in eastern Libya, the Italian high command reported today, while others based in Albania attacked a British squadron which raided the port of Valona.

In one British air base in North Africa, a Christmas Day communique said "explosions and fires were noticed." The situation in Libya as a whole was described as "unchanged."

The high command said that the British had bombed the western Libyan port of Tripoli, "causing some damage," and that other British planes yesterday flew over Naples, "dropping incendiary bombs and the usual leaflets."

Bad weather hampered land operations on the Albanian battle front, the high command said. It declared Greek attacks were repulsed.

The high command said the fighter planes which attacked British raiders at Valona machine gunned and pursued them, forcing them to "withdraw from combat."

In East Africa, along the Sudan frontier, the high command reported that an Italian scouting party repulsed British troops in armed trucks who attacked Dec. 23.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 25—Fighters of the fleet air arm shot down a German plane over the Orkney Islands in the only air battle of Christmas Day, the Air and Home Securities Ministries announced tonight. Four of the German crew were captured, the communique said.

Text of King's Broadcast to the Empire

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 25—The text of King George's Christmas message to the British Empire today follows:

In days of peace, the feast of Christmas is a time when we all gather together in our homes, young and old, to enjoy the happy festivity and good-will which the Christmas message brings. It is, above all, the children's day, and I am sure that we shall all do our best to make it a happy one for them, wherever they may be.

War brings, among other sorrows, the sadness of separation. There are many men in the forces away from their homes today, because they must stand ready and alert to resist an invader, should he dare to come, or because they are guarding the dark seas, or pursuing the beaten foe in the Libyan desert.

Many family circles are broken. Children from English homes are today in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. For not only has the manhood of the whole British Commonwealth rallied once more to the aid of the mother country in her hour of need, but the peoples of the empire have eagerly thrown open the doors of their homes to our children so that they may be spared from the strain and danger of modern war.

And in the United States also, where we find so many generous and loyal friends and organizations to give us unstinted help, warm-hearted people are keeping and caring for many of our children till the war is over.

But how many more children are there who have been moved from their homes to safer quarters.

To all of them, at home and abroad, who are separated from their fathers and mothers, to their kind friends and hosts, and to all who love them, and to parents who will be lonely without them: from all in our dear island, I wish every happiness that Christmas can bring. May the New Year carry us toward victory and to happier Christmas days when every one will be at home together in the years to come.

To the older people here and throughout the world I would say: In the last great war the flower of our youth was destroyed and the rest of the people saw but little of the battle. This time we are all in the front line and the danger together, and I know that the older among us are proud that it should be so.

Remember this. If war brings its separations, it brings new unity also, the unity which comes from common perils and common sufferings willingly shared. To be good comrades and good neighbors in trouble is one of the finest opportunities of the civilian population. And by facing hardship and discomfort cheerfully and resolutely not only do they do their own duty but they play their part in helping the fighting services to win the war

Time and time again during these last few months I have seen for myself the battered towns and cities of England and I have seen the British people facing this ordeal. I can say to them all that they may be justly proud of their race and nation. On every side I have seen a new and splendid spirit of good fellowship springing up in adversity, a real desire to share burdens and resources alike.

Out of all this suffering there is growing a harmony which we must carry forward into the days to come when we have endured to the end and victory is ours.

Then, when Christmas days are happy again and good will has come back to the world, we must hold fast to the spirit which binds us all together now. We shall need this spirit in each of our own lives as men and women and shall need it even more among the nations of the world.

We must go on thinking less about ourselves and more for one another; for so, and so only, can we hope to make the world a better place and life a worthier thing.

And now I wish you all a happy Christmas and a happier New Year. We may look forward to the new year with sober confidence.

We have surmounted a grave crisis. We do not underrate the dangers and difficulties which confront us still. But we take courage and comfort from the successes which our fighting men and their allies have won at heavy odds by land and air and sea.

The future will be hard. But our feet are planted on the path of victory, and with the help of God we shall make our way to justice and to peace.

Serious Note Stressed Also In Other Messages

London, Dec. 25 (AP)—The same serious note sounded by King George in his Christmas broadcast to the empire was stressed by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, and Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, newly appointed War Minister, in messages to the fighting services, and by Queen Wilhelmina in a message to the German-held Netherlands and the Dutch East and West Indies.

The navy, Alexander said, has "charted the course to victory," but must "stick to it."

Sinclair, congratulating the R. A. F. on its "decisive victories in the skies," reminded the air force that "our task is less than half completed."

"Good Omens" In Libya

Margesson declared the successes of the army in Libya were "good omens" for the moment when the British army will "measure its strength against our main enemy."

Queen Wilhelmina told her subjects she was in a position to say prospects of victory had "improved greatly in recent months."

"We take up the burden of the new year," she said, "in the firm belief that God shall restore true peace to my kingdom and indeed to the whole world."

Christmas 'Bombing Truce' Acknowledged By Berlin

Berlin, Dec. 25 (AP)—A Christmas "bombing truce" in effect was acknowledged by the German high command today as it reported there had been no attacks on Britain since the raid on Manchester the night of December 23-24 and no retaliatory R. A. F. raids in the same period.

The assault on Manchester, Midlands industrial center, was "shown to be effective by the far-visible glow of fires," the daily communique said.

It also reported that a German speedboat, already credited with sinking two British ships, had accounted for a third, of 2,500 tons, in operations on December 23.

"Solid Front" Stressed

The German radio said German newspapers in Christmas Day editorials stressed the "solid front" formed by the armed forces and the people and gave prominence to the speech of Deputy Reichsminister Rudolf Hess in which he said the day surely would come when England would be at the end of her term.

The *Berliner Boersen-Zeitung* declared Germany realized that defeat of the British Empire, with strategic bases all over the world, could not be achieved in a few days.

The *Lokalanzeiger*, on the other hand, said the end of the struggle already "is in sight and German victory now is completely assured."

London Sings in Shelters On Quiet Christmas Night

Makes Merry in War Homes Deep Underground

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP).—The cockney—and cocky—English working folk made this Christmas night one to be remembered, possibly by the proportions of tomorrow's hangovers.

They figuratively "tore the lid off" the deep air-raid and subway shelters, where costermongers, charwomen, teamsters, shopgirls and factory workers have found safe retreat from German air bombs.

There were no bombs tonight, and the crowds laughed and sang and danced, always to merry tunes. The only Christmas carol was sung at the request of a stray American, but carols are not dancing tunes and the music soon swung back to the lively side. Some persons slept amid the din.

At one subway station a four-piece "pickup" orchestra made so much noise it had to be hushed when the stationmaster announced the trains.

Paper hats were everywhere, even cocked on the heads of snoring oldsters who had partaken enough of barley wine and beer. Many shelters contained Christmas trees. There were children clutching toys, and one gay foursome was playing bridge.

One old man got up and folded his blankets to make room for the dancers, remarking: "It's that or be trampled to death."

Londoners did not need to stay in the shelters, but most of them apparently wanted to pass Christmas night at home—and the shelters have been "home" since early September.

Lonely Londoners Call Soldiers In for Dinner

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP).—London men, separated from their wives and families, made a spontaneous Christmas gesture today.

Each engaged a table for two at a restaurant, then went out on the street to find a soldier, sailor or airman and take him to the table for Christmas dinner.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY.
WEDNESDAY, DEC.25.)

(ADVANCED ..LONDON, DEC.25--(AP)KING GEORGE VI BROADCAST TO HIS
EMPIRE TODAY A WISH FOR "A HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPIER NEW YEAR"
TO WHICH "WE MAY LOOK FORWARD WITH SOBER CONFIDENCE."
"THE FUTURE WILL BE HARD, BUT OUR FEET ARE PLANTED ON THE PATH OF
VICTORY," HE SAID.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., E.S.T., WEDNESDAY, DEC.25.)

JLSOLAN

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., E.S.T., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25).

"WE HAVE SURMOUNTED A GRAVE CRISIS," THE KING SAID. "WE DO
NOT UNDERRATE THE DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONT US STILL,
BUT WE TAKE COURAGE AND COMFORT FROM THE SUCCESSES WHICH OUR FIGHTING
MEN AND THEIR ALLIES HAVE WON AT HEAVY ODDS BY LAND AND AIR AND SEA."
THE KING THANKED "MANY LOYAL AND GENEROUS FRIENDS IN THE UNITED
STATES" FOR CARING FOR BRITISH CHILDREN AND ADDED THAT "THE OLDER
AMONG US ARE PROUD" THAT "WE ARE ALL IN THE FRONT LINE TOGETHER."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., E.S.T., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25).

EJSOAES 1M

30.24 — 6605

BLACKOUT SHROUDS BETHLEHEM RITES

Bombproof Gloom Replaces Usual Lights At Church Of Nativity

Even Bonfires In Shepherds' Fields Put Out Lest They Guide Raiders

[By the Associated Press]

Bethlehem, Palestine, Dec. 25—This little Judean city was shrouded in its first blackout in history while the ageless drama of Christ's birth was reenacted early today at the Church of the Nativity in bomb-proofed gloom instead of the traditional blaze of Christmas light.

Even the bonfires in shepherds' fields about the city were put out early—lest they guide Italian air raiders to the little city.

Pilgrims Move By Starlight

And thus the line of pilgrims moved slowly and carefully into the town by starlight—for the observance just as the three wise men came centuries ago by the light of the Star of Bethlehem to worship the Christ child.

All other holy places in this shrine of Christendom were blacked o' too, and filled with the gloom of war time.

But no feeling of futility was apparent among the hundreds of pilgrims at the Church of the Nativity.

Instead, peace was their message, peace on earth and good will to all men.

Italian Prisoners Mark Christmas In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Dec. 25 (AP)—Camped in tents behind barbed wire, hundreds of Italian prisoners taken by the British in Egypt's western desert offensive were given a real taste of Christmas in the Holy Land today.

A Catholic chaplain attached to the British army arranged special midnight masses for the prisoners who also received holiday food prepared by a former New York hotel chef appointed especially to cook for them.

Second Contingent Arrives

A second contingent of Fascist captives arrived in Palestine yesterday and marched through Haifa's streets today.

Many of them expressed surprise that Haifa was still standing, since they said they had thought the Italian air force had demolished the city completely.

An Italian corporal among the new group said Fascist troops in Egypt had known nothing of Italian reversals in the Greek campaign.

Christmas Day At The Front Described By An Eyewitness

Nurses Sing Carols But There Is No Tree In Snow-bound Greek Hospital In Albania

By DANIEL DE LUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Somewhere on the Southern Albanian Front, Dec. 25—Candles burned in stone shrines along a darkened mountain road behind the Greek front lines; snow piled up on gun emplacements and soldiers struggled through waist-deep drifts to bring their comrades shells and food this Christmas Day.

This is written in an army hospital reeking of disinfectants and crowded with men. Some arrived on Christmas Eve, in jolting, battered ambulances. Others came in today. Now they lie in places on the floor.

Just twelve feet outside the hospital entrance is a bomb crater, reminder of an Italian air raid. But no Fascist bomber could fly through today's snowstorm to this station.

Some months ago this building was a school. Now, on the blackboards of its classrooms, wounded soldiers have scrawled cartoons depicting their military victories, embellishing them with soberly poetic epitaphs. Attendants bandaged half a dozen wounded men.

"Thank God that up to now we have had enough medical supplies," the surgeon said.

The freezing weather has taken a toll among both Greeks and Italians. It swells the flesh on men's limbs and cracks the skin open in bloody seams.

"If there were only enough wool socks and mittens for our men at the front," a medical officer said, "we would not have so many casualties."

Christmas celebration? Last night—Christmas Eve—nurses sang carols for the patients. But there was no Christmas tree.

"We Greeks decorated trees for New Year's, not Christmas," the officer explained.

He pointed to a picture of Christ, in cardinal and gold colors, propped up on his table.

"We pray God to save Greece," he said.

Swiss Celebrate Christmas With Bigger Rations

Blackout Rule Also Relaxed for Day in One of Least Afflicted Lands of Europe

BERNE, Dec. 25 (AP).—Neutral Switzerland eased up on her rationing and blackout restrictions today for what probably was the fullest Christmas celebration in continental Europe.

Lights glowed on snowy Alpine slopes and in the valleys throughout Christmas Eve and on into Christmas morning. Thrifty citizens tucked napkins under their chins for huge dinners, as dividends from government ration cards allowed them a bit of cream and a bit more butter for the holidays.

The German-speaking Swiss were better off than Germans of the Reich; the Italian-speaking Swiss had an edge on the Fascists and the French-speaking Swiss outdid their French neighbors as far as the Christmas celebration was concerned.

But there was the shadow of war shortages even in Switzerland. Everywhere were such telltale warnings as a reminder to save every scrap of tinfoil which might come on bottle tops or Christmas package wrappings.

Generalissimo Henri Guisan, with an honor guard of torch-bearing soldiers and civilians, climbed through heavy snow to a church in the Swiss Jura Mountains to attend typical rural services.

Employees of the Swiss telephone, telegraph, radio and postal organizations worked overtime handling holiday messages from and to all parts of Europe. For Switzerland, since the war, has become the Continental communications center, with expanding radio links to the Americas and Asia.

Pope Prays for Return of Peace

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 25 (AP).—Pope Pius XII prayed today for the return of peace to the world after saying Christmas mass at 7:30 a. m. in the private chapel of his apartment. Then he read greetings from sovereigns and chiefs of state and received the children of his nephews for an exchange of gifts around a Christmas tree in the Papal Palace.

French Super-Cabinet Seen

Vichy Says Group May Direct Most Important Government Policy

VICHY, Dec. 25 (AP).—Informed sources said today there was a possibility a French super-cabinet might take over direction of the most important government policy. Navy Minister Admiral Jean Darlan, Gen. Charles Huntziger, War Minister, and Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Foreign Minister, were mentioned as possible members.

Darlan is in Paris for French-German negotiations, which are reported returning gradually to the stage they had reached before the ousting of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval.

Wire Cut, Nazis Fine City

VICHY, Dec. 25 (AP).—The newspaper "Depeche de Tours" said today the population of Orleans, in German-occupied France, had been fined 1,000,000 francs after a German army telephone wire was cut.

SPANISH BATTERIES HIT FRENCH PLANE

Five Occupants Killed as Ship Crashes in Mediterranean Near Gibraltar

RESCUE ATTEMPTS FUTILE

'Important Personality' Said, Without Confirmation, to Have Been Passenger

LA LINEA, Spain, Dec. 25 (AP)—Five occupants of a French military plane that was hit today by Spanish anti-aircraft fire were killed when the plane crumpled and plunged into the Mediterranean Sea.

Rumors that prominent French politicians were aboard the plane, which was believed to have come from French Morocco, could not be confirmed.

Spanish military authorities said the plane evidently was unable to find the Gibraltar airfield, where it was trying to land, and continued eastward over Spanish territory.

Spanish batteries immediately found the plane, which broke up in the air and plumeted into the sea.

High seas prevented British and Spanish launches from going to the rescue.

A wing bearing French markings and part of the gasoline tank washed up on a near-by beach. The plane apparently was on an observation flight from a North African base.

It was believed the plane was seeking to land at Gibraltar, a few miles to the west.

Earlier a group of unidentified planes flew over La Linea and drew anti-aircraft fire.

Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan At Lisbon For New Duty

U. S. Embassy Clerk At Paris Declines To Comment On Her Detention By Nazis

Lisbon, Dec. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, of Asheville, N. C., the United States Embassy clerk at Paris who was detained more than a week by German officials on a charge of aiding British officers to flee the occupied zone, arrived here last night with "no comment on all that I've been through."

She has been transferred to the legation staff here.

"My greatest worry was about what my child and mother were thinking. They will be happy to hear from me on Christmas Eve, and my greatest thought right now is how proud I am to be born an American."

9 Marines Quit Hospital, Hurt Fighting Italians

Brawl Followed Dispute Over Shanghai Cafe Table

SHANGHAI, Dec. 25 (AP).—Nine United States marines and three sailors from the gunboat Luzon, who were injured in a Christmas Eve fight with Italian marines in a Shanhai cafe, left the hospital today in time to enjoy turkey dinners.

Swollen jaws and missing teeth gave evidence of a free-swinging battle, but both sides refused details of the squabble, including the number of Italians injured. So far as could be learned, the clash was the outcome of a clash dispute over a table.

It was understood that the incident was settled amicably by American and Italian officers after military police of both countries had stopped the fighting.

Meanwhile, American churches were crowded for morning services. Sports occupied the afternoon for most Americans still remaining here.

Japanese Claim Navy Downed 1,928 Planes

Tokyo, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Imperial headquarters, in a Christmas summary, declared the Japanese navy's air force had down 1,928 Chinese planes since the outbreak of the war in July, 1937.

Of this number, the communique added, 1,670 "certainly" were lost and 258 were "probably lost," while the Japanese lost only 153 planes.

The report said the Japanese dropped, 8,519 tons of bombs in 20,814 raids on Chinese objectives in 1940.

The communique also said the navy had rendered innocuous 6,518 mines in the Yangtze and Pearl rivers, Bias Bay and waters off Swatow since July 1937.

Japanese Ambassador To Make Tour Of East

Tokyo, Dec. 25 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast today that Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, named last month as Japan's Ambassador to Washington, would visit Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai and Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, to obtain first-hand information on conditions in China before his departure for the United States.

Domei said Admiral Nomura would arrive in Hsinking by plane Friday.

Christmas Day Quiet At Free China Capital

Chungking, China, Dec. 25 (AP)—Free China greeted its fourth wartime Christmas with a spirit of quiet optimism.

No large celebrations were held here, even by the foreign community, because of an almost complete lack of luxuries and a feeling that wartime is not an occasion for merry-making.

China's foremost Christian, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, remained at home, but his Christmas was somewhat saddened by the absence of his wife in Hongkong, where she is receiving medical treatment.

The Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang, gave a party last night to leading Chinese Christians, while Chungking's only turkey dinner was served aboard the United States gunboat Tutuila.

Japanese Electrify Walls Of Peiping

Peiping, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Japanese army published a Christmas Day order by Major General Hasegawa warning this city's million residents than anyone caught crossing the city's walls would be shot on sight and also that the walls were electrically wired to kill.

The order climaxed nearly a month of tension with the city under virtual martial law as a result of the assassination of a Japanese officer November 29 and large-scale desertions by Chinese "puppet troops" who joined guerrilla bands preying upon the Japanese.

Australians at Singapore

SINGAPORE, Dec. 25 (AP).—Australian War Minister Percy C. Spender arrived here today with Lieut. Gen. V. A. H. Sturdee, chief of the Australian general staff, to confer with British military officials. Australia "has a vital interest in Singapore," he said, "and we are proud to have Australians in the fighting services here."

TOKYO, Thursday, Dec. 26 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito, formally opening the Japanese Imperial Diet, told members today that "the prevailing unprecedented disturbances of the world appear to be endless; we, therefore, wish the entire nation to be perfectly united to assist ourselves in conducting the affairs of State."

The Emperor noted that 'intercourse between this empire and other treaty powers has become closer."

"The State Ministers," he said, "are instructed to introduce before the Diet the budget for the 1941-42 fiscal year and for temporary military expenditure. You are requested to deliberate on and approve it in a cooperative spirit, paying attention to the current serious situation."

After a brief session tomorrow the Diet will recess until Jan. 20.

WINDSOR FOR JUST PEACE

Duke in Radio Talk to U.S. Utters Prayer for Sane Settlement

The Duke of Windsor in a Christmas radio message to the United States last night uttered a prayer for a settlement of the European war based on "justice, sanity and good will," according to the National Broadcasting Company.

The former British King, now Governor of the Bahama Islands, expressed the hope that "the end of hostilities be not too far distant" and prayed that God grant to those in power "wisdom and vision to prepare for the colossal readjustment that looms ahead."

The Duke, speaking from Nassau over the combined N. B. C. networks, expressed the "sincere good wishes" of the Duchess and himself to the people of America, to whom he said they feel very close. The Duke said:

"Great Britain has again become entangled in the strifes and quarrels of the Old World, where the teachings of the church and the message of Christmas have not been heeded, and where leaders of great peoples have stirred up in the peaceful masses feelings of hatred which fundamentally they neither feel nor understand."

British Ship Reports Being Pursued And Shelled By Submarine

New York, Dec. 25 (AP)—A run for her life by the British steamer Everleigh to escape the shells of a pursuing submarine was told today in two terse distress signals.

In her first appeal for aid the 5,222-ton freighter reported she was being shelled by the submarine approximately 650 miles west of the northern tip of Scotland. Three hours later Mackay Radio picked up this message from the vessel at 10.50 A. M. (E.S.T.):

"Still being shelled and chased by submarine."

The position given—latitude 59.20 north, longitude 21.20 west—was about forty miles northeast of the spot where the ship was first attacked.

Hitler Visit To Channel Coast Guns Reported

British Radio Says News Came From Slip Overheard In German Broadcast

New York, Dec. 25 (AP)—The British radio reported tonight in a broadcast heard here by CBS that Adolf Hitler apparently had visited the Channel coast during the day.

It said the information came from a "slip" overheard in a German broadcast that included a speech of welcome when Hitler visited a battery of long-range guns "such as occasionally toss shells across the Channel."

Nazi Ship In U. S. Port Receives Many Gifts

Two Truckloads Delivered To Arauca, Tied Up In Florida, From This Country And Germany

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Dec. 25 (AP)—There was Christmas joy aboard the German freighter Arauca even though the forty-four crew members had not seen their families for more than a year. The motorship has been tied up here since last December 19, when she barely made port ahead of a pursuing British warship.

Two truckloads of gifts were delivered for distribution to the men as they gathered around a decorated tree in the salon. Capt. Frederic Stengler said the presents came from all parts of the United States and from Germany. Many, he added, were sent by unknown persons.

"I am overwhelmed, as are my men, at the generous gestures on the part of so many American citizens in sending the presents," the skipper declared. He distributed an $8 bonus to each member of the crew.

Mattern Is in Montreal With Gift Bombing Plane

Arrives With Christmas Present From California Workers

MONTREAL, Dec. 25 (AP).—Jimmy Mattern, veteran American flyer, dropped down to near-by St. Hubert airport today, bringing the British Empire a Christmas present.

Mattern landed early in the afternoon, piloting a big camouflaged Hudson bomber—gift of the workers of the Lockheed Vega plant in California to Great Britain. The ship, Spirit of Lockheed Vega Employees', functioned perfectly all the way from Burbank, Calif., where 10,000 persons gathered to watch the take-off, Mattern said.

With Mattern in the twin-engined 1,200-horsepower bomber was Maurice de Smet as co-pilot and engine mechanic. From Detroit to Montreal, the last leg of the flight, the plane also carried another American pilot who was making a survey of flying conditions between the two cities.

PEACE MOVE BY U.S. URGED BY WHEELER

Senator Wants Attempt Made Before Britain Gets New Assistance

Montanan Says Administration Should Stop Evading Neutrality Law

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 25—A call for a determined effort by the United States to "force peace in Europe" was sounded today by Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) as he returned to the Capital to prepare for the session of Congress opening next month.

"The President should make a determined effort to bring the warring nations of Europe together," said Wheeler. "He should insist that a just peace be worked out.

"There are two views about the European war prevalent in Washington. First is the group which wants to see the war continued until the German Government is exterminated. And they want to see that done even if it means total war on our part. . . . Second, there are those of us who want to see Great Britain win. . . . But we believe that peace could be brought about at this time . . . if a sincere effort is made."

Calls Aid Evasion Of Law

This effort, the Montanan said, should be made before any additional aid is granted to Great Britain. In speaking of assistance to that country, he reiterated previous assertions that he regarded the President's plan to lend or lease arms as "an evasion of our Neutrality Act."

"Our people are not gullible enough to believe that the munitions will ever be returned or replaced," he said. "They know that if Great Britain would not pay us what she owed us after the last war she not only would not, but could not, replace the property we would lease her now.

"This Administration ought to stop seeking to evade the law—either the letter or the spirit—relating to neutrality. . . .

"If the officers of the Government, whether they be high or low, set an example by evading the laws, we should not complain if there is a wholesale breakdown of respect for law and order in the country."

Wants A Just Peace

"The President should insist that a just peace be worked out," the Senator continued. "In my judgment, this Government of ours could force peace in Europe at this time."

Wheeler was the second Senator in two days to advocate steps looking toward possible peace. Senator Tydings (Dem., Md.) suggested yesterday that the United States ask Great Britain and the Axis powers for a statement of their peace terms, so this country could determine for itself whether there was any basis for negotiation of a "just peace." Tydings emphasized that he was not advocating any "peace of appeasement."

There was no indication, however, that the Roosevelt Administration considered the time ripe for any overtures.

Sends Message To Fleet

Admiral Harold R. Stark said in a Christmas message to the fleet:

"We must exert every ounce of our national energy to insure that the words 'too late' are not chalked up as the final reckoning on our own national scoreboard.'

"Excellent progress," the chief of naval operations reported, is being made on the two-ocean navy.

"We often speak of the cost of preparedness," he said, "but it is trivial compared to the cost of unpreparedness as witnessed and now realized by many nations abroad. We must not repeat their mistake."

Says Roosevelt Can Point Way To End World War

New York, Dec. 25 (AP)—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, said today that "we will know exactly how to end this war" if President Roosevelt "takes us wholly into his confidence" next Sunday night.

The President is scheduled to speak at 9.30 P. M. that evening from Washington on "the present emergency." The address will be broadcast.

"President Roosevelt is going to tell the country how and what he feels about aid to Britain," Marshall said in a statement issued here and published in the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Gazette*, of which he is editor.

Will Know How To Act

"If he takes us wholly into his confidence, we will know how best and most quickly to act in behalf of humanity everywhere. In short, we will know exactly how to end this war. And within weeks, if not days."

Declaring attempts had been made to "frustrate" and "injure" the No Foreign War Committee, Marshall continued:

"Slimily, sneakingly, in dark corners, in sordid centers of un-Americanism, in certain places of great power there proceed at this moment the schemings of men who would wreck the No Foreign War Committee. Why? The answer is a deadly one, and it, too, has been proved in every known and necessary manner. It will be made public if I am forced to take that action.

"There are people who for reasons other than those grounded in the welfare of the people of the United States and the world—all the people—want the United States not only to give away its defenses, but to give them away and then get into this latest chapter of Europe's endless political, ideological and economic war. . . .

Want To Keep America Out

The No Foreign War Committee is fighting only to keep America out of another chapter of a conflict born of individual and governmental ambitions, on whose altars humanity is sacrificed.

"Our committee knows," the statement added, "that once the belligerents of this world understand that Americans are for America first, second, third, last and always, and that they are willing and ready to fight anywhere for priceless principles, the symbols of which are Calvary and a crown of thorns, there will be lasting peace.

"But for our unwritten commitments prior to the resumption of war in Europe, more than one year ago, there might have been no resumption."

Charges U. S. Is Being Forced Into World War

Cincinnati, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati, said today that a minority of ten per cent. who favor war "is forcing America subtly and cleverly into the world conflict," while the "majority of ninety per cent. favoring peace is standing by, silent and helpless."

Archbishop McNicholas spoke at a pontifical high mass.

"The ninety per cent. has in its power now, before it is too late," he said, "to select leaders in every State who will give, in their name, a most positive mandate to Congress to keep us out of war, both in Europe and the Far East."

Norse Prince And Princess Entertained By Roosevelts

Eat Typical American Dinner At White House After President Gives Presents To Children

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 25—President and Mrs. Roosevelt today entertained Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha of Norway at a typical American Christmas dinner.

The royal refugees and their three children—Harold, 3; Ragnhild, 10, and Astri, 8—were last-minute guests at the White House.

Princess Martha and the youngsters have been living on a near-by Maryland estate since they came to this country after the German invasion of their homeland. Prince Olav arrived Monday to spend Christmas with his family before going to Canada.

The Roosevelts invited the Norwegian youngsters "to come over and look at the tree" with the only two children spending Christmas at the White House this year—Frankie Roosevelt, 2-year-old son of Franklin, Jr., and Diana Hopkins, 8-year-old daughter of Harry Hopkins, former Secretary of Commerce.

The President was awakened at an early hour by Frankie and Diana, who wanted to know what Santa (impersonated last night by Mrs. Roosevelt) had left in their stockings.

Nine Other Stockings

Nine other stockings hung on the President's mantle. They were for President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Sara Roosevelt, the President's 87-year-old mother; Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, his sister-in-law; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Harry Hopkins; Major Harry Hooker, a friend of the family, and Falla, 9-month-old Scottie.

Each contained a toy, candy and an orange or an apple.

Out of the President's sock came a toy that Falla eyed with concern, a six-inch mechanical Scottie. Falla received a rubber bone and rubber toys.

Attend Church

Earlier in the day, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, their family and guests attended services at the First Congregational Church. The service was sponsored by the Washington Federation of Churches and was participated in by 137 Protestant churches.

The President heard the Rev. William R. Barnhart, executive secretary of the Washington federation, say that "the church can only save suffering, struggling, bleeding humanity by uniting in a holy *Blitzkrieg*." In a "Christmas salutation" before the main sermon, Mr. Barnhart added:

"On this holy day dedicated to peace and good will let us remember that the church should always stand for reconciliation, not appeasement. Reconciliation involves atonement; we do not want appeasement because it can blink at evil."

Up To Humanity

Bishop Adna W. Leonard of the Methodist Church, who delivered the sermon, said it was up to humanity to rediscover Christ to end wars, abolish poverty and establish social justice.

The grown-ups at the White House opened their Christmas presents in the afternoon after dinner. There was a huge stack for the President. Gifts of food were given to orphanages and welfare homes.

As usual, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt talked to their absent chil-

30.24-6607

dren by telephone. Anna (Mrs. John Boettiger) was in Seattle, James in Los Angeles, Elliott in Fort Worth, Texas, and John in Boston.

President's Greeting

Last night, President Roosevelt sent forth a "Happy Christmas" greeting to the nation in an address warning against cynicism and defeatism and praying for a "peaceful chance" for humanity to strive for world betterment.

Lighting a thirty-foot Christmas tree at dusk near the White House, he observed sadly that except for little children, Christmas, 1940, could not be "merry."

Apparent In Speech

"But for most of us it can be a happy Christmas," he continued, "if by happiness we mean that we have done with doubts, that we have set our hearts against fear, that we still believe in the golden rule of all mankind, that we intend to live more purely in the spirit of Christ, and that by our works, as well as our words, we will strive forward in faith and in hope and in love."

The thought o' conditions in other lands where the Christmas spirit burns less brightly obviously hung heavily on the President's heart. This was apparent in his address to the throng of 8,000 and to those who listened to the nation-wide broadcast, and in some extemporaneous remarks preceding his speech.

In these Mr. Roosevelt proposed to have the tree and the spectators inside the White House grounds next year and to deliver his address from the White House porch, "if we are all here." The qualification recalled his remark upon leaving Warm Springs recently, when he expressed a hope to return in March "if the world survives."

The ceremony this year took place, as usual, in a park known as the ellipse between the White House and the Washington Monument, where a living cedar had been decked with ornaments and lights which sprang to vari-colored life when the President pressed a button.

"Progress Goes On Forever"

Declaring it "unintelligent" to be defeatist, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Crisis may beget crisis, but the progress underneath does not wholly halt—it does go forward."

He saw "a definite betterment" for the human race compared with the days when Charles Dickens wrote the "Christman Carol," which Mr. Roosevelt reads to his family every Christmas Eve, but he said there still was "much—oh so much—to do."

"Most of all we ask a chance to do it—yes, a peaceful chance to do it," he continued.

Wish To Do It "Voluntary Way"

"We want to do it the voluntary way—and most human beings in all the world want to do it the voluntary way. We do not want to have the way imposed on the world by the conquest of the world by the sword."

He intimated there was no isolation for anyone from wars, remarking:

"Mankind is all one—and what happens in distant lands tomorrow will leave its mark on the happiness of our Christmases to come."

The President drove to the ceremony with his wife and mother; his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Harry L. Hopkins, former Commerce Secretary, and the latter's 8-year-old daughter, Diana.

British

ATHENS, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:

Valona airdrome [in Albania], with many aircraft on the ground, was successfully attacked by R. A. F. formations. The target, as well as the harbor and town, was covered with low clouds and our aircraft dived through them, taking the Valona defenses completely by surprise.

While a number of our aircraft bombed enemy aircraft on the runway, others attacked the hangars, airdrome buildings and aircraft. During this low-level attack the target was also machine-gunned. When our aircraft left the airdrome was enveloped in palls of smoke.

A cruiser which put up an anti-aircraft barrage was heavily machine-gunned.

From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 25 (AP)—The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

Raids were carried out by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. yesterday on the airdromes at Temimi and El Gazala in the Western Desert. All bombs fell well within the target area, but the full extent of the damage could not be observed.

Our fighters maintained active patrols throughout the day, but no enemy aircraft were engaged.

A large formation of enemy bombers escorted by fighters raided Solum, causing slight damage and a number of casualties.

In Italian East Africa an aircraft of the Rhodesian squadron, while on a pamphlet raid on Kassala [in the Sudan], met an enemy fighter and shot it down in flames.

Guna [in Ethiopia] was raided, bombs causing an ammunition dump to explode. Buildings were set on fire at Buri [in Eritrea]. At Heis storehouses and dumps were attacked and considerable damage caused by low-dive bombing.

Numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out with success. From all operations during the period under review there was no loss of R. A. F. aircraft or personnel.

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following communiqué today:

During daylight yesterday there was very little enemy activity over this country and no bombs were dropped.

Last night there was no enemy activity.

Another communiqué issued by the two Ministries:

There was some slight enemy activity during daylight today over the Orkneys and off the Scottish coast.

An enemy aircraft was shot down by fighters of the Fleet Air Arm cooperating with the R. A. F. Four of the crew were captured.

There is nothing further to report.

Greek

ATHENS, Thursday, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued the following communiqué early today:

Local operations on a reduced scale continued successfully.

The Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué:

Yesterday, Christmas Day, Italian aviation bombed Corfu again. There were fifteen dead and about thirty wounded, mostly women and children.

Since the outbreak of the war, Corfu has been bombed twenty-three times. According to international agreement, Corfu is an open town where there are no military targets. The Italian raids were directed against the civil population exclusively.

Lefkas likewise was bombed yesterday, without casualties or damage.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 25 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In the Cyrenaican frontier zone of Libya the situation is unchanged. Air detachments have continued their bombing and machine-gunning action against the enemy's mechanized forces. The enemy front-line bases have been subjected to intense bombardments. In one air base explosions and fires were noticed.

The enemy bombed the city and port of Tripoli, causing some damage.

On the Greek front bad weather hindered operations. Attempted enemy attacks have been repulsed.

A detachment of our fighter planes, while on a protective cruise, actively opposed an enemy raid over Valona, machine-gunning and pursuing some Blenheim [British] planes, which withdrew from combat.

In East Africa, on the Sudanese border, one of our scouting parties was attacked by armed motor trucks on Dec. 23 and forced them to fall back with losses.

About 12:20 P. M. yesterday an enemy plane flew over Naples and outskirts, dropping incendiary bombs and the usual leaflets.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

During operations Dec. 23 a German speedboat sank a third ship of 2,500 tons, besides two already announced.

After the attack on Manchester on the night of Dec. 23, which was shown to be effective by the far-visible glow of fires in general good visibility, the German Luftwaffe undertook no attacks on Dec. 24 and on the night of Dec. 24-25. The enemy also did not attack Reich territory.

ROME, DEC.25--(AP)--BAD WEATHER WAS SAID TODAY TO HAVE HAMPERED LAND OPERATIONS ALL ALONG THE ALBANIAN BATTLEFRONT, BUT THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND CREDITED FASCIST WARPLANES WITH BEATING BACK A BRITISH ATTEMPT TO BOMB THE ALBANIAN PORT OF VALONA.

GREEK ATTACKS, THEHIGH COMAND DECLARED, WERE REPULSED.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID BRITISH PLANES ATTEMPTING TO RAID VALONA "WITHDREW FROM COMBAT" WHEN OPPOSED BY ITALIAN FIGHTER PLANES.

JL710AES

ROME, DEC.25-(AP)-BRITISH RAIDERS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE FOLLOWED UP PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S APPEAL TO ITALY TO GET OUT OF THE WAR WITH A SHOWER OF PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS--INTERSPERSED WITH INCENDIARY BOMBS--ON NAPLES.

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID THE LEAFLETS AND BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN AN ATTACK AT NOON YESTERDAY. THE CONTENTS OF THE LEAFLETS WHICH FLUTTERED DOWN ON THE CITY WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

JL712AES

NEW YORK,DEC. 25-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA OF NEUTRAL EIRE CALLED UPON "OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS" TONIGHT TO HELP EIRE OBTAIN DEFENSE WEAPONS, FOR WHICH HE SAID, "WE ARE OF COURSE READY TO PAY."

IN A RADIO ADDRESS TO THE UNITED STATES, CARRIED BY CBS, DE VALERA SAID, "I KNOW IT WILL BE HARD FOR YOU TO REALIZE THAT THERE IS AT THIS MOMENT PROBABLY NO COUNTRY OF EUROPE SO EFFECTIVELY BLOCKADED AS WE ARE."

IN ANTICIPATION, HE DECLARED, THE IRISH HAD ACCUMULATED STOCKS OF FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS, BUT SAID "THESE ARE NOW BEING STEADILY EXHAUSTED."

IN ADDITION TO WEAPONS, HE ASKED AMERICANS TO "HELP US, SHOULD THE BLOCKADE GROW TIGHTER, TO SECURE THE SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO OUR PEOPLE."

HE SAID EIRE MIGHT BE COMPELLED TO FOREGO MANY IMPORTS SO AS TO RESERVE ANY AVAILABLE SHIPPING SPACE FOR WHEAT, "LEST BEFORE THE NEW HARVEST COMES IN WE BE COMPELLED TO RESORT TO THE RATIONING OF BREAD. THIS IS ONLY ONE OF THE HARDSHIPS WITH WHICH WE ARE NOW FACED."

ALREADY, HE SAID, THE COSTS OF DEFENSE HAVE REDUCED THE IRISH STANDARD OF LIVING AND CAUSED INCREASED TAXES.

HE ASSERTED EIRE HAD NO WISH FOR ANY CONFLICT, BUT HAD "THE DUTY OF BUILDING UP OUR DEFENSE FORCES SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY GUARD OUR TERRITORY AND PREVENT ITS USE BY ONE BELLIGERENT AGAINST ANOTHER."

HE DID NOT SUGGEST METHODS OF OBTAINING WEAPONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

"AT NO TIME SINCE THIS WAR BEGAN," SAID DE VALERA, "HAS THERE BEEN ANY FRICTION BETWEEN US AND ANY OF THE BELLIGERENT GOVERNMENTS. THERE HAS BEEN NO ATTEMPT AT ANY TIME EITHER TO THREATEN OR TO BULLY. OUR POSITION AS A NEUTRAL HAS BEEN FIRMLY RECOGNIZED AND EVEN BEEN RESPECTED. WE DESIRE THAT THIS POSITION SHOULD CONTINUE."

WD1236AES

NAZI TROOPS TIGHTEN RULE IN RUMANIA

300,000 TROOPS SENT TO EAST VIA HUNGARY

Berlin Orders Bucharest to Speed Up Planes and Submarines for Reich—Show-down With Russia Now Is Expected.

Budapest, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Nazi leaders in Rumania were reported in diplomatic dispatches today to have ordered a big speed-up in Rumania's manufacture of war materials as crowded trains, carrying the vanguard of some 300,000 fresh German troops, rolled across Hungary into the Balkan kingdom of King Michael.

The vast movement of troops with artillery, bridge-building equipment, tanks and other motorized vehicles, stirred speculation on the possibility of a show-down between Powers with conflicting interests in the Balkans. Travelers arriving here reported passing lines of troop trains stretching for 100 miles.

The diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest said that two large Rumanian industrial plants would manufacture planes for Germany, while a submarine yard already in operation at Galati has been ordered to increase its production.

Gauleiter Is Appointed.

The mass shifting of troops and the speed-up order coincided with the appointment of Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Minister to Slovakia, to the same post in Rumania. Informed sources said that the baron was prepared to rule Rumania as virtual Nazi Gauleiter or district leader.

Although Germany has taken no hand in Rumania's civil administration thus far, the Bucharest reports asserted that the Reich was prepared to take over complete control.

The Turkish Minister to Bucharest, Hamdulla Submi Tanriover, arrived at Ankara, the capital of Turkey, to confer on the fast-developing Balkan situation. Some members of the Soviet Legation at Bucharest simultaneously prepared to leave for Moscow.

Reports from the Rumanian capital said that Russian Minister Lavrentiev for the last week has been engaged in a series of important diplomatic conferences there, and that Russian troops were concentrating on the river Prut.

Military experts estimated that Germany already had about 100,000 soldiers in Rumania, ostensibly guarding the oil fields and training the Rumanian army in modern methods of warfare.

To Continue Till January 31.

The first official disclosure of the new massed Nazi movement came in the announcement of the Hungarian Railway Administration that passenger train service would be specially restricted to clear the way for the passage of 1,160 troop trains between now and January 31—at the rate of 31 or 32 a day.

The disclosure followed closely upon news that Russian, German, Italian and Rumanian experts who had been conferring for nearly two months in Bucharest had finally gone home after failing to agree on control of the strategically important mouths of the Danube River—the Reich's supply line to the East. Officially it was said that the meetings would be resumed at the end of January, but informed spokesmen declared that there was a wide breach between the Axis and the Russian representatives, the latter firmly insisting on

30.24-6609

30.24 — 6609

Soviet control of the outlets.

Reports from Bucharest quoted Soviet diplomats as declaring openly that the Red Army was preparing to occupy all the mouths of the Danube and the Rumanian province of Moldavia as far west as the Siretul River after the first of the year. The Rumanian police sought to stem an exodus of Moldavian people by denying what they called these alarmist rumors.

May Be Aimed at Greece.

These rumors, however, coincided with diplomatic reports of recent protests on the part of Moscow against "the general unfriendly Rumanian attitude," and observers recalled that similar protests to Bucharest preceded the Russian repossession of the Rumanian provinces of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina last summer.

Russia already controls the northernmost outlet of the Danube by virtue of heavy guns set up at Ismail, Bessarabia. The Rumanians have closed the Sulina and the St. George outlets except to shipping with special Rumanian pilots.

Diplomats here speculated that the new German troop movements may be connected closely with the Danube dispute—perhaps designed to re-enforce the Nazi position by a show of strength. But they also saw the possibility of action against Turkey in a German drive to the east, or of German aid to the hard-pressed Italians by attacking Greece through Bulgaria.

Delegates in Fist Fights.

The theory that the troop movements concerned Russia was given some color by reports of travelers that railroad traffic in eastern Germany was also being disrupted by the passage of troop trains toward the Soviet frontier and into Slovakia.

Rumanian Army officers were quoted here as declaring that in the event of open trouble between Germany and Russia, Rumania would co-operate actively with the Nazis. They pointed to notices in the Bucharest newspapers warning the public to take seriously Rumania's pledge of full military assistance to Germany.

Regarding the breakdown of German-Italian-Russian discussions to determine who should control the mouths of the Danube, diplomatic sources said that the Italian and Russian delegates had engaged in fist fights and refused to speak to one another when the conference broke up.

The Russians objected to Italian participation, contending that the Fascists had no interest in the Danube, but Mussolini's representatives announced that the Rome Government had purchased two small tugboats to fly Italian flags on the Danube.

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Dec. 26—Concentration of Russian forces along the Rumanian frontier was reported under way today as Germany poured the initial units of 300,000 fresh troops into Rumania and ordered a speedup in the Balkan kingdom's production of war materials.

A spurt of diplomatic activity in southeastern European capitals accompanied this military activity, believed by some observers to presage a possible showdown between powers with conflicting interests in the Balkans.

The Russian concentrations were reported along the Prut river, which became the dividing line between Rumania and the Soviet Union after Moscow obtained Bessarabia and northern Bucovina from the Bucharest Government by ultimatum last June 27.

Pro-Axis Officers Retired

Diplomatic reports from Sofia tonight said that twenty-seven high-ranking Bulgarian army officers who wanted Bulgaria to enter the war on the side of the Axis had been put on the retired list by order of King Boris.

The officers are reported to have argued Bulgaria should fight the Greeks and the Turks in order to be rewarded by Germany with an outlet to the Ægean and large slices of Macedonia "after the Axis victory."

Boris' action was interpreted as in line with his steadfast refusal to compromise Bulgaria's neutrality. Some persons said that unless he changes his mind, the Nazis will have to attack Bulgaria in order to get at Turkey and Greece, or first obtain the monarch's abdication.

Reds Report Mysterious Bucharest Airport Fire

Moscow, Dec. 26 (AP)—Reports of a mysterious fire at the Bucharest airport and mounting death rate among children of Rumania appeared in the Russian press today.

The Government organ *Izvestia* said the airport fire was being investigated by Rumanian officials. Newspapers here previously have portrayed as sabotage reported explosions and fires in Rumanian oil fields.

Pravda said four out of every ten children in Rumania were dying of tuberculosis and malnutrition, and in a like vein *Izvestia* published a survey purporting to show extreme poverty and suffering among Rumanian peasants.

"Reply To Roosevelt Plan"

The army newspaper, meanwhile, interpreted the formation of a German-Italian-Japanese mixed commission to execute terms of the Axis triple alliance as a "reply to the new Roosevelt plan for aid to England."

The appointment of Lord Halifax as Ambassador to the United States was viewed as "a step to strengthen further American cooperation," both politically and militarily.

"The development of Anglo-American military cooperation has brought sharpening antagonism between United States and the Axis powers," the newspaper added.

Germans Take Big Guns And Tanks Into Rumania

Budapest, Dec. 26 (AP)—German troops moved across Hungary into Rumania today in special trains with artillery, bridge-building equipment, tanks and other motorized vehicles. The Hungarian railway administration announced passenger service would be "specially restricted" to clear the way for passage of 1,160 troop trains by January 31.

Under the German-ordered speedup in Rumania's war production, two large Rumanian industrial plants will be devoted to the manufacture of warplanes for Germany, diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest said. A submarine-building yard already in operation at Galati, these advices added, has been ordered to increase its production.

All this German military activity coincided with the shift of Baron Manfred von Killinger, Nazi Minister to Slovakia, to the same post at Bucharest. He is prepared to rule Rumania as Adolf Hitler's virtual *Gauleiter* (district leader), informed sources asserted. He formerly was consul general in San Francisco.

To Take Complete Control

Diplomatic reports from Bucharest said the Germans were prepared to take over complete control of Rumania's civil administration. Heretofore the approximately 100,000 German soldiers already in Rumania have been used only to guard vital sources of oil supply and to train the Rumanian army in modern methods of warfare, Germans and Rumanians explained.

The German troop movement became known following news that a stalemate had been reached at the Russian - German - Italian - Rumanian conference called to decide which nation or group of powers should control the all-important mouths of the Danube—Germany's supply line to the East.

Wide Gulf Reported

The conference recessed after two months and it was said officially it would be resumed at the end of January, but informed quarters declared there was a wide gulf between the Axis delegates on one hand and the Russian representatives on the other.

On the diplomatic front, the Turkish Minister to Bucharest, Hamdulla Submi Tanriover, arrived in Ankara today to confer with Turkish officials. Simultaneously, some members of the Soviet Legation in Bucharest prepared to leave for Moscow.

Russian Minister Lavrentiev was said in reports from the Rumanian capital to have been engaged in important conferences there for the last week.

Say Troops Are Moving

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (AP)—As regards foreign reports of substantial increases in German troop movements toward Rumania, German informants said today that more troops were moving in but that a layman could easily misjudge the amount of transportation required now even for small units of troops with heavy weapons.

Rumanian Rail Wrecks

Bucharest, Rumania, Dec. 26 (AP)—With Rumanian railways carrying especially heavy German military traffic, seven persons were killed and scores injured today in two passenger train collisions.

One occurred near Bucharest, the other near Timisoara. Police started investigations, suspecting sabotage.

German military trains are moving into the country from Hungary in great numbers.

SOFIA DEMANDS FOR GREEK LAND GIVEN ATHENS

"Bulgaria's" Territorial Claims" Delivered By Foreign Minister

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 26—The Bulgarian Government has "acquainted" Greece with the "character of Bulgaria's territorial claims," members of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee said tonight they had been informed by Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff.

They said that Popoff did not specify whether Greece was told before or after the start of the Italian war against Greece and that he also did not state what further action, if any, the Bulgarian Government intends to take.

Since the World War, Bulgaria has claimed an outlet to the Ægean Sea through the Greek port of Dede Agach (Alexandroupolis). This claim has been officially advanced by the Government.

Call For Macedonia

Individual deputies, political parties and their leaders also from time to time have called publicly for parts of Greek Macedonia.

It was learned that during a meeting of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee some deputies called on Popoff to line Bulgaria definitely with the Axis. Members said he failed to reply, but that he did promise to take "drastic action" against what he called the "growing Communist activity" in Bulgaria.

In this connection it was learned that handbills, pushed under the door of every house in Sofia, had urged Bulgarians to follow the policies of Soviet Russia and shun Germany, promising that Russia then would "reward" Bulgaria.

Britain Doubles Invasion Guard With Mist Blanketing Channel

Army Patrols Beaches With Machine Guns —Hitler at Front With Von Brauchitsch —Thames Raid Ends Yule Truce.

London, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—British guards on the channel coast were doubled today against the possibility of a lightning German thrust through the mist covering the now calm Strait of Dover.

Picked troops armed with machine guns and other automatic weapons combed the beaches and watched every cleft of the chalk cliffs of the Dover region.

Traffic along the coast was halted at barricades and drivers and passengers searched. Even soldiers and sailors in uniform were required to show identification cards.

Attack in Thames Estuary.

Meanwhile Britain's bomb-free Christmas holiday ended today when a single German plane made an afternoon attack on the Isle of Sheppey in the Thames Estuary. There was little damage and no casualties, the Government announced.

However, well into this third bombless night in London there was no sign of a renewal of the general German air attack on Britain.

No bombs have been dropped on London since the sirens last were heard at 1:20 A. M. Monday and the Royal Air Force refrained from activity over Germany since the night of December 23-24.

The only incident of the unofficial Christmas truce was the shooting down of a German plane off the Orkney Islands, off northern Scotland, by the fleet air arm and the capture of its four-man crew. Up until 2 P. M. today no German planes had crossed the British coast.

Warning Is Recalled.

Britons, however, recalled Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch's Christmas Eve address to German troops which was taken to indicate that Adolf Hitler's plans for an invasion of England by no means had been scrapped.

Meanwhile today the Supply Ministry announced that key men in the British arms factories took advantage of the Christmas Day recess from operations—and bombing—to do vital repair and maintenance work on machines which had seldom stopped since the industrial speedup following Dunkirk.

At one arms factory which the Germans reported bombed to bits, the workers went on with their jobs, the ministry added, after every pane of glass had been blown from the skylights, and that when rain began the women workers tied umbrellas above their machines and kept on with their duties.

LONE PLANE RAIDS ISLE IN THAMES AREA

British, Fearing Invasion, Double Guards Along Channel

Hitler Continues Yuletide Tour Of French Coastal Front

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 26—Britain doubled the number of her guards along the misty Channel coast today and men patrolled every beach against the possibility of a German attempt at invasion.

Fears that the two-day Christmas holiday from death had been used by the Nazis to cloak preparations for such a spring across the Channel were expressed by unofficial but well-informed quarters.

Military circles said there was "no change" in the situation along the coast; nevertheless, troops carrying machine-guns kept a ceaseless surveillance, coastal traffic was halted by barricades, drivers and passengers were searched and uniformed soldiers and sailors were required to present identification cards.

Dover Strait Calm

The Strait of Dover was calm.

One informant said the absence of British aerial activity over the continental invasion ports had given the German staff forty-eight hours to assemble the troops, material and planes for a great thrust if one was indeed in prospect.

For Britain the day was one of an uneasy peace. Bombs from a single German plane—the first since early Monday morning—fell but once during the day, one the Isle of Sheppey in the Thames estuary. Thus an unofficial Christmas truce was ended. The Government said there was little damage and no casualties.

Diversion Move Seen

Some informed persons here suggested that German troop movements reported in the Balkans had the objective of diverting British attention from the home front, adding that the Nazis used a similar strategem before falling upon Belgium and the Netherlands.

These sources scoffed at the speculation that the German troop movements presaged an onslaught on Turkey and Greece, through Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, to lift British pressure on the Italians in Libya.

If the invasion is to come, it will be fought largely with British weapons, Sir Walter Layton of the Ministry of Supply emphasized in an interview.

He declared the expected "avalanche" of United States-made armaments would not reach here until the late summer of 1941 and that the apex of American production would not be reached until the winter of 1941-42.

Hitler Continues Tour On French Coast Front

Berlin, Dec. 26 (AP)—Adolf Hitler made a Christmas tour along the north French coastal front and extended his visit through today, DNB disclosed tonight.

He visited units of the army, navy and air force and also of "the organization Todt," engineering units which built the German Westwall and now are said to be installing more heavy batteries along the Channel coast.

New Year "Watchword"

He told his soldiers, said DNB, that the watchword for the New Year is:

"Before us lies the freedom and future of our folks, behind us lie past experiences and in us lies the unswervable decision that out of this war shall come a better and more beautiful Germany."

The coastal batteries which he visited had their muzzles turned on England.

Presence Minimized

But the presence of both Hitler and Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, the German commander in chief, at the front does not necessarily mean an immediate attempt to invade England, authorized sources said.

They remarked that both were at the German Westwall last Christmas but that no attack in that sector took place then.

Such assertions, however, did not divert interest here from foreign reports of substantial increases in German troop movements toward Rumania. German informants conceded that more troops were moving in, but said a layman could easily misjudge the amount of transportation required now even for small units of heavily weaponed troops.

Britain Is Told U. S. Aid Will Be At Peak in Year

Victory Sure, Layton Says, 'if We Hold Through '41, but 'Don't Expect a Miracle'

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Sir Walter T. Layton, of the Ministry of Supply, told Great Britain today that "if we hold on through 1941" the volume of United States production of war materials will reach an apex next winter "and is a certainty of ultimate victory."

However, Layton cautioned "Don't expect a miracle from the United States."

The time element and the difficulty of making America realize fully the "scale of war effort needed" were two factors, he said, which should show the British that the full weight of United States armament could not be expected until the late summer of 1941, reaching "avalanche proportions" next winter.

Layton, former member of the League of Nations consultative economic committee and a delegate to the 1927 World Economic Conference, said America's participation in the fight to "overwhelm Germany" made the term "non-belligerent" rather than "neutral" applicable to the United States.

All plans for American aid, Layton said, must be made on the assumption that the non-belligerent status of the United States would not alter in the next six months.

Evidently seeking to dampen the British belief that a flood of armaments would arrive from the United States next spring, Layton told the press that United States War Department orders had been placed between last July and October and indicated it would "take a long time" for these and the British orders to mature.

"America entered the World War in April, 1917, yet the full weight of her armaments program was not felt until the winter of 1918-'19," he commented.

He hinted that the United States did not realize fully the scale of armament necessary for the defeat of Germany." As yet, he said, "no orders have been placed on the scale ultimately required for victory."

Layton, who has just returned from a mission to the United States, said American sentiment against sending troops abroad was "very deep," partly for humanitarian reasons and partly because many Americans felt the United States would be mixing in European affairs in which the nation had no interest.

Negotiations for the Ministry of Supply, he said, had led to the "financial problem" with which the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador at Washington, was wrestling when he died.

Lord Lothian died, Layton said, in the belief that Britian and the United States had "one strategy" in the war.

He said the Ambassador aimed his final speech at countering a feeling of depression in the United States over the German bombing of Coventry and other cities. Layton said this feeling had been "diminished" by British successes in the Middle East and Greek victories in Albania.

U. S. Labor Acts to Spur Help for British Labor

Committee Is Formed Here, With Citrine as Guest

Formation of an American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor was announced yesterday at the Hotel Capitol at a luncheon of the League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy, at which Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, was guest of honor.

Sir Walter told 150 labor leaders, clergymmen and educators that the British had feared even worse punishment from the German air fleet than they had suffered.

"We feel ourselves comparatively lucky," he said. "Our endurance has been tried, but we never thought of surrender."

Sir Walter predicted that any German attempt to invade Great Britain would "result in disaster for Adolph Hitler."

"No people," he said, "were ever more anxious to get to close quarters with the invader."

He said the help Britain needed was "all the bombing planes the United States can send us." The formation of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, he said, was a "fine underaking."

In announcing the establishment of the new organization, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said branches of the committee would be established in every city and town in the United States to give American wage-earners an opportunity to help their fellow-workers in Britain.

Britain Facing 7-Cent Cut in Meat Rations

Weekly Individual Purchase Likely To Be Reduced From 37 to 30 Cents

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP). — Great Britain's individua' weekly meat ration is likely to be reduced early in January from purchases of 1 shilling 10 pence (about 37 cents) to purchase of 1 shilling 6 pence (about 30 cents), it was reported reliably today.

[Britain rations meat by price rather than weight. The 1 shilling 10 pence allowance buys about a pound and a half of beef.]

Pork, tripe, kidneys, liver and sausages, which hitherto have not been rationed, now may be. The fighting services, which until now have enjoyed larger rations, are expected to take a cut in proportion to that given the civilian population in the forthcoming new order by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

Lord Woolton turned down a suggestion that restaurant patrons should have coupons clipped from their ration books, the procedure in the World War.

A Food Ministry official said there might be a temporary reduction in the present allowance of two ounces of butter if convoys were delayed, but that "even so Britons will receive a larger fat allowance than any of the inhabitants of enemy countries or enemy-occupied countries."

He said the output of vitaminized margerine had doubled in the last few months and that the fats situation generally was "very rosy."

Bacon is the only other food, which, he said, might have to be curtailed early in 1941. The present ration is half a pound of bacon and ham a week.

British Admirals Shifted

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Admiralty tonight announced the appointment of Vice Admiral John H. D. Cunningham as a Lord Commissioner (executive officer) of the Admiralty and chief of supplies and transport, effective April 1. He will succeed Rear Admiral Geoffrey S. Arbuthnot, who will go to the East Indies as commander in chief in May, replacing Vice Admiral Ralph Leatham.

MORE CANADIANS LAND

Sight No U-boat on Rough Voyage to England.

Somewhere in England, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—A new contingent of Canadian troops—the eighth large one to cross the Atlantic since the outbreak of war—arrived in their camp here today after having landed in a port on the west coast of England.

The Canadians, travel weary and many of them just recovering from effects of seasickness, said that their transports had been buffeted by mountainous seas more than half the way across.

None reported seeking a U-boat.

Empire Flying Unit In England

London, Dec. 26 (AP)—The first contingent of Australian airmen to complete training in Canada under the empire scheme have arrived in London. They will be posted with R. A. F. squadrons, but will retain their Australian identity.

Nazi Communique Reflects Truce

Berlin, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Christmas truce in the war was reflected in the German High Command's communique which consisted today of eleven words:

"The night preceding December 25 and December 25 no extraordinary events."

DNB, the official German news agency, reported today that during a British raid on Luneville, southeast of Nancy, France, on Christmas Eve, a bomb hit a hospital, killing twenty Frenchmen, and another set fire to and destroyed a convent freshly prepared for Christmas.

Nazis to Heat Shelters

Will Issue Permits for Purchase of Air Raid Cellar Stores

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (AP).—Germany's controller for steel and iron announced today that permits would be issued for the purchase of stoves, radiators and other heating apparatus for air raid cellars, but that they could not be used for other purposes.

This winter is the first in which the chilly shelters have been used much, since there was little bombing of cities last winter.

The amount of steel and iron for the hundreds of thousands of such cellars was not estimated, but it would be considerable because scarcely a house even in the smaller cities is without a cellar.

Wodehouse Works on New Book In 'Padded Cell' at German Camp

Held at Former Asylum, Writer Is in Good Spirits—Diet Develops 'Admiration' for the Potato—He Declines Favors

By ANGUS THUERMER

Copyright, 1940, by The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 26—P. G. Wodehouse, the imperturbable creator of the unexampled Jeeves, is cheerfully writing a book about American crooks these days in a room in a German civilian internment camp that once was the padded cell of a madhouse.

The British author's companions in confinement are truck drivers, coal heavers, Cambridge graduates, artists, some of His Majesty's consuls—an assortment of Britons picked up by the Nazis all the way from Brest-Litovsk, in Poland, to the English Channel, and from Kirkenes, in Norway, to the Brenner Pass.

Mr. Wodehouse was arrested in occupied France, at his villa in Le Touquet, on the Channel, during the German offensive last May. My visit to the Silesian camp where he and 1,100 other British subjects are now held inside double barbed-wire fences was the result of long argument with German officialdom, which finally gave its permission.

I found Mr. Wodehouse concerned with his new novel. He told me he was thinking of calling it "Money for Jam," and when I confessed that the phrase did not mean anything to a Middle Western American he exclaimed:

"That's what I was afraid of. What it means is money for nothing, or easy pickings."

Pleased to See a Visitor

The camp commander, a little Saxon colonel, had ordered the novelist brought to his office for the interview. Mr. Wodehouse came in smiling, pulled a battered old cap from his shining head, stretched out a hand and said:

"Well, my, my. It certainly is grand of you to come down to see me."

He was wearing a long, heavy tan bathrobe held together with a leather belt, a blue turtle-neck sweater, a tweed sports jacket, trousers and a pair of knit gloves. He carried a three-inch-thick stack of sheets of paper—the innards of the new book.

"Coming over here to East Germany came as an absolute blow to me," he said. "It all happened so quickly, you know, that I really didn't have a chance to leave France. Really, before I could do anything the war was over for me. By the end of May the whole thing was settled in my territory."

He told of the months during which he had to report every morning at 9 o'clock to the German police. In July he was sent along with other British prisoners to Loos and there, he said, they had their worst experience, as they were turned over to the French police, who treated them as criminals and

30.24-6611

30.24 — 6611

allowed them only one hour in twenty-four outside a cell.

"The German commander came to inspect," the author said, "and went through that place like an east wind. He raised hell."

Shortly the prisoners—Mr. Wodehouse and his oddly assorted companions—were transferred to Belgium and from there to the present camp, a group of red brick buildings with barred windows, which formerly was an insane asylum.

Asked about his daily schedule, Mr. Wodehouse laughed and said, looking at the camp commander:

"Well, am I allowed to tell him?"

"Sure, why not?" the English-speaking officer replied.

The prisoners, Mr. Wodehouse said, have reveille at 6 A. M., dress and wash, have breakfast and then roll call at 9 A. M. After that they have a chance to see the doctor and are free to pursue their chosen activity until lunch time, since as civilians they are not required to do manual labor.

The men eat in three shifts in a dining hall.

"Immediately after roll-call I go over to 'The White House,' our amusement and concert hall," Mr. Wodehouse said, "to do some more work on the book, which I started here. It is about three American crooks who appeared in one of my other books and the scene, as usual, is laid in England.

Typewriter Lent by Officer

"This is the first time in thirty-five years that I have written a book in long hand. Oh, but now even that has stopped, as the commandant has been kind enough to lend me his typewriter."

Mr. Wodehouse, who obviously struck the right note with his German captors by his gracious bearing and cordiality, endeared himself even more when he refused to accept special housing privileges. The commandant, in view of Mr. Wodehouse's age (he is 59), his position in the world and the work he is doing, offered to remove him from a room with sixty other internees and place him in a private room. Mr. Wodehouse refused, saying he would stay with the others.

He has taken advantage of a single room in the amusement center, where he writes undisturbed each morning and afternoon. On our way to see the room, which has a high, barred window with double panes of glass, the commandant revealed it had been the padded cell.

Mr. Wodehouse laughed and remarked:

"I guess this book will be the first ever written in the padded cell of an insane sylum."

In order that the author might take back to his bunk a half-pound of American pipe tobacco, some soap and a can of baked beans, which were a present from The Associated Press, the little group went back from the commandant's office to the dormitory where Mr. Wodehouse is "bedded down" among the other British prisoners.

Heads the Camp Library

In the twilight the long room resembled anything but the villa from which Mr. Wodehouse came. Unshaded light bulbs hung down from the ceiling, and many of the internees were far from looking their best. Mr. Wodehouse, who is president of the camp library, said:

"I have my own library here—fourteen of my own books being read by my roommates. You can imagine how flattering it is to have fourteen men in one room reading your books at the same time."

He said that the early-to-bed schedule was "giving me health I never achieved in private life." As to the food, the same in amount and in quality as that given the German population, he said he was becoming "a great admirer of the German potato."

In view of Mr. Wodehouse's age and position, interested American parties have been interceding in his behalf with the German police authorities to get him outside the barbed wire and into a hotel where he merely could report periodically to the authorities. Their efforts so far have been in vain.

BRITISH ADMIT LOSS OF 36TH DESTROYER

Disclose Sinking Of The Acheron, Warship Of Latest Type

DEC 27 1940

English Food Ship Torpedoed Carrying Beef From Australia

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 26—The 1,350-ton British destroyer Acheron, called a "hush-hush" vessel when she was built in 1930 because she was fitted with extraordinarily high-pressure boilers, has been sunk, the Admiralty announced tonight.

On a trial run the Acheron established a record of fuel economy. Her boiler pressure of 500 pounds per square inch was said at the time to be sixty-six per cent. greater than anything previously attained.

No details of the action were given, nor was the date mentioned.

The loss of the Acheron brought to thirty-six the aggregate number of British destroyers officially acknowledged to have been lost since the war started.

Say Italians Lost 39 Planes

British List 9 R. A. F. Craft Downed in Greek War Nov. 7 to Dec. 21

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP).—Italy lost at least thirty-nine airplanes to nine British losses in operations in the Greek-Italian conflict from Nov. 7 to Dec. 21, the Air Ministry news service reported today in giving details of Royal Air Force activities in support of the Greeks.

British airplanes, in addition to offensive and defensive patrols and attacks on Italian troop concentrations, airdromes and mechanized transport facilities, it said, severely bombed the Albanian ports of Valona, Durazza and Porto Edda, which the Italians had made their key bridgeheads from the Adriatic.

ADD-LONDON-DEC.26

ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, WENT INTO ACTION ON NOV. 18, "THE DAY ON WHICH THE GLADIATORS ARRIVED IN GREECE. THAT SAME DAY THEY X X X DESTROYED NINE ITALIAN AIRCRAFT."

VALONA WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BOMBED ON FIVE DAYS OR NIGHTS IN NOVEMBER AND SIX TIMES IN DECEMBER, WHILE DURAZZO WAS ATTACKED SIX DAYS OR NIGHTS AND PORTO EDDA, TWO.

DEC 27 1940

THE MAIN DAMAGE TO VALONA, THE AIR MINISTRY REPORT SAID, "WAS THE EXPLOSION OF A MUNITION DUMP NOV. 11, SETTING ON FIRE OF TWO LARGE SHIPS DEC. 2, BLOWING UP OF A MUNITION DUMP DEC. 6, DAMAGING OF A LARGE SHIP DEC. 7, AND OF ANOTHER ON DEC. 10, AND THE BURNING OF BARRACKS ON THE 14TH, OF A WAREHOUSE ON THE 18TH AND OF PETROL (GASOLINE) DUMPS ON THE 19TH."

A FUEL DEPOT IN DURAZZO WAS REPORTED "COMPLETELY GUTTED" BY A FIRE STARTED NOV. 11, WHILE A 10,000-TON SHIP WAS HIT NOV. 24 AND A SMALL SHIP NEARBY SET ABLAZE. DOCK EXPLOSIONS WERE CAUSED ON DEC. 15 AND 16, THE REPORT SAID.

TWO DESTROYERS WHICH WERE SHELLING CORFU WERE BOMBED, AND DOCKS WERE DAMAGED IN ATTACKS ON PORTO EDDA, IT ADDED.

OTHER RAIDS, THE AIR MINISTRY REPORT SAID, CAUSED FIRES IN HANGARS ON THE TIRANA AIRDROME AND DAMAGED ROAD JUNCTIONS, WHILE A BRIDGE WAS DESTROYED DURING AN ATTACK ON A MOTOR TRANSPORT CONVOY BETWEEN LAKE OCHRIDA AND KORITZA.

DEC 27 1940

JH354AES

ROOSEVELT ASKED TO DECLARE BOLD ANTI-AXIS STAND

White House Makes Public Telegram Signed by 150 Leaders.

Washington, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The White House said today that more than 150 prominent American citizens had urged President Roosevelt to "make it the settled policy of this country to do everything that may be necessary to insure the defeat of the Axis Powers."

The group, comprising editors, lawyers, authors, educators, actors, and religious and labor leaders, set forth their appeal in a telegram. They urged that all possible be done to promote "resistance to the plausible but fatal arguments of appeasement."

Evidently for the purpose of informing the President what they think a large section of the American people would like to hear in his Sunday night radio speech, the group said:

"We ask you to tell us what we believe to be the truth, that the materials of war and the military and naval and air strength we now have and the implements we can now produce are enough to make certain the defeat of the Axis Powers, so long as Britain is on her feet and fighting, but that with Britain down, they are not enough and may not in the future be increased enough to hold the whole world at bay."

Some of the Signers.

Among the signers of the wire were Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of Foreign Affairs; Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal; Dr. William M. Agar, Columbia University professor and Catholic leader; Frank Altschul, New York banker; Henry Breckinridge, New York lawyer; John Stewart Bryan, president of the College of William and Mary, and Lewis W. Douglas, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and former New Deal budget director.

Others were Douglas Fairbanks Jr., motion picture actor; Mayor Maury Maverick of San Antonio, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother-in-law of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh; Dorothy Thompson, columnist; Walter Wanger, motion picture producer, Frederick C. Walcott, former Republican Senator from Connecticut, and Dr. James R. Angell, former president of Yale.

Text of the Appeal.

The White House made public the following text of the telegram:

Dear Mr. President:

A too prevalent indifference and apathy toward what is happening in the world and the threat to our own vital national interests prompts us to write you this letter.

Many Americans understand the irreconcilable nature of the forces that are engaged on three continents and on many oceans. Many understand the dark consequences to us, to freedom and to democracy here, to the foundations of American institutions, should the Axis Powers gain the supremacy of the seas, but many, far too many, do not understand, a few do not want to understand.

If, before 1938, ignorance and lethargy and disbelief brought many European democracies to their grave and led the United Kingdom to the thin edge of disaster, so ignorance and lethargy and disbelief here are blinding us to our own peril. This ignorance, this lethargy and this disbelief must be swept away before it is too late. There may be only a little time left.

You led us splendidly during the critical days of late spring and early fall. We ask you to give us the same splendid leadership now.

We ask you to clarify once more, but perhaps in greater detail, the nature of the conflict which threatens to wipe out the sort of Christian civilization in which men may be free from the restraints of intolerance, from the fear of injustice and from the menace of arbitrary power.

Bold Warning Asked For.

We ask you to inform us, clearly and boldly, of the possibilities of English failure and of the consequences to us and to our children's children should Britain fail.

We ask you to tell us what we believe to be the truth, that the materials of war and the military and naval and air strength we now have and the implements we can now produce are enough to make certain the defeat of the Axis Powers, so long as Britain is on her feet and fighting, but that with Britain down, they are not enough and may not in the future be increased enough to hold the whole world at bay.

We ask you to make it the settled policy of this country to do everything that may be necessary to insure the defeat of the Axis powers, and thus to encourage here and everywhere resistance to the plausible but fatal arguments of appeasement.

To this policy we pledge you our unqualified support, and express our complete approval of your recently announced plan for lending armaments to Britain.

To your leadership the people responded before. To your leadership the people will, we believe, respond again. Your leadership is essential to the preparation of men's minds for what may be ahead of us.

Verne Marshall Warned Of Danger To His Life

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, said today that daily since formation of the committee he had received warnings that by taking the chairmanship of the committee he had endangered his life and the lives of members of his family. He has six children.

Because of the warnings, he said, he had written a lengthy codicil to his will specifying that any part of his estate which might be needed to finance investigation and fix responsibility for "any unnatural circumstances which might attend" the death of himself, members of his family, business associates or fellow committee members "is to be so used."

Marshall added that he had placed in his strong box "certain information which would facilitate any such investigation" as that referred to in his codicil.

Roosevelt May Offer Huge Plan To Build Ships

Reported Set to Ask Speedy Construction of Merchant Fleet to Supply Britain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP).—President Roosevelt will propose soon, an authoritative source said tonight, that the United States quickly construct a large number of merchant ships to offset the heavy inroads made by Nazi planes and submarines on Britain's merchant marine.

The program, reminiscent of the one under which ships were built in record time during the World War, may be outlined by the President in his "fireside chat" Sunday night, or the announcement may await the convening of the new Congress next week.

Details were not disclosed, but a reliable informant said the program would be "extensive" and that it would fit into the plan which Mr. Roosevelt has discussed for leasing or lending equipment and supplies to Great Britain.

To avoid a "bottleneck" in marine engine production, this source continued, reciprocating engines would be used in the ships instead of turbines. The reason given for this was that some unused facilities for the production of reciprocating engines were available, whereas plants to turn out the more modern equipment were loaded with work and could not be expanded quickly.

It was not disclosed whether the proposed ships would be made available to Great Britain or vessels now coming off the ways for the American merchant marine would be released to the British and replaced in this country's fleet with the subsequent production.

In view of recent statements by Administration officials that Great Britain would be in great need of help next spring, there was widespread speculation that some of the current production or ships now laid up might be leased or loaned. Vessels whose keels have not yet been laid could not be completed by spring under any practicable speed-up, experts said, even if they were built of wood as in World War days.

That Federal agency has, since the beginning of 1938, started the construction of 179 new trans-ocean craft, comprising the first major addition to the merchant fleet since the end of the World War.

Of these, fifty-four have been completed and are now in service. On Nov. 1 this year a total of 181 merchant vessels, comprising a tonnage of 497,730, were under construction in this country to fill private and commission orders.

The additional construction to be proposed, it was said, would be on top of the order which the British assigned Dec. 19 to the Todd-California Shipbuilding Corporation of Richmond, Calif., and the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation of South Portland, Me.

This order involves sixty freighters, to cost nearly $100,000,000. It did not wait upon completion of the lend-or-lease plan for American financing. The British had previously earmarked $50,000,000 in cash for the project.

U. S. Ready To Spend Millions On Pan-Am Bases Below Border

Air Fields In Central And South America Would Be Incorporated Into Defense Scheme

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Dec. 26—The United States War and Navy departments have opened negotiations to incorporate Pan American Airways' far-flung network of airports into the continental defense plans, responsible sources reported here tonight.

These negotiations embrace not only Pan American's facilities in Mexico, from which squadrons of warplanes could operate to defend the immediate coast lines of the United States in both oceans, but the company's fields and equipment throughout Central and South America.

As reported here, Washington contemplates investing millions of dollars jointly with Pan American in the construction of hard-surfaced runways, extension of existing runways, construction of underground fuel-storage tanks and enlargement of hangar space.

The outlay for the company's Mexican fields would entail between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000, it was estimated. Work, it was said, will begin as soon as possible, here and elsewhere.

At present there are no plans to build new bases in Mexico, and it was reported that only limited construction of new fields was projected in other republics.

The improvements to the fields will be designed to permit free operation of the heaviest United States bombers and fastest fighting planes from bases so adequately provided with fuel and repair facilities that an interruption of supply or communications lines would not handicap wartime operations.

The fundamental purpose of the Mexican and Central American improvements will be defense of the Panama Canal, one source said.

Technically, it was reported, the United States Government and Pan American Airways could undertake such a program without authorization from the governments of the countries where the bases are located.

Governments Being Consulted

Under existing agreements, Pan American Airways merely needs to notify the governments that such improvements are to be undertaken. Official approval is routine.

But, as the contemplated improvements would have not only a peacetime—but a definite wartime purpose, it was reported the Mexican and other governments were being consulted.

Detachments of United States warplanes now fly on weekly schedules from Texas bases to the Panama Canal Zone. As such flights have been authorized by Mexico and the Central American republics, no separate authorization for the passage of each flight is required.

Approves U. S. Request

It was understood some similar general authorization for these physical improvements and their use for training purposes by American warplanes would eventually be sought from all governments concerned.

The Mexican Senate today approved the request of the United States Government that American warplanes en route to the Panama Canal be allowed to land at Tejeria and Minatitlan air fields in the state of Veracruz.

Such flights at present are made non-stop from Tampico, at the northern tip of Veracruz, to Guatemala.

1 German, 9 Italian Ships Under Watch In Mexico

Mexico City, Dec. 26 (AP)—Sources in the Navy Department here said tonight that one German and nine Italian ships now at refuge in Tampico harbor were under close watch of port authorities in the belief that they would soon attempt a dash into the Atlantic.

These sources reported that new developments of anti-Axis sentiment in the United States had given rise to fears in Rome and Berlin that Washington might as the Mexican Government to seize or intern the vessels.

The German ship is the 9,660-ton Orinoco, only survivor of four Nazi vessels which sought vainly on two occasions during the past three months to escape to Europe.

On the first ill-fated dash, the smallest of the ships, the Phrygia, was scuttled by her crew when they sighted warships off the coast while the others returned to port.

Subsequently, the Rhein and Iderwald made another attempt and succeeded in reaching the open sea, only to be trapped by Allied destroyers off the coast of Cuba. These vessels also were scuttled.

30,24-6613

30.24 ~ 6613

Greeks Renew Push for Valona

Report No Opposition North of Chimara—Captive Reveals Heavy Italian Losses.

Athens, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Rain and snow slowed the fighting on the Albanian battle front today, but the Greeks reported that they continued their advance northward from Chimara along the Adriatic coast toward Valona without making contact with the main Italian line.

Over most of the front, engagements were of a local nature. The battle for Tepeleni, and Klisura in the central sector continued in intense cold and waist-deep snow.

In skirmishes on the northern front fortified positions were captured from Italy's vaunted Alpine troops, in the region west of the Drinos River, the Greek High Command said.

Valona, one of the principal bases used by the Italians in landing re-enforcements and supplies, was reported by an R. A. F. communique to have been left "enveloped in a pall of black smoke" after a successful British attack on Tuesday.

A captured lieutenant-colonel said that the Italians were suffering severely from the weather and the difficulty of getting supplies, and that many battalions were reduced from 700 to 200 men each because of losses. This officer, who commanded Bersaglieri units, said that many had died of cold while many others were hospitalized for severe frostbite.

Christmas bombing of Corfu by Italian warplanes, after British planes had showered the island with gifts, were stated by the High Command to have killed fifteen persons and wounded about thirty, mostly women and children.

The inhabitants had been told in advance of the British aerial visit. The presents, the British said, were in appreciation of the kindness shown to Royal Air Force flyers who have had to land on Corfu.

Greeks Capture Village.

Bitolj, Yugoslavia, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Greek patrols have entered the village of Lin on Lake Ochrida, fifteen miles north of Pogradetz, on the road to Elbasani, according to reports reaching here.

Report Attacks Repelled.

Rome, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Italian forces battling on the Albanian front were today reported to have beaten back Greek assaults in several sectors, inflicting considerable losses on the attackers and taking a number of prisoners, while Italian war planes, the Italian High Command asserted, bombed Greek naval bases "and enemy harbor installations involved in the operations under way."

The communique did not identify the objectives bombed nor the sectors where the Greek attacks were reported thrown back.

R. A. F. Reports on War.

London, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Italy lost at least thirty-nine airplanes, compared with nine lost by the British, in the Graeco-Italian conflict from November 7 to December 21, Air Ministry News Service reported today.

In addition to maintaining offensive and defensive patrols and attacking Italian troop concentrations, airdromes and mechanized transport facilities, it said, British planes severely bombed the Albanian ports of Valona, Durazzo and Porto Edda, which the Italians had made their key bridgeheads from the Adriatic.

Royal Air Force fighters, the Ministry said, went into action on November 18, "the day on which the Gladiators arrived in Greece. That same day they . . . destroyed nine Italian aircraft."

Valona was bombed eleven times, Durazzo six times and Porto Edda twice.

Albanians Reported Attacking.

In a broadcast picked up at New York by the National Broadcasting Company, the British radio declared today that London had received reports that "Albanian irregular troops were very active behind the Italian lines, cutting communications and attacking isolated detachments of the enemy."

"Some irregulars are said ever to have got into Tirana, the capital, and to have stuck up posters calling on the Italians to leave Albania," the announcer added.

Italians Captured By Greeks Put Toll Of Wounded At 45,000

Prisoners Say Fascist Troops In Mountains Suffer From Illness, Frostbite And Hunger

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 26—Italy's ill-starred war against Greece has cost the Fascists 45,000 men in wounded alone since the campaign began October 28, captured Italian officers estimated tonight as the Greeks thrust ahead through mud and snow north and northwest of Chimara, Albania.

The officers, talking to correspondents at the front, made no estimate of the Italian dead, but said the toll was extremely high.

One Black Shirt major reported his battalion lost one-third of its men in two weeks and received no reinforcements. Others made similar statements.

Italian prisoners arriving in Ioannina, Greece, from the front were described as being in a pitiful state, many of them barely able to walk as the result of illness, frostbite or hunger.

One captured officer said his men, surrounded in the Chimara region, were almost without food, even bread being scarce.

A lieutenant colonel said the bitter weather was causing severe suffering and that many Italian battalions were reduced from 700 men to 200 because of losses. He said many of his own men died of the cold and many were sent back to hospitals because of frostbite.

Fighting Of Local Nature

The fighting today was described by the Greeks as of a local nature, but the battle for Tepelini and Klisura in the central sector continued.

The Greek spokesman said that north and northwest of Chimara "Italian troops suffered another defeat," and "the enemy was thrown back on his abandoning line, which he held."

A new mountain height was taken by the Greeks there, the spokesman said.

[Reports reaching the Yugoslav border town of Bitolj said Greek patrols had pushed into the village of Lin, on Lake Ochrida, fifteen miles north of Pogradetz on the road to the central Albanian city of Elbasani.]

Confusion Indicated

During a Greek mopping-up operation in the Drinos river region, he said, "we captured five officers and sixty-five men belonging to five different units of three different branches of arms. This is evidence of the confusion prevailing in the enemy ranks."

Farther north, the spokesman said, the Greeks took some additional villages, although, he added, "conditions there are very hard—there are snowdrifts, mists and extremely bitter cold."

Notables Abducted

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 26—The Ministry of Home Security today announced that Italian troops, in retreating from Argirocastro, had abducted "forty-nine Greek notables." Their fate is unknown, it added.

Heavy Greek Losses Are Claimed By Italy

Rome, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Italian high command claimed successes on sea and land against the British today and reported inflicting heavy losses against the Greeks in the Albanian campaign.

Submarines operating in the Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean, a communique said, sank a light British cruiser and two large steamers, the last two in the Atlantic, where another vessel was declared struck by a torpedo.

Amid heavy artillery exchanges and air bombing by Italian flyers, land forces of the Fascists were reported to have repelled British assaults on a desert post near Bardia, Libyan port, where 20,000 Italians are besieged by Britain's army of the Nile.

On the Albanian front, the Italians claimed they beat back Greek assaults in several unnamed sectors and bombed "enemy harbor installations in operations under way."

Greeks Ignore Christmas To Battle For Tepeleni

By DANIEL DE LUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Somewhere on the Southern Albanian Front, Dec. 25 (Delayed)—A heavy snowfall deepened the drifts in the mountains this Christmas Day and if the guns had only been quiet it would have been a pretty picture.

But there was no quiet. The Greeks were not stopping even for Christmas. They were attacking the Italian defenses around Tepeleni and Klisura, scrubby little Albanian settlements ten miles apart and not much to think of until you remembered that an officer said that whoever controls the mountains around them will control most of the southern front.

The Greek lines run through hard terrain and the faces of supply officers were gloomy as the snow came down, for this was making their problem just so much tougher.

Can See Coastal Mountains

Within sight of the slowly advancing troops lay coastal mountains where there was no danger of freezing to death and no snow.

BRITISH TROOPS TIGHTEN CIRCLE AROUND BARDIA

Italians Reported Striving Desperately to Break Up Coming Assault.

ACTIVE FIGHTING IN DESERT

Rome Tells of New Conflicts in East Africa—No Truce Observed.

Cairo, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The siege of Bardia entered its tenth day today with the Italian garrison facing steadily increasing pressure from British forces holding the battered Libyan port in a grip of steel.

Reports from the front indicated that the Italian air force was making desperate efforts to break up the British preparations for a final assault on the beleaguered town. Dive bombers were reported taking an active part in the defense, but the British said that they had proved largely ineffective.

British military spokesmen here emphasized that the lines around Bardia were being re-enforced steadily, and that British mechanized forces were continuing their activity in the desert south and west of the town, while the Royal Air Force concentrated on pounding Italian airdromes and coastal bases far to the west.

British General Headquarters declared in a communique this afternoon that the situation on the Libyan front was unchanged. On the Sudan frontier, the communique added, a British fighting patrol made a successful raid east of Kassala, returning with a prisoner and some equipment after inflicting a number of casualties.

Report Warship Hit.

Rome, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Italian Air Force has been bombing intensely the British troops and naval forces besieging Bardia and yesterday scored hits on a British warship along the North African coast, the Italian High Command reported today. The British mechanized forces operating south of Bardia were also effectively bombed, the communique said.

Heavy artillery exchanges were reported in the region immediately surrounding Bardia, where the Italians said one of their desert posts had repelled a British attack.

Aerial operations were said to have been carried on through Christmas Eve and Christmas. There was no other mention of the fighting in this zone or of casualties on either side.

The High Command reported patrol activity by the Italian ground forces in East Africa and aerial operations in which "enemy troops in tent encampments and marching columns were bombed with shrapnel bombs and machine-gunned." One Italian plane failed to return from these operations in the east, the communique said.

ITALIANS MASS AIR BLOWS ON BARDIA AREA

Attempt To Impede British Troops Surrounding Libyan Outpost

[By the Associated Press]

With British Forces Outside Bardia, Libya, Dec. 26—The Italian air force concentrated its activity in the Bardia region today in an attempt to impede the British land forces surrounding this Libyan outpost.

Italian bombing in other parts of the desert was at a minimum.

The British Royal Air Force continued the tactics it has employed since the start of the British offensive—heavy bombing of Libyan air fields to keep the enemy on the ground as much as possible.

No Holiday Truce

Although there was no holiday truce in this North African fighting, the bombing on both sides appeared somewhat diminished Christmas Day and night, and land fighting around Bardia was limited mainly to an artillery duel, now in progress five days.

The British batteries were being strengthened steadily by arrival of new guns.

New Air Chief Suspected

The generally greater Italian air activity in the last week, particularly

the new tactic of concentrating the air bombardment, has led to a belief among the British that a new Italian air commander may have taken charge.

The general situation around Bardia was not changed much in the last few days, but all indications point to a real British drive to be opened soon on the estimated 20,000 Italians who are besieged there.

ITALY CREDITS U. S. WITH LIBYAN GAINS

Says Britain Fights Only With America's Aid.

ROME, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The United States was credited with the British victory over the Italians in North Africa today by the Italian news weekly Tempo.

The article said that the war had become a conflict between all Europe and the "Anglo-Saxon world," in which England continued to exist only because America was supporting her.

"In this world," said Tempo, "there exists materially only North America; not England, which lives and fights only because the United States makes it possible. The latest proof is the North African offensive, made possible only by the American neutrality which furnished tanks, airplanes, ammunition and artillery."

Fascist newspapers, including Premier Mussolini's own Il Popolo d'Italia, said that the only worthwhile part of Prime Minister Churchill's radio appeal to Italians on Monday was Mussolini's letter explaining why Italy was entering the war.

The letter was quoted in full, but the papers published only a summary of the speech itself, issued by the official news agency Stefani. This omitted Churchill's reference to the United States, the passage in which he blamed Mussolini for Italy's entry into the war, Churchill's own appeal for peace last May, and his suggestion that the Germans some day might invade Italy through the Brenner Pass.

CLAIM THREE SINKINGS

Italians List British Light Cruiser as One Victim.

Rome, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Italian submarines were credited by the Italian High Command today with sinking a British light cruiser in the central Mediterranean and two large steamships in the Atlantic.

The same submarine sank two ships in the Atlantic by shell fire and also hit a third vessel with a torpedo, the communique declared.

The sinking of the light cruiser was said to have occurred on December 21.

NAMING OF BRITAIN DENIED

De Valera Said Not to Have Been Specific in Yule Broadcast

DUBLIN, Ireland, Dec. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera in his broadcast to the United States last night made no specific mention of either Great Britain or Germany, according to the official text, and the Prime Minister's secretary said neither was named in the broadcast.

[A transcription of the broadcast in New York quoted Mr. de Valera as saying: "The overshadowing anxiety at the moment seems, however, to be today's possibility of incitement which would force our people once more against Britain and the British." A Columbia Broadcasting System spokesman, after rechecking the record of the speech, said it sounded clear on this point.]

As issued in Dublin, the speech read:

"The overshadowing anxiety at the moment is the day to day expectation of the possibility of a crisis which would force our people once more to battle desperately for their liberty."

ROME, DEC 26-(AP)-THE ITALIAN PRESS HAS GIVEN ITS PUBLIC A BRIEF SUMMARY OF BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S RADIO APPEAL TO ITALIANS.

(IN A BROADCAST MONDAY, CHURCHILL ASKED THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO CAST OFF PREMIER MUSSOLINI AS THE ONE WHO "LED YOUR COUNTRY TO THE HORRID VERGE OF RUIN" AND SAID THERE WAS TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ITALY.)

THE SUMMARY, WITH SARCASTIC COMMENT APPENDED TO THE VARIOUS POINTS, WAS PUBLISHED CHRISTMAS MORNING.

IN COMMENT, STEFANI, OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, WENT BACK TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SANCTIONS APPLIED TO ITALY BECAUSE OF HER ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN.

DEC 27

"EVIDENTLY THE ATTEMPT TO STRANGLE ITALY ECONOMICALLY THROUGH A LEAGUE OF NATIONS SIEGE, TO STARVE OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND PLACE OUR LEGIONARY ARMY IN DIFFICULTY WHILE IT WAS FIGHTING IN ETHIOPIA FINALLY TO GIVE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE A BIT OF BREATHING SPACE IS CONSIDERED A MERE TRIFLE BY MR.CHURCHILL," THE AGENCY SAID.

STEFANI ADDED THAT IT WAS IRONICAL THAT CHURCHILL'S SUGGESTION THAT THE ITALIAN MONARCHY MAKE ITS VOICE HEARD COINCIDED WITH KING VITTORIO EMANUELE'S MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS OF TUESDAY WHEN HE SAID THAT "NO OBSTACLE AND NO DIFFICULTY MAY HALT THE GLORIOUS RISE OF ITALY."

ED634AES

Leave

Blank

✓

30.24-6615

30.24 ~ 6615

DUBLIN-DEC-27

DEVALERA HAS SOUNDED SIMILAR WARNINGS SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE.

FAR FROM BEING ALARMED DUBLINERS FOUND COMFORT IN THIS PHRASE:

"AT NO TIME SINCE THIS WAR BEGAN HAS THERE BEEN ANY FRICTION BETWEEN US AND ANY OF THE BELLIGERENT GOVERNMENTS. THERE HAS BEEN NO ATTEMPT AT ANY TIME EITHER TO THREATEN OR TO BULLY. OUR POSITION AS A NEUTRAL HAS BEEN FRANKLY RECOGNIZED AND IN THE MAIN RESPECTED."

(BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RECENTLY DEPLORED IN A SPEECH THE FACT THAT BRITAIN COULD NOT USE IRISH BASES TO PROTECT HER ATLANTIC SHIPPING FROM PLANES AND U-BOATS, BUT THE BRITISH HAVE DISAVOWED ANY INTENTION OF TAKING SUCH BASES BY FORCE, ALTHOUGH THE GERM HAVE CLAIMED THIS IS THE BRITISH INTENTION).

Q737PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 26-(AP)-NEUTRAL IRELAND (EIRE) WANTS TO BUY WEAPONS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO HELP MAINTAIN THAT NEUTRALITY, PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA SAID IN A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

ADDRESSING AMERICANS IN A BROADCAST FROM DUBLIN BY CBS, DE VALERA RECALLED THAT HIS REPUBLIC HAD PROCLAIMED ITS INTENTION OF STAYING OUT OF THE WAR, BUT HAD GREATLY STRENGTHENED ITS ARMY AND OTHER LINES OF OTHER LINES OF DEFENSE.

"WE WANT FOR THESE FORCES THE BEST EQUIPMENT WE CAN GET, AND X X X WE ARE, OF COURSE, READY TO PAY FOR WHAT WE GET," HE SAID.

STOCKS OF FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS "ARE BEING STEADILY EXHAUSTED" BY THE BLOCKADE OF THE ISLANDS, AND DE VALERA ASKED AMERICANS "TO HELP US, SHOULD THE BLOCKADE GROW TIGHTER, TO SECURE THE SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO OUR PEOPLE."

Japanese Stick To Job Of Chasing Guerillas

Report Their Forces Are Mopping Up In Three Widely Separated Areas In China

Shanghai, *Friday*, Dec. 27 (AP)—Japanese forces are mopping up guerrillas in three widely separated areas in China despite intense cold weather, the Japanese news agency Domei reported today.

It said the largest operations were in western Shansi province, where Japanese land and air assaults drove 15,000 Chinese from a base at Meikiatan and destroyed military establishments.

Japanese Bombers Kill Two Swiss Missionaries

Chinese Cook Also Loses Life When Eight Bombs Fall In Compound Of Station

Hongkong, *Friday*, Dec. 27 (AP)—Two Swiss missionaries, the Reverend and Mrs. F. W. Meyerholt, and their Chinese cook were killed December 23 when Japanese planes bombed the compound of the Swiss mission station at Kueichung, eight miles from the border of this British colony, it was learned today.

Eight bombs fell in the compound. Half the chapel was demolished.

SIAMESE GUNS ROAR

Both Sides Tell of Sharp Indo-China Fighting.

Hanoi, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Sharp hostilities along the frontier of Thailand (Siam) and Indo-China marked the Christmas period of southeast Asia's undeclared war. The fighting was the heaviest in the past fortnight, French spokesmen said tonight.

Batteries on opposite banks of the Mekong River, in the vicinity of Thakhek, fought an artillery duel, they said. Thai gendarmes then made a raid on the French-controlled Mekong Islands. Indo-Chinese artillery retaliated by shelling the gendarmes headquarters.

There were further clashes in the south.

Bangkok, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Thai (Siamese) High Command reported today that Thai guns sank two Mekong River troop transports on Christmas Day in hostilities between Thailand and French Indo-China.

The boats were sunk after French guns had shelled the vicinity of Thakhek, the communique said.

Japanese Demand Main Say in Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The dominant voice in the administration of Shanghai's International Settlement was asked today by the Shanghai Japanese Taxpayers Association in a message by its president, Yukichi Hayashi.

Japanese say there are 80,000 Japanese living in Shanghai.

The council governing the settlement is now made up of five Britons, five Chinese, two Japanese and two Americans. That representation is based upon financial investments in the settlement, but the Japanese demand representation according to population, Hayashi's message said.

Chinese Food Prices Fall With Hoarder's Execution

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 26—Food prices in Szechwan and other West China provinces have dropped 15 per cent since the execution Monday of Yang Chuan-yu, former Mayor of Chengtu, who was convicted of hoarding rice.

In a drive to prevent food hoarding and profiteering, the Central Chinese Government announced "Yang's execution will not be the last punitive measure taken."

CLAIMS AMERICANS URGED TO GET OUT

Japanese Paper Says U. S. Has Been Advised To Set January 31 As Dead Line

Nichi Nichi Also Hears Washington Is Being Asked To Hit Trade Further

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Friday*, Dec. 27—*Nichi Nichi*, in its lead story today, quoted reliable sources as saying the United States Government had been urged "to advise American residents in Japan to leave not later than January 31."

The newspaper cited in this connection an increase in the number of scheduled calls by United States vessels at Japanese ports during January.

It said the American President liners Taft, Coolidge, Cleveland and Pierce are due during January, in contrast to the decrease in calls in recent months when most United States ships to the Orient went directly to Shanghai or Manilla without touching Japanese ports.

Further Pressure Hinted

The newspaper, which described its reports as "disquieting rumors circulated in the United States," also said the United States was being urged to extend its economic pressure on Japan by forbidding all American vessels to stop here after February 1.

From Kobe, the paper continued, 150 Americans already have withdrawn.

"The Japanese Government is taking a careful attitude and is making all preparation to meet any situation which may arise," the daily added.

Warning On Trade?

In New York, a British broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System quoted the Japanese *Times*, English-language newspaper in Tokyo, as saying:

"There may be a complete closing down of Far Eastern markets to American imports as a reprisal for American restrictions on Japanese imports."

American Officers Deny Italian Died In Clash

Shanghai, *Friday*, Dec. 27 (AP)—United States marine officers denied today unconfirmed reports carried in all the Shanghai newspapers that an Italian marine was killed in a Christmas Eve cabaret clash between Italians and United States marines and sailors.

The United States officers also denied that Italian authorities had officially

apologized, but said they had "expressed regrets" for the incident, in which nine United States marines and three sailors were listed as slightly injured.

The Italians refused to say how many Italian marines were injured, but the newspapers reported twenty were battered.

The fight, which was said to have originated in a dispute over a table, was stopped by military police of both countries.

SHANGHAI-DEC-27

ONE PRESS REPORT SAID ITALIAN MARINE AUTHORITIES HAD ACCEPTED RESPONSIBILITY AND AGREED TO PAY THE CABARET OWNER 2,000 DOLLARS "MEX" FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE PLUS 5,000 FOR THE UNPAID CHECKS OF THE PARTICIPANTS. (A TOTAL OF ABOUT $350 IN U.S. MONEY).

ONE OF THE PERSISTENT RUMORS CONCERNING AN ITALIAN DEATH WAS THAT A WARRANT OFFICER WAS FATALLY HURT WHEN HE TUMBLED DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS.

Q952PES

TOKYO, DEC. 26-(AP)-ONE-THIRD OF THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES TO THIS COUNTRY ARE ABSENT FROM THEIR POSTS, AND FOUR-FIFTHS OF THEIR CHILDREN HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES, THE JAPAN TIMES SAID TODAY IN A SURVEY OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN AND THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSIONARIES ARE BEING WITHDRAWN BY JUNE, 1941, BECAUSE OF JAPAN'S NEW RELIGIOUS LAW WHICH DIRECTS THE CESSATION OF FOREIGN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND PLACES MISSION SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES IN JAPANESE HANDS THE TIMES SAID.

THE EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS DISCLOSED DEC. 12IT HAD TRANSFERRED ITS PROPERTIES TO THE JAPANESE.

OTHER MISSIONS, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE METHODISTS AND THE BAPTISTS, SAID THEIR POLICIES FOR THE PRESENT REMAINED UNCHANGED, BUT THAT SOME OF THEIR MISSIONARIES HAD RETURNED HOME.

JR544AES

TOKYO, DEC 27-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, JAPAN WILL BROADCAST SHORTWAVE NEWS AND ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMS IN 16 LANGUAGES, DOUBLE THE PRESENT NUMBER.

IN ALL, THERE ARE TO BE MORE THAN 40 PROGRAMS, AND THE RADIO STAFF IS BEING TRIPLED.

PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES ARE SCHEDULED FOR 7:30 P.M., TO 10 P.M., (PACIFIC STANDARD TIME) NIGHTLY.

OWNERSHIP OF SHORTWAVE RECEIVING SETS IS NOT PERMITTED IN JAPAN.

Q1203AE

TOKYO, DEC 27-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-MASS TRAINING OF GIRLS DESIRING TO BECOME BRIDES OF EMIGRANTS TO MANCHOUKUO IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN SOON UNDER DIRECTION OF THE JAPANESE-GERMAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THE OVERSEAS MINISTRY HAS GRANTED PERMISSION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A $60,000 SCHOOL AT THE TOWN OF ORUKI, OUTSIDE TOKYO, ON THE PATTERN OF THAT ESTABLISHED LAST OCT. 1 AT OSAKA FOR TRAINING PROSPECTIVE NORTH CHINA BRIDES.

FIVE HUNDRED GIRLS ANNUALLY ARE EXPECTED TO GRADUATE FROM THE NEW 3-MONTH COURSE IN HOUSEKEEPING AND FARMING.

THYSSEN SEIZED BY FRENCH POLICE

No Charge Against German Steel Man Is Disclosed.

Cannes, France, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Fritz Thyssen, the German steel and armaments manufacturer who was stripped of German citizenship last February after difficulties with the Nazi Government, has been detained by French police, it was reported today.

He had been living in Cannes for several months. Germany confiscated his vast holdings after he left the Reich on November 15, 1939.

No charges against him were disclosed, but is was reported that he would be held pending a decision regarding his permanent status.

DARLAN BACK IN VICHY

Sees Petain After Talk in Paris With Germans.

Vichy, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Navy Minister Jean Darlan, who appears to have taken over Pierre Laval's place as negotiator between France and Germany, returned today from a twenty-four-hour visit to Paris during which it is believed he explained to German officials how collaboration of the two countries might continue.

Admiral Darlan immediately went into conference with Chief of State Petain, Defense Minister Charles Huntziger, Interior Minister Marcel Peyrouton and Finance Minister Yves Bouthillier.

30.24-6617

Belgians Beyond German Control Called To Arms

Consul General In New York Announces His Government In London Has Acted

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—Charles Hallaert, Belgian consul general, announced today that his Government in London had issued a "call to arms" for all Belgians between the ages of 19 and 25 who are living in countries not occupied by the Germans.

The decree, said Hallaert, affected all Belgians born between January 1, 1915, and December 31, 1921. Volunteers between the ages of 16 and 3[illegible] also would be accepted.

"Armed Belgian unit are now being formed in England to fight side by side with the British and Allied armies," Hallaert said the decree announced. "Belgians in countries non-occupied by the German army are affected by this decree and should at once consult their nearest consul regarding their present military status."

BRITISH FREIGHTER IS HIT BY TORPEDO

12,823-Ton Craft Reports Attack Off Ireland.

The British freighter Waiotira, a 12,823-ton refrigerated ship, radiod today that she had been torpedoed about 400 miles northwest of the Irish coast.

She was the third large food ship reported torpedoed in the last ten days.

Mackay Radio picked up this message from the vessel at 1:06 P. M.: "Torpedoed in 58.12 north latitude, 17.25 west longitude."

The Waiotira had been carrying beef from Australia to England. Owned by Shaw Savill & Albion Company, Ltd., her home port was Southampton. She was completed last year at Belfast and was one of the finest ships of her type. She was 516 feet long and had a beam of 70 feet. Refrigerated ships are expensive and not too numerous.

Sinking is Disclo[illegible]

A Canadian Port, D[illegible] P.).—The torpedo sinki[illegible] 5,378-ton British freig[illegible] cataca in the Atlantic [illegible] 1 was disclosed today [illegible] of its crew reached here. [illegible] has been heard from [illegible] others who were last [illegible] three lifeboats. The res[illegible] said the ship was sunk [illegible] west of Ireland by a su[illegible]

The sixteen-year-old A[illegible] had been carrying m[illegible] from Bayonne, N. J., to England.

German Liner Hamburg Believed Sent To Bottom

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—The German liner Hamburg, once called the "floating athletic field," may have been sunk while operating as a raider off the Portuguese coast, Capt. Joel Gomes of the freighter Concalo Vehlo said today.

Captain Gomes said on his arrival here that he had sighted an empty lifeboat bearing the name "Hamburg" 200 miles due east of the Azores December 11.

The 22,177-ton Hamburg was laid up at Hamburg after an exciting flight from New York when the war began. British warships sighted her carrying French Line colors but she escaped in a fog.

Carried Crew Of 440

Built in 1926, she normally carried a crew of 440 men and had accommodations for 1,151 passengers.

Capt. Cornelius Arundel of the British freighter Haxby, which was sunk by a raider off Bermuda, said recently that the raider was a huge ship equipped for a three-year voyage of mine-laying and ship sinking.

Shipping men then believed that she might have been the Hamburg or her sister ship, the Deutschland.

Diphtheria Vaccine Leaves U. S. For Spain

Dixie Clipper Also Carries Toxoid Addressed To Red Cross At London

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—Carrying sixty-four pounds of diphtheria vaccine, 6,087 pounds of mail and four passengers, only one of whom was on board for the through trip to Europe, the Dixie Clipper left today for Bermuda, Horta and Lisbon.

Three passengers were bound for Bermuda and the other, Orris A. Gates, Jr., a State Department courier on official business, was en route to Europe.

The vaccine, sent by the American Red Cross, was in two shipments. One of 11,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin, weighing fifty pounds, was addressed to the United States Ambassador at Madrid, Alexander W. Weddell. The other, 7,000 doses of diphtheria toxoid for children, was addressed to the British Red Cross, London.

22 Women Ask Spain to Free Victoria Kent

Seek Help for Lawyer and Feminist Whom Gestapo Sent Back From Paris

A letter appealing for the release from Spain of Victoria Kent, Spanish woman lawyer, former member of the Spanish National Assembly, and Director of Prisons in 1931 in the Republican government set up after the fall of the monarchy, was sent yesterday from New York to Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas, Spanish Ambassador to the United States. The letter was signed by twenty-two prominent American women.

Senorita Kent, according to information received by the women signatories, was caught in Paris when the German Army entered the city. At the request of the Franco government she was sent back to Spain by the Gestapo, and is now presumably locked up in one of the prisons of which she was once director.

Senorita Kent was not in Spain during the Spanish civil war, having been sent by the Republican government as counselor to the Spanish Embassy in Paris. She worked there during the civil war aiding refugees from Spain. She has always been an ardent feminist and was active in the movement to set up the Spanish Republic.

Descendant of a Briton

She is thirty-nine years old, the granddaughter of a British subject who settled and married in Spain. She received her education in Spain and speaks no English.

Word was received here that she had been returned to Spain through a letter from an undisclosed source in Europe. This was confirmed by a letter from the poetess Senora Gabriela Mistral, who wrote from Chile that she had received a cable informing her of the removal of Senorita Kent from Paris.

The announcement of the sending of the letter was made in the office of Miss Dorothy Kenyon, former Justice of the Municipal Court, at 285 Madison Avenue. It was said that the women signing the letter and others would help financially in bringing Senorita Kent to Mexico, Chile or Argentina, countries which have signified that they would offer her asylum, if her release from Spain is affected.

Egyptian Deputies Vote Confidence In Premier

Broadcast Picked Up By CBS Gives 122-68 Ballot On Foreign Policy Approval

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—The British radio in a broadcast heard here by CBS said the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies adopted a vote of confidence in the foreign policy of Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha's Government by 122 ballots to 68.

The vote was taken after three days of secret debate. The broadcast said the Premier told the Chamber the danger of Egypt was now "remote."

Venezuelan Military Mission To Visit U. S.

Group Plans To Make Study Of Army Air Defenses And Tactics Next Month

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—A Venezuelan military mission will come to this country next month to study United States Army air defenses and tactics.

Major Guillermo Pacanins, in charge of the mission, and Major Jorge Marcano, of the Venezuelan Air Corps, arrived today, accompanied by their wives, on the liner Santa Rosa.

They will go to Washington next week to make arrangements for a tour of United States air fields by the mission, comprising ten ranking flyers of the Venezuelan Air Corps.

Gives U. S. Assurances On French Possessions

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—New assurances were given to the State Department today, Gaston Henri-Haye, French Ambassador, said that Martinique and other French possessions in this hemisphere represent no danger to the United States.

The Ambassador said he also explained to Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, the recent changes in the Vichy Government which included the ouster of Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

The Ambassador declined to go into details about this explanation, but he asserted "Marshal Petain is still Marshal Petain," thus indicating that Petain was continuing his previous policies regarding the extent of collaboration with Germany.

Henri-Haye said the new assurances about Martinique and other French possessions in the Caribbean did not result directly from the recent Vichy changes and asserted there were no developments of a serious nature to inspire the assurances.

Philippine Army Moves To Bolster Sea Defense

184 Seamen Are Appointed To Officer Grades In Offshore Patrol Reserve

Manila, Dec. 26 (AP)—The first step in the organization of a Philippine offshore patrol enlisted reserve, officially described as a vital part of Philippine sea defense plans, was taken today by Maj. Gen. Basilioi Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine army.

He announced appointment of 184 seamen from the Government cutter service to enlisted and non-commissioned officer grades in the offshore patrol reserve.

CANADIAN FIRE KILLS ONE

Seven Others Hurt in Blaze at Wooden Navy Barracks

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Dec. 26 (AP)—One seaman was burned to death and seven others were injured, none seriously, in a fire that leveled three wooden navy barracks buildings early today. Authorities were hampered in their investigation by the absence of many men on Christmas leaves.

Starting on the second floor of one of the buildings, the fire spread so rapidly that many seamen had difficulty making their way to safety. Several of the last to leave said they had seen other men still asleep in their hammocks.

Navy men reported that the sentries on duty on each floor of the barracks would have had time to arouse the sleepers, and said several of the enlisted men, who helped firemen and volunteer bucket brigades battle the flames, had re-entered the buildings two and three times to recover their belongings.

Nazis Wait For French Hens To Lay Their Eggs

[By the Associated Press]

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 26—There is a popular story in France that as soon as a hen lays an egg, there's a German waiting to seize it and send it off to Germany, according to Malcolm Gibson, Worcester violinist, who has returned after twelve years on the continent.

His is the first information obtained first hand by a Worcester man who has lived under German domination. Here are a few of his impressions related today.

France places all its hope in the Vichy Government, and practically every Frenchman worships Marshal Petain.

France has no milk, no butter, no coffee, and little of other foods because of German commandeering.

The Germans are amazingly polite to everyone, including the French.

Spain is even now occupied by thousands of Germans, in civilian clothes, and is Europe's saddest country.

Paris is overrun by German officers, but German privates are rarely seen on the streets.

"There is no gasoline in France for civilian use," he said.

"The last night I spent in Paris in November," he added, "I spent in a cellar. The R. A. F. was over Paris again. They seem to be over France all the time and they have devastated the Channel ports. Marseilles, Bordeaux and others are in ruins."

Rocket Plane Development Looms As Real Possibility

Scientific Achievements Of Last Few Weeks Suggest 6,600 Miles An Hour May Be Attained

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

New York, Dec. 26—The specter of rocket planes which could fly around the world in perhaps six hours promises to worry the statesmen arranging a peace at the end of the present war.

The vision is not wholly new, but it has been changing rapidly in the last few weeks.

In 1931, the Hungarian rocket scientist, Prof. Hans Oberth in Vienna, forecast rocket war planes which would fly the Atlantic in possibly one hour. He suggested that such planes would force the world, in self-protection, to outlaw all war.

Close To Practical Use

Now rocket motors are close to practical use, due to two American inventions this fall. It appears they may, like the airplane, creep up slowly on the public until some war lord suddenly cashes in on their potentialities for terror.

One invention is by Prof. Robert H. Goddard, Clark University, whose laboratory is remote Eden Valley, fifteen miles outside Roswell, N. M.

It produces one of the awesome things which strike the eyes of the few persons who have seen one of his rockets taking off. Before it rises, for a second or two, a jet of pure flame strikes down on the valley sand and rolls fifty feet along the surface as a billowing river of fire ten feet deep.

Can Melt Anything

This is the jet of fire which drives the rocket, spreading out as it expands in the air. That flame, at its point of exit from the motor, is about half the surface temperature of the sun. There is nothing on earth its heat cannot melt.

Its burning, eroding power has been one of the obstacles to building a rocket motor suited to sustained flight. But Prof. Goddard, in a recent United States patent, finds a new way to protect his motor.

This is by letting the fuel, gasoline and liquid oxygen, at around 300 degrees below zero, enter a firing chamber so that it is spread over the metal walls before it ignites.

Offers Protection

The film of liquid fuel is some protection against destruction by heat. A similiar spread of the cold liquid protects the nozzle through which the flaming jet exits.

The other American invention is a rocket motor for installation on present planes—not as the plane's main motor, but only for aid in starting or other emergency. E. B. Meyers, of New York city, made it.

This motor fires in intermittent explosions, instead of a continuous jet of fire. That gets around the eroding heat by leaving effective cooling periods between shots. Meyers uses a different fuel, carbon disulphide and nitrous oxygen. This is cooler than Goddard's fuel. It also has considerably less power.

200,000 Pounds Pressure

But even with less power each explosion may give up to 200,000 pounds pressure for a brief fraction of a second. That means a 200,000-pound forward kick, enough to aid a present-type plane in taking off.

The intermittent explosion proposal is an example of practical adaptations of already well developed rocket principles. Moreover, it is only one of numerous adaptations.

Italy has one, which has not been described but only mentioned in recent news reports.

Rocket ship reports from Britain are more specific. One of these, appearing in *Science Observer*, a New York city publication, told of an experimental English plane driven by compressed air.

Air is taken in through the ship's nose, compressed, heated to give it extra power, and then projected in a jet to turn a turbine propeller.

Adaptation Of Principle

This is an adaptation of the rocket principle. A more direct way of using rocket jets to drive turbines already has been invented by Professor Goddard.

He used a 5,000-degree jet of fire. Engineers had said this was impossible because the jet, they claimed, would melt the thin metal vanes, or fins, which like the blades of a waterwheel receive the force of the jet.

Professor Goddard's experiments showed that during the part of the revolution while the vanes are not in contact with the jet, they cool, and that the momentary contact is not enough to melt them.

Some engineers continue to say that a rocket ship is a practical impossibility, just as they once said airplanes were impossible.

Difficulty Suggested

An example of another "impossibility" which has been wiped out is a claim that it would be impossible to compress the huge amount of oxygen needed to feed rocket explosions.

This obstacle was put forward nearly twenty years ago, and Alfred Africano, engineer and member of the American Rocket Society, said that the argument has closed most of the scientists' minds even up to today. Yet this problem was solved years ago by using liquid oxygen.

Another seeming impossibility is the speed at which a rocket ship must get to traveling before its motor becomes efficient; that is, economical enough to be considered.

The ship must reach nearly the velocity of the jet of fire before its motor is efficient.

In the War Zone

Christmas Truce Bolsters Up War Correspondent's Faith in Race

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

It was a grand thing to see a tacit Christmas truce observed over yonder—sort of bolsters up a fellow's faith in mankind.

Sure, any cynic could figure out plenty of trickery the belligerents could resort to during such a cessation of bombing. But personally I'm not willing to admit that human nature is so far gone as to use Christ's birthday in such a manner.

It's more satisfying to be one of those optimistic lightweights who believe that civilization isn't going to die despite its grievous illness. Reminds me of an incident in the world war during the bloody battle of Passchendaele.

It had been a terrible day. Men were dying by thousands and there was no end to the wounded. We war correspondents were at our evening meal—a gloomy affair, for we were dog-tired and dispirited by the awfulness of it all. One of the men spoke up, and his voice was bitter:

"The whole world has gone crazy with thhe war lust. Christianity is as dead as a door nail, and men are going out to slaughter one another for the pure joy of killing."

There was silence for a bit, and then Capt. C. E. Montague, the famous English writer—a kindly soul of great breadth of vision—answered with a story of a simple little scene he had noted that day at an emergency dressing station.

'E 'Adn't the 'East.

A wounded British Tommy came trudging in. He was leading a German prisoner who also was wounded—just a boy of 17 or so. Tommy had been in a hot fight and already had accounted for three or four of the enemy when he came upon the youngster. The boy was frightened but he managed to shoot Tommy through the arm, and then prepared to use his bayonet.

The Briton was seeing red by this time, and was as near the brute stage as he ever would get. He had been fighting hand-to-hand; he had killed, and here was another who was trying to kill him. However, Tommy threw his rifle down, closed with the German boy and disarmed him. Somebody asked the cockney why he hadn't killed the German.

"'You see, sir,' apologized Tommy, 'e was such a little beggar I didn't 'ave the 'eart to do it.'"

That was all, but it settled the argument.

There was an unofficial truce the first Christmas of the world war—a spontaneous affair arranged by the men themselves. They left their trenches ad fraternized—even played football in No-man's Land.

But the powers that be quickly put a stop to that sort of thing. The idea was that the boys were there to kill each other, and not to swap cigarettes and food from the Christmas boxes which they had received from home.

War and the Average Man.

"I've seen a lot of war at first hand, and the further I've gone the more convinced I've become that the average man of any civilized country hates bloodshed. Wars are made not by the people but by ambitious throw-backs to barbarism, who happen to be in position of control. You can't tell me that the father of babies, no matter what his race or nationality, gets joy out of dropping bombs on defenseless women and children.

All that being true, you'd think there ought to be some way of making peace. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, in a message to her people yesterday from her exile in London, said of peace prospects:

"Having followed the course of events with tense attention, I believe myself to be in a position to tell you that in recent months prospects have greatly improved."

It would be interesting to know whether she meant that prospects had improved because of Britain's recent successes, or whether she had something else in mind. Certainly on the surface it is difficult to see what factor there is which could bring about peace now excepting the collapse, or impending collapse, of one side or the other.

However, as has been said before in this column, I believe that peace is likely to come finally through the refusal of one of the peoples to march further through the valley of the shadow of death.

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP).—An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the Isle of Sheppey (in the Thames Estuary) early this afternoon. Little damage was done and there were no casualties.

There is nothing further to report.

This morning's communique of the same two ministries:

There is nothing to report since the last communique was issued.

CAIRO, Dec. 26 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

Libya: No change in the situation.

On the Sudan frontier: One of our fighting patrols carried out a successful raid east of Kassala, inflicting a number of casualties on the enemy and returning with a prisoner and some equipment.

On the other fronts: Nothing of importance to report.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (AP).—The German high command communique:

On the night preceding Dec. 25, and on Dec. 25, no extraordinary events.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 26 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

Local successful operations enabled our troops to advance and occupy enemy positions. Prisoners were taken and a considerable quantity of war material fell into our hands.

A Ministry of Home Security communique:

There were no air raids on Greece today.

Italians during their flight from Argyrokastron abducted forty-nine Greek notables, whose fate is unknown.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 26 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In the Cyrenaican (Libyan) frontier zone around Bardia, there were lively actions by enemy artillery batteries opposed by our batteries.

An attack against one of our posts in the desert has been repelled.

On the night of Dec. 24 to Dec. 25, and yesterday, an enemy front-line base was subjected to intense air bombardments. A warship was hit. Nuclei of mechanized forces in southern Cyrenaica, moreover, were effectively bombed.

On the Greek front, we repulsed attacks at various points, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy and capturing prisoners.

Some bombing formations hit naval bases and enemy harbor installations involved in operations under way.

During the enemy air raid on Valona reported yesterday, naval anti-aircraft defense shot down an enemy plane.

In East Africa, on the Sudanese frontier, there was activity by patrols and aviation. Enemy troops in tent encampments and marching columns were bombed with shrapnel bombs and machine-gunned. One of our planes failed to return.

The submarine Serpente, commanded by Lieut. Antonio Dotta, attacked an enemy naval formation in the central Mediterranean the night of Dec. 20-21, firing two torpedoes against a light cruiser, sinking it as ascertained by scouting planes.

The submarine Mocenigo, commanded by Capt. Alberto Agostini, sank two big steamers in the Atlantic Ocean with gunfire and hit a third with a torpedo.

Leave

Blank

✓

30.24-6619

30.24-6619

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC. 26-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT DECREE MAKING EACH OF FRANCE'S DEPARTMENTAL PREFECTS THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHIEF OF STATE IN HIS DEPARTMENT WAS GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY IN THE PRESS TODAY.

THE MEASURE WAS HAILED UNANIMOUSLY AS REPRESENTING A STRENGTHENING OF THE HIERARCHY STRUCTURE AND "LIBERATION OF PREFECTS FROM LOCAL POLITICS."

DEC 27 1940

A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR COMMENTED:

"THE NEED TO STRIKE BACK AGAINST EVIL INFLUENCES OF LOCAL POLITICS X X X HAS LED THE STATE AUTHORITY TO CENTRALIZE ADMINISTRATIVE POWER."

JR747AES

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 21:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	5	0	0	22,484	0	0
NORWAY	0	0	3	9,458	0	0
BELGIUM	1	0	0	5,227	0	0
SWEDEN	1	0	0	1,253	25	0
TOTAL	7	0	3	38,422	25	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	603	232	349	4,280,131	8,476	7,156
GRAND TOTAL	610	232	352	4,318,553	8,501	7,156

ED1134AES

17-Billion Budget Drafted for U.S., 10 Billions for Arms; Nazis Warn American Ships to Shun Ireland

President Plans to Double Defense Expenditures in 1941-'42 Fiscal Year

Revenue Estimated At $9,000,000,000

Administration Studying C.I.O. Proposal to Turn Out 500 Planes a Day

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Roosevelt was reported authoritatively tonight to have drafted a $17,000,000,000 budget for the coming fiscal year, including $10,000,000,000 for the armament program.

The President was said to have settled major details of the budget soon after he told reporters at a press conference that Budget Director Harold D. Smith was coming to the White House with the latest figures.

The $10,000,000,000 armament estimate was double that of the current year and easily the largest since World War days. If the Treasury pays out $17,000,000,000 in the fiscal year beginning next July 1 it will be the highest in American history with the single exception of the last year of the World War, when $18,522,895,000 was expended.

Plants Sought for Britain

Officials indicated that the budget was large enough so that no substantial changes would be needed to take care of the President's proposal to lease war material to Great Britain. These sources indicated that the principal expenditures on behalf of Great Britain in the next fiscal year would be in construction of factories and other facilities for the production of war material. This construction had been tentatively budgeted as American cost even before the President broached his "lease-lending" plan.

Since the "lease-lending" plan has not been approved by Congress yet, no estimates of its cost could be in the budget tables anyway, officials added, since laws define what can and what can not be in the budget. The President, however, may discuss the British aid question in the message which will accompany the budget.

The indicated figure of $7,000,000,000 for non-military spending in the next fiscal year is nearly the same as recent estimates of such costs this fiscal year. Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, recently submitted to a Congressional committee estimates showing that this year's costs would be $5,000,000,000 for defense and $7,000,000,000 for other items.

Estimates of Revenues

Less information was available today on projected Federal revenues, with guesses of officials ranging all the way from $8,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000. The midway figure of $9,000,000,000 has many supporters. If this figure should prove correct, the deficit might be $8,000,000,000, also the largest since the last year of the World War, when expenditures exceeded revenues by $13,370,638,000.

However, the President's revenue estimates will be only tentative and based on existing tax laws. Mr. Morgenthau already has asked for more taxes, and Treasury experts have been figuring on at least $1,000,000,000 of additional levies.

More revenue, officials said, might be sought through stiffening the new excess profits tax, increasing income taxes and adding to inheritance and gift taxes. Some Congressmen have urged a general sales tax, but Administration officials, especially the President, have opposed it.

NIGHT RAIDS CALLED EXTREMELY VIOLENT

Anti-aircraft Fire Is Almost Incessant as Truce Ends—Dover Area Is Shelled—British Pound Invasion Bases.

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Raiding planes assailed London tonight with incendiary and explosive bombs, putting an end to three days and nights of the unofficial Christmas truce in the Battle of London. There was almost incessant anti-aircraft fire.

[Private messages from London indicated that the raid was extremely heavy.]

Showers of incendiary bombs fell on one part of the London area and heavy explosions were heard.

A building housing an American concern was shaken and its windows were shattered. There was considerable minor damage from one blast, but there were no casualties.

[There were indications that this was the Associated Press Building at 20 Tudor street, previously bombed.]

Guests at a party in the basement of one big building continued to dance, although a high explosive bomb fell in the street a few yards away.

"The orchestra kept right on playing and no one missed a step," said one, "although everything shook and the room was filled with dust."

A bar near by was damaged badly and customers threw themselves on the floor to escape injury.

Flares were dropped in some districts of the London area.

Fog Hangs Over Channel.

Planes also were reported over a town in East Anglia.

Nazi aircraft passed over the southeast coast, traveling inland, for the first time since Monday evening. Others were heard leaving the coast, and it was assumed that these were R. A. F. bombers, off for new operations against the Germans.

Planes Patrol Channel

There was considerable air activity over the southeast coast today, it was reported from Deal. At dawn British reconnaissance planes were seen patrolling the coast and the Channel. In mid-morning a single German raider dropped a few bombs that fell harmlessly into the water near a small patrol vessel.

Meanwhile fog overhung the calm channel, across which flew British bombers pounding German-occupied bases, while German long-range guns shelled Dover. Observers called the weather ideal for invasion.

Almost simultaneously with the alarm in the London area, the Air Ministry announced succinctly that in the second day of the R. A. F.'s own daylight offensive, British bombs had fallen on the German submarine base at Lorient, France, and airdromes in Brittany on the invasion coast. All British planes returned.

A single Blenheim bomber of the coastal command attacking the French coast shot down one Messerschmitt fighter and severely damaged another, according to the Air Ministry news service.

Two Nazi Bases Blasted.

Last night the R. A. F. hammered the invasion ports of Bordeaux and of Le Treport, on the French coast, near Dieppe.

The revival of the air war was followed today by a burst of activity on the part of the German cross-Channel gunners, and the Press Association reported that a German warplane reached an area near London before noon today, but was driven back by anti-aircraft fire.

A joint Air and Home Security ministries communique said that an enemy aircraft had dropped bombs this morning on a town in southeast England, causing some damage and a few minor casualties.

The German bombardment of the Dover area, said to have been fairly intense, lasted from 4:30 A. M. to 7 A. M. The Press Association said there was neither damage nor casualties.

Le Havre Badly Battered.

The Air Ministry news service quoted today what it called "a statement from Le Havre" to the effect that British bombing of the French Channel port has been far worse than the bombardment there by the Germans last June.

"On one night in particular it was terrific," the statement said. "Before the British finished coming over we had spent eight hours in the cellar under an incessant bombing.

"The bombs fell like manna. Fires spread to half the hangars at Heroult. There was a gigantic conflagration lasting five hours. Now, as soon as night falls, people all go below ground, even the German soldiers."

An Air Ministry bulletin reporting on "fresh and heartening evidence of damage done in Germany and German-occupied territory," said that there was not the slightest doubt that considerable damage had been inflicted on refineries and factories in Gelsenkirchen.

The bulletin added that an oil refinery at Great Politz and a 3,000 horse power dynamo, petrol tanks and a gasometer near Stettin, on the Baltic, had been hit and damaged.

A factory at Hamm, credited with producing a large proportion of Germany's welding electrodes, was said to have been damaged so severely that production had ceased altogether.

The bulletin also said that damage to docks and warehouses at Hamburg was so enormous that there was virtually no movement of goods at this largest German port.

BOMBERS GIVE LONDON TASTE OF OLD RAIDS

Fire, Explosive Bombs Hit Capital For Hours After Three-Night Lull

700 Patients In Hospital Escape Although Building Is Damaged

By ALFRED WALL
[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Dec. 28—The German air force delivered a short but serious blow at London last night which left no doubt that the tacit Christmas truce in this bitter air war is now only history.

For several hours flares, then incendiaries and finally heavy bombs fell in district after district. The "raiders passed" signal sounded at 11 P. M., but in the preceding hours, British sources said, the raid was equal in intensity to some of the heaviest attacks on London.

It was the first sign of bombing London has seen after three strangely quiet nights.

Some Killed In Shelter

There were casualties—it is not permitted to say how many. Some persons were killed and injured when a public shelter was hit. One woman, pinned under a gas stove with fire burning around her, joked for two hours with the rescue squad that finally got her out. She died a few minutes later.

Reports of damage came in from several areas after the crash of bombs and the thunder of the anti-aircraft had died down.

A London hospital housing 700 patients was damaged by two high-explosive bombs which fell near by, but no one was hurt.

A building housing an American firm was shaken, windows were broken and there was considerable damage of a minor nature. (This may have been the Associated Press Building, previously damaged by a bomb.) There were no casualties there.

Londoners Carry On

Through it all Londoners carried on, busses ran, trains clanked and puffed into stations and main thoroughfares were never completely deserted.

While the raid lasted, planes were coming almost continuously over one southeast town, headed for London, and others—presumably British raiders—were heard flying toward the Continent.

For nearly two hours at the height of the raid there was scarcely a moment when the air was not full of the roar of guns about the city's outskirts. At times they seemed to be all firing at the same time.

In the early stages, when flares were dropped, at least two went out in a shower of fireworks splutters when the gunfire caught them.

Civilians Put Out Fires

Incendiaries came down in showers, but they were all put out quickly—in many instances by civilians armed with sandbags.

Although other points in England were attacked, London appeared to have been the primary target.

In one area after the other incendiaries were dropped first, then high-explosive bombs. There seemed to be no formula for dropping the latter; sometimes they came in salvos; other times, singly.

One section was straddled frequently by strings of high explosives which hit a market, a restaurant and houses across several streets. Some persons were trapped in their ruined homes.

Partygoers Dance On

Guests at a party in the basement of one big building continued to dance although a high explosive bomb fell in the street a few yards away.

"The orchestra kept right on playing and no one missed a step," said one, "although everything shook and the room was filled with dust."

A bar near by was damaged badly and customers threw themselves on the floor to escape injury. Flares were dropped in some districts of the London area.

Nazi Guns Shell Dover

The day had been calm, save for a comparatively minor raid over the home counties surrounding London, during which high-explosive and fire bombs fell, and a two-and-a-half-hour bombardment of the Dover area by German big guns firing from across the Channel.

This long shelling was declared to have produced "no damage or casualties."

Earlier in the day, British pilots, back on day and night bombing assignments, assaulted the Nazi submarine base at Lorient, France, and attacked a series of German-held airdromes in French Brittany.

Second Day Of Action

It was the second successive day of daylight action by the Royal Air Force, for Thursday, and through Thursday night as well, the German-held base of Bordeaux, France, and the port of Le Treport were attacked, along with several German air bases.

[Although the British announced that the Germans had bombed the Island of Sheppey, in the Thames estuary, Thursday, the British action against Bordeaux was declared by authorized Germans not only to have had "no military or practical meaning," but also to have broken the unofficial Christmas-time truce.

[DNB reported that the Royal Air Force also had bombed the French coastal towns of St. Malo, Dinard and Lessay.]

The British Air Ministry announced that the attacks on Bordeaux were centered on an airdrome, and those at Le Treport on shipping.

A single Blenheim bomber of the coastal command, attacking the French coast, shot down one Messerschmitt fighter and "severely damaged" another, the Air Ministry news service reported.

30,24-6621

30.24-6621

Say British Broke Truce.

Berlin, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Authorized German spokesmen declared today that the Royal Air Force bombed Bordeaux last night in a way "that had no military or practical meaning."

"While the German air force undertook no war operations against the British Isles on the second Christmas holiday (St. Stephen's Day, December 26), British planes on that day and in the following night bombarded airports, port facilities and towns in occupied France," the High Command said.

Several French civilians were reported killed and some wounded.

German anti-aircraft fire, the Nazi spokesman said, drove the raiders away immediately and some bombers were reported so badly hit they undoubtedly failed to return. One bomber was shot down, killing one of the crew of four, they added, while the other three bailed out.

DNB, the official German news agency, said that among other towns bombed by the Royal Air Force along the French coast were St. Malo, Dinard and Lessay.

Authorized Germans said that the Christmas truce was limited to the two holidays, adding that the Germans had now renewed their attacks on convoys.

DNB declared that German planes made no flights over England yesterday or last night.

Informed spokesmen here reported that German long-range guns effectively shelled ships in the channel and the port of Dover today.

British Ship is Bombed.

Berlin, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—A British ship of 8,000 to 10,000 tons was hit today by two German bombs east of the Thames estuary, according to DNB, the official German news agency, which said that the vessel's boilers exploded.

This and other attacks on British shipping indicated that the air war had been resumed violently, [illegible]

Britain Restricts Re-Export to Eire Of Convoyed Goods

Feed and Fertilizer, Important to Cattle Industry, Included

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Britain placed restrictions today upon the re-export to Ireland (Eire) of several vital commodities brought across the Atlantic in ships guarded by British guns.

The Board of Trade, a government department, issued an order prohibiting exportation to Ireland without license of cattle feed, fertilizer, unmanufactured tobacco, oranges, lemons and several classes of tools—all items important to Irish economy.

Ireland is a big cattle exporter, but depends upon imports for feed and fertilizer. She normally imports about $10,000,000 worth of corn annually, and about $2,500,000 worth of fertilizer.

Under the new order, effective January 1, the Board of Trade can start or stop the flow of these commodities at will. Ireland has no other source of supply except Britain.

Many Britishers declare that Ireland, because of her refusal to furnish bases for British convoys, should be deprived of the products the convoys bring from abroad.

Ireland has declared her neutrality in the European war and refused the British the right to establish naval bases on her territory, contending her neutrality thereby would be compromised.

IRELAND CURBS GASOLINE USE, SUPPLY EBBS

Restrictions Follow British Move To Bar Certain Exports

Axis Pledge To Aid Eire Against English "Aggression" Reported

[*By the Associated Press*]

Dublin, Dec. 27—The Irish Government announced tonight restrictions on the distribution of gasoline "owing to unforeseen difficulties in connection with the maintenance of supply."

During the day Irish officials had accepted as a natural consequence of Britain's curtailed shipping a London prohibition against the exportation to Ireland without license of cattle feed, fertilizer, unmanufactured tobacco, oranges, lemons and certain tools.

"We won't starve," said one Irish official. "We are an agricultural country."

The British restrictions apply specifically to commodities which must be brought across the Atlantic in convoyed British ships.

Eire Restricts Gasoline.

Dublin, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The Irish Government announced tonight restrictions on the distribution of gasoline "owing to unforseen difficulties in connection with the maintenance of supply."

During the day Irish officials had accepted as a natural consequence of Britain's curtailed shipping a London prohibition against the exportation to Ireland without license of cattle feed, fertilizer, unmanufactured tobacco, oranges, lemons and several classes of tools.

"But we won't starve," one official said. "We are an agricultural country."

Britain's use of her own ships for her own needs caused Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, in a Christmas broadcast to the United States, to appeal for American help "should the blockade grow tighter."

Ireland started building up reserves fourteen months before the war began and these have helped delay the pinch.

Germans Keep Ireland Within Blockade Zone

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP).—Karl Megerle, semi-official commenator for the German Foreign Office, told Ireland (Eire) and the United States today that Ireland will continue to be included in the Nazi blockade zone even if the American neutrality law should be amended to exclude Ireland from the specified danger zone.

Writing in the Boersen Zeitung, Megerle said:

"As a retaliatory measure for England's illegal blockade, Germany initiated a total blockade over England. The blockade area was defined with geographical exactness and was announced publicly."

"Whoever appears there, nevertheless, does it at the risk of exposing himself to war-like action. The German blockade declaration, now as before, is in full force and is being enforced determinedly * * * it is up to the Irish people themselves to decide whether their neutrality is served thereby." (Meaning exclusion of Ireland from the zone pronounced dangerous by the United States.)

Karl Silex, editor of the Deutche Allgemeine Zeitung, wrote in a similar vein.

Irish Get Axis Offer Of Aid Against British

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Saturday) (AP).—The Dublin correspondent of "The London Daily Mail" reported today that the Rome radio had offered full Axis support to Ireland in the event of "British aggression."

This was the radio's statement, according to the correspondent: "Should the Irish people be forced to defend themselves against British aggression, they can be assured of the full and whole-hearted help of the Axis powers. Besides this military help, the whole Catholic world would be on their side."

British Are Poised To Deliver Final Bardia Assault

English Delay Ascribed To Desire to Hold Down Troop Losses

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 27.—Fall of the beleaguered Libyan port of Bardia awaits only the go-ahead signal of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, military circles declared today as British planes and big guns continued their steady bombardment of the estimated 20,000 Italian troops encircled there.

These sources expressed belief that the town could have been taken at any time within the past few days by direct assault, but said the British commander was unwilling to sacrifice more troops than necessary.

Sir Archibald has been conducting his entire campaign in North Africa, during which the Italians were cleared out of Egypt in a lightning thrust that yielded more than 35,000 prisoners, on the policy of achieving the greatest gains with the least possible loss.

Pending orders for the final assault upon Bardia, the Royal Air Force sought to counter the attempts of Italian flyers to harass British ground forces by striking heavily at Fascist air bases far to the West.

Reports from the front indicated that every effort was being made to sweep the Italians from the air.

A recent increase in Italian aerial activity, as well as the tactics employed by the Fascist bombers, led to speculation among the British that a new air commander had taken charge on this front.

While the situation around Bardia apparently has not changed much in the last day or so, British mechanized units were said to be keeping the Italians' outer defenses under steady pressure, thus contributing to the general "softening up" process at which the aerial and artillery bombardment has been aimed.

British military men said the Italians were making no attempt to end reinforcements to Bardia or to withdraw troops and materials from that region.

Despite the lack of reinforcements, however, the Fascist garrison under Gen. Berti appeared determined to put up a fight to retain the stronghold.

Reports reaching Cairo said the Italians were moving some war materials from Italy to Libya, but no abnormally large shipments across the Mediterranean were reported.

Hundreds of horses and mules left behind by the Italians when they retreated from Egypt are still roaming the western desert in groups, seeking water and trying to graze on thorny shrubs, which are the only vegetation.

The British are rounding up some of these animals, but many have been so frightened by the sounds of battle that they are not easily caught.

Today's British headquarters communique was a single sentence: "On all fronts the situation remains unchanged."

(The R. A. F. middle east command reported today that British planes made a reconnaissance flight over Naples on Christmas day during which an Italian bomber was shot d[illegible]

Hold Out Or Die, Il Duce Orders Bardia Garrison

Mussolini's Command Transmitted By Graziani—Fascists Call Port "Second Alcazar"

By Edward Kennedy
[By the Associated Press]

Fierce Battle Reported Raging In Klisura Sector of Albania As Italians Take Stand at Pass

GREEKS LOCKED IN FIERCE FIGHT FOR VITAL PASS

Italians Resisting Stubbornly To Save Klisura, Gate To Valona

Athens Claims Steady Gain Despite Fascist Reinforcements

By Max Hamilton

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 27—On snowbound peaks, Greeks and Italians were locked tonight in a furious battle for Klisura, fiercely defended mountain gateway through which the Hellenes' right flank seeks to fight into Tepeleni and on Valona in a coordinated drive with the coastal left flank.

In the Tepeleni area, a Government spokesman said tonight, the Fascists had been driven from several villages in battles on the high, cold terrain. Their retreat eastward from Chimara continued, he added, and in that sector the Greeks pressed an uninterrupted advance.

200 Prisoners Captured

A general headquarters communique claimed the capture of more than 200 prisoners, including some officers, and "many automatic weapons and mortars" in local operations on an unspecified front.

The importance of the Klisura Pass was emphasized by large reinforcements the Italians were reported to have concentrated there.

The Greek high command spoke only of "successful" local operations in its usual laconic communique and mentioned the capture of "a considerable quantity" of war material.

The Ministry of Home Security said the fate of 49 Greek notables "abducted" by Italians "during their flight from Argirocastro" was not known.

Its capture would open the route to Tepeleni, from where a road continues north-northwestward, to Valona, vital Adriatic port toward which the Italians have been falling back under pressure of Greek advances along the Albanian coast.

Italians Bolster Defense

"Realizing the great importance of the pass," a Greek military advice said, "the Italians concentrated as many forces as they could in their determination to frustrate at any cost the plans of the general staff.

"With each passing day, however, the battle is turning to the advantage of Greek troops."

As the fight raged on an ever-broadening scale, Greek forces to the north were reported to be threatening to cut the highway to Berat, objective in the right flank's encircling movement toward Valona.

Advance In South Reported

In the south coastal sector, the Greeks reported a continued advance against ever-stiffening Italian resistance. They said there were indications that the enemy was resisting furiously in an effort to gain time to prepare an elaborate defense of Valona.

Captured Italian officers estimated that the Greek campaign had cost Italy 45,000 wounded soldiers and a high death toll, which they declined to estimate. Many died of cold, a lieutenant colonel said.

With the British Forces Outside Bardia, Dec. 27—A "sacrifice garrison" of 20,000 Italians stubbornly held this besieged port tonight at the personal order of Premier Benito Mussolini, while thousands of their comrades threw up additional fortifications for a stronger stand at Tobruk, fifty miles to the west.

Italians captured by the British said Mussolini's order, that they be "ready to die" rather than give up Bardia, was transmitted by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, North African commander now at Tobruk.

Exhorts Men To Rally

Gen. Francesco Berti, Bardia commander, noted for his ability to exhort his men to brave deeds, thereupon called on them to rally and redeem the Italian army's prestige by blocking the British advance into Libya.

Had it not been for il Duce's order, one officer said, Bardia would have been abandoned shortly after the fall of Salum on December 16.

Some prisoners echoed Rome radio broadcasts that Bardia would be a "second Alcazar," a reference to the ten-week siege of Spain' "West Point" at Toledo by the former Government forces during the Spanish civil war.

No Reinforcements Come

Although determined to put up a resistance rivaling the Alcazar's, the Italians apparently do not hold the hope that history will repeat itself and the garrison be rescued.

They removed all important military documents and some troops two weeks ago and since then have made no effort to reinforce the garrison except to send large air squadrons daily against the British besiegers.

Moreover, the preparations at Tobruk obviously are designed to form a secondary line of defense if Bardia falls, and the strategy appears to be for the 20,000 beleaguered men to fight for time to complete the task.

British Confident

The British, confident of taking Bardia, prepared to renew a withering fire on the pillboxes and dugouts about the port and the town itself, while the flyers went up and roamed far to the west in attacks designed to halt the harassment by Fascist bombers.

Examination of captured Italian material showed that while the amount brought into Egypt was greater than had been believed, much was of poor quality.

"Inherited From Garibaldi"

Trucks were mainly good, certain other machinery excellent, but many guns of the Libyan troops were as much as fifty years old and of some field pieces the British said they "must have been inherited from Garibaldi."

The Italians relied upon mules and horses to pull much of their equipment, and most of their infantry marched. The British forces, on the other hand, were wholly motorized.

A checkup likewise has proved Italian divisions numerically smaller than supposed, 14,000 men instead of 18,000, as once claimed by the Fascist command.

"Greek forces continued to advance and undertook a new offensive against the enemy, who tried to resist in his defense line," one dispatch said.

"The aims of our troops were accomplished without sacrifice, whereas the enemy suffered heavy losses in his effort to defend his ground inch by inch.

"Fresh Italian reinforcements lost morale as soon as they realized the Greek determination."

Another report described the battle in the Klisura sector as "of exceptional importance."

"Realizing the great importance of Klisura Pass, the Italians concentrated as many forces as they could in their determination to frustrate at any cost the plans of the general staff," this account went on.

"With each passing day, however, the battle is turning to the advantage of Greek troops."

Enemy Thrown Back.

The Greek spokesman said "Italian troops suffered another defeat" in the sector north and northwest of the captured town of Chimara, which is 30 miles south of Valona.

"An attack on the part of our units resulted in the enemy being thrown back and in his abandoning the line which he held and a height of considerable strategic importance," he asserted.

The spokesman said conditions on the northern front were "very hard. There were snowdrifts, mist and extremely bitter cold." Nevertheless, he added, the Greeks "advanced and occupied some villages" after local engagements.

Captured Fascist officers all spoke of the bitter cold and prisoners reaching Ioannina, Greece, from the front were said to be in pitiful condition because of cold and hunger.

One officer said he feared 700 prisoners of war were the only survivors of a crack Italian infantry regiment overwhelmed by the Greek advance on Chimara. (A regiment normally has between 2,000 and 3,000 men.)

"We departed from the rear 15 days before we were forced to surrender last Sunday," a lieutenant said. "For five days we were without bread. Many of our men were wounded or suffering frozen feet. Some of us stood in snow up to our hips defending advance posts."

One group of prisoners—27 officers and 80 men—arrived in Ioannina Christmas night and cried "Viva Greecia" when Greek troops gave them cigarettes.

Many Died of Cold.

A captured Italian lieutenant colonel said the bitter weather was causing severe suffering and that many Italian battalions were reduced from 700 to 200 men by losses. Many of his men died of cold, he said, and many others were sent back to hospitals because of frostbite.

Operations Severely Handicapped by Snow and Cold

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Dec. 27.—One of the fiercest battles of the Greek-Italian war was reported raging today in the Klisura sector of Albania, where the Italians were said to have concentrated huge reinforcements in an effort to defend a vital mountain pass gateway to the north and west.

A heavy snowstorm and bitter cold weather severely handicapped military operations, but reports from the front said fighting was developing on an increasingly broad scale both before the pass itself and to the north of Klisura, where the Greeks were declared threatening to cut a highway to Berati, farther north.

Despite the determined Italian resistance, the Greeks were said to have captured new positions along with Italian prisoners and war materials.

Advance Is Continued.

In the central sector, Greek military advices said bitter fighting continued throughout yesterday.

Resistance Stiffer.

In the coastal area, where the Greeks are fighting toward the vital Albanian port of Valona, the Greeks reported a continuing advance, but acknowledged that there, too, the Italians were putting up stiffer resistance. They said there were indications the Fascist forces were preparing an elaborate defense of Valona.

Fighting on the snow-carpeted northern front was said to be progressing, with Greek infantry attacks "on a fairly large scale" and with heavy artillery duels.

Captured Italian officers, talking with correspondents at the front said strong Italian defenses still lay in the path of Greek forces battling up the coast toward Valona. They estimated that the Greek campaign which began October 28 had cost Italy 45,000 wounded soldiers, but made no estimate of the number of dead, saying only that the toll was high.

The Royal Air Force reported it had carried out an attack on the coastal town of Krionero, about five miles south of Valona, bombing warehouses, buildings and railway lines. All British planes returned safely, despite a 10-minute encounter with nine "enemy" fighters, a communique said.

Italians Claim 3 British Planes

Rome, Dec. 27 (AP)—Three British Blenheim bombers were shot down in the Greek-Italian combat in Albania, the Italian high command asserted today, while artillery activity and local actions continued on land.

"Harbor installations, steamers in the harbor and objectives directly involved in the land operations were hit by our bombers," a communique said. The harbor was not identified.

"An enemy attack on one of our bases failed because of the quick intervention of our pursuit planes," it added.

30,24-6623

30.24-6623

Report Bombing of Submarine.

Rome, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—An Italian seaplane effectively bombed an enemy submarine in waters off the Libyan coast yesterday, the Italian High Command reported today, adding that artillery actions and patrol activity continued on the North African land front.

The Italian Air Force, the communique said, was intensely active, carrying out bombardments of front line base batteries, mechanized equipment and ships in harbor.

"Fighter planes engaged in combat with a large formation of Glosters (British warplanes)," the communique continued, "three enemy planes were shot down. One of our planes failed to return."

Nazis Believed Asking Change In Vichy Rule

Ask Gesture Proving Good Will Prior to Renewal of Co-operation Talks

VICHY, Dec. 27 (AP).—Informed French sources reported today that suggestions from Premier Marshal Henri Petain as to how France and Germany could co-operate had been given to the Nazis, but that no reply had been forthcoming, apparently because of the German feeling that the "present atmosphere is unpropitious." The marshal's proposals were taken to Paris by Navy Minister Admiral Jean Darlan, who conferred with Otto Abetz, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's representative there, and "other high German personalities."

Informed quarters at Vichy said no German reply was expected until after the New Year holiday. The German attitude was said here to be that it was up to France to do something to win back Germany's confidence. Abetz was said to have contended especially that certain men in Petain's government whom the Germans mistrust should be given their walking papers.

[Diplomatic advices reaching Berne, Switzerland, said Darlan had presented to Hitler himself a letter from Petain at a meeting somewhere in occupied France north of Paris. Hitler was on the French coast Christmas Day and Thursday, Berlin reported. The advices said it was understood Petain's communication conveyed to Hitler both an assurance of the French chief of state's desire to continue French-German collaboration and an explanation of his refusal to take Pierre Laval, former Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, back into his Cabinet.]

Fernand de Brinon, the Petain governments delegate in German-occupied Paris, came to Vichy today, and it was believed he might have brought the news of the German attitude. Admiral Darlan returned from Paris yesterday.

I

Hitler Gets Message

[*By the Associated Press*]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 27—Navy Minister Jean Darlan, of the Vichy French Government, was reported today in diplomatic advices to have delivered personally to Adolf Hitler somewhere in German-occupied France north of Paris a letter from Chief of State Petain.

The contents of the letter were not learned, but they were understood to convey both reassurance of Petain's desire to continue French-German collaboration and explanation of his refusal to take the ousted Pierre Laval back into the Cabient. Laval had been Foreign Minister, Vice-Premier and negotiator-in-chief with Germany.

Darlan returned yesterday to Vichy after a two-day trip. Hitler was reported from Berlin to have been on the French coast Christmas Day and yesterday.

II

Nazi-French Collaboration

Vichy, France, Dec. 27 (AP)—Fernand de Brinon, the Petain Government's delegate at German-occupied Paris, returned to Vichy today, and it was believed he might have brought the German answer to suggestions from Chief of State Petain on how collaboration could be continued.

A meeting of the Cabinet Council, scheduled for this afternoon, was called off. Navy Minister Jean Darlan, who is thought to have Given Petain's views to the Germans, returned from Paris only yesterday. It was believed, however, that any action which the French may contemplate will be delayed several days.

III

Vichy's Budget

Vichy, Dec. 27 (AP)—Informed sources said today the Finance Ministry shortly would publish a budget of not less than 25,000,000,000 francs for the first quarter of 1941.

No new taxes are anticipated immediately, it was said, but because the budget includes only part of the German army of occupation it still was uncertain how the total budget figure would be met.

(The last exchange quotation for the franc was about two cents.)

Occupation Army Expensive

One of the heaviest drains on the French treasury is the cost of maintaining the German forces of occupation, involving a daily outlay of 20,000,000 marks (about $8,000,000).

The budget for the first quarter of 1941 compares with one of 54,937,000,000 francs for the same period last year while France was still at war.

The French budget for all of 1939 was 66,388,000,000 francs.

Vichy Assigns Gould Villa As Residence for Leahy

Envoy Is Expected to Reach France Jan. 3

VICHY, Dec. 27 (AP).—A villa here belonging to Frank J. Gould, wealthy American, was set aside by the French government today as a residence for Admiral William D. Leahy, newly appointed American Ambassador to France.

The villa was occupied until last June by Edouard Herriot, former president of the French Chamber of Deputies and one-time Premier.

Admiral Leahy, now en route to Europe aboard the American cruiser Tuscaloosa, is expected to reach Lisbon, Portugal Dec. 30 and probably will reach the French frontier Jan. 3.

Latin Sway Stated As Aim Of Spain

Madrid, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Spanish Government today set aside new funds to rush enlargement of Vigo harbor and simultaneously the Falangist newspaper *Arriba* declared that Spain aspired to be a great Atlantic sea power to protect both herself and Latin America.

Arriba said the idea was to build such a "powerful" Hispano-Americanism that the present Pan-Americanism (advocated by the United States) would no longer be "eulogized on the other side of the Atlantic."

When this plan is effected, the newspaper said without mentioning the United States, there will be no more "listening to the foreigner."

This statement about Spain's interest in Latin America recalls assertions made by Spanish commentators at the time Germany, Italy and Japan reached their tri-power pact to "shatter" any interference with their New Order in Europe and Greater East Asia.

The Spanish commentators, writing under a Rome dateline, hinted that the eventual peace settlement will restore to Spain "not only her national territories but also those colonial ones to which geography, economy and history entitle her."

At about the same time a German paper called Spain "a bridgehead to the South Atlantic."

BRITAIN COMPLETING NETHERLANDS' FLEET

Unfinished Warships Fled to Britain During Invasion

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—A Netherland naval officer announced today that several unfinished Netherland warships, brought across the English Channel when the Germans invaded the Low Countries last May, were being completed in Britain and would soon go into action.

He added that the Netherland Navy, which is cooperating with the British Navy, would get one of the destroyers Britain received in the naval base deal with the United States. He said the Netherland fleet air arm had been equipped with modern machines.

He disclosed that most of the navy had escaped to Britain and that only three gunboats and two minelayers had been lost in action during the invasion.

Janes' Fighting Ships, British naval handbook, reported in 1939 that the Netherlands had four cruisers afloat, ranging from 3,350 tons to 6,670 tons, and three under construction, two of them of 8,350 tons and one of 3,350 tons. In addition, the Netherlands had eight destroyers with four building, twelve torpedo boats with thirty-two building, twenty-one submarines with nine building and seven gunboats building.)

Comdr. Gordon Honored

Wins British Medal for His Ship's Fight Against Nazi Raider

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Saturday) (AP).—Lieut. Comdr. Charles Fellowes Gordon, acting commander in charge of the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara, which fought an indecisive running fight with a German sea raider last July of Brazil, received the Distinguished Service Cross "for good services in action," it was announced today.

Two British seamen were killed and seven wounded in the fight on July 29 and the Alcantara put into Rio de Janeiro for repairs.

Lieut. Comdr. Gordon married Sarah R. Colyer, a cousin of President Roosevelt. The President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, visited them in Aberdeen in 1934.

NAVY'S AIR TOLL LISTED

British Admiralty Says AA Guns Got 192 Planes for Certain

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight that British and allied naval anti-aircraft guns had shot down 192 enemy planes confirmed, an additional ninety-one unconfirmed and had damaged 100 from the beginning of the war to Dec. 1.

In addition, the statement said, naval aircraft had shot down fifty-two planes confirmed and ten unconfirmed and had damaged forty-nine during the same period.

The Admiralty's breakdown of casualties inflicted on German and Italian war planes follows:

By British warships and auxiliary warships—151 confirmed, 79 unconfirmed, 67 damaged.

By armed merchant ships and fishing vessels—16 confirmed, 10 unconfirmed, 24 damaged.

By naval-manned anti-aircraft guns ashore in Norway—14 confirmed, 2 damaged.

By Netherlands warships between May 10 and 15—6 confirmed, 2 unconfirmed, 6 damaged.

By Norwegian warships—1 confirmed.

By Polish warships—4 confirmed, 1 damaged.

LONDON STRIKE ENDS

5000 Clothing Workers Call Off Grievance.

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Five thousand clothing workers decided today "in the national interest" to end their six-day strike over an army uniform factory's refusal to dismiss one man, Albert Lazenby, after he had been expelled from his union for alleged "breaches of union discipline."

Lazenby asserted that the union expelled him because he was "cutting too many pairs of khaki trousers an hour."

Removal of Tuberculars From Shelters Urged

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Lord Thomas Horders' committee, which has been studying health conditions in air-raid shelters, issued a white paper today urging hospitalization of all known sufferers from "open" tuberculosis.

The committee added that, "if necessary, compulsory powers should be taken to effect this."

Add London.xxxx this."

Other recommendations included: each tubercular family should have a separate shelter, masks should be used by shelter occupants to reduce infection, and smoking should be prohibited except in shelters where a separate compartment could be set aside for that purpose.

###

British Cut Egg Price To About 82c a Dozen

Reduction of Threepence To Be Effective Monday

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Ministry of Food announced tonight that the price of fresh eggs produced in Great Britain and Northern Ireland would be reduced threepence (five cents) a dozen, starting Monday. The price then will be about 82 cents a dozen.

New Type War Bonds To Be Issued by Britain

Wood Announces Issues, Says Money Is Imperative

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asserting that Great Britain's need of money for war weapons was "imperative," announced tonight two new types of war securities.

Wood praised the "fine achievement" of raising £1,269,000,000 ($5,076,000,000) on national war bonds and other types of public loans to the government. "But I ask you for more," he added.

One of the new issues, 2½ per cent national war bonds, will go on sale on Jan. 2. They will be issued at par and will be repayable at par on Aug. 15, 1948, or, if the government gives notice, on or after July 15, 1946.

A new security called "3 per cent savings bonds 1955-*65" will go on sale on Jan. 2, along with the national war bonds. These also will be issued at par and will be repaid at par on Aug. 15, 1965, or, if the government gives notice, on or after Aug, 15, 1955.

The bonds will be issued through the Bank of England in multiples of £50 ($200), with a minimum subscription of £100 ($400). A smaller investor can buy through the post-office and trustee savings banks with a first payment of £25 ($100).

National savings certificates, 3 per cent defense bonds and facilities of the postoffice and trustee savings banks, will continue to be available, Wood said.

Stressing the urgency of the situation, the Chancellor declared:

"Our needs, particularly for the best weapons for our airmen and for all demands of modern war, are, I think, clear to all. They are, in fact, imperative."

Envoys Pay Eden Courtesy Visits

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Russian, Turkish and Belgian ambassadors were received this afternoon by Anthony Eden in what authoritative quarters described as courtesy visits to the new Foreign Secretary.

Hungary to Cut Train Service With Rumania

Order, Effective Tomorrow, Linked to Movement of 300,000 Nazi Troops

BUDAPEST, Dec. 27 (AP). — All passenger-train service between Hungary and Rumania will be suspended from Sunday until Jan. 15, it was reported reliably today.

This was interpreted here as connected with the drastic curtailment of Hungarian domestic service to permit nearly forty German military trains to pass daily through Hungary en route to Rumania.

Germany is shifting nearly 300,000 soldiers along with considerable quantities of equipment to Rumania before Jan. 31, diplomatic sources here have reported.

SOVIET SEES OIL LAG AMONG BELLIGERENTS

Says Shortage Is 'Felt Sharply' —Axis to Discuss Rumania

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Russian Army newspaper Red Star reported today that an oil shortage is being felt" sharply by all belligerents" in the European war.

Citing the German campaign of 1916 against Rumania as a precedent for a "march to oil," the army publication said:

"The impossibility of carrying on war without fuel makes oil not only an important means of war but also the aim of some special military operations.

"In the second imperialistic war the blockade of a rival's oil supply and occupation of oil deposits is quite an important factor in policy and strategy."

British, German and Italian bombings of oil deposits and refineries were examples of this, it was said, although the present situation in Rumania was not cited.

"The further development of military aviation, the growth of navies and the expansion of mechanized armies," the article continued, "are inseparably connected with the increase and expense of oil, the shortage of which already is felt sharply by all belligerents and many neutral countries. The longer the imperialistic war lasts the wider will be the development of operations and the more difficult will be the problem of supplying the war with its main source of energy—oil."

Pravda, official Communist organ, reported that plans were under way to increase production in the Soviet's important Baku oil region by the exploitation of resources under the Caspian Sea.

SWISS GOLD BOUND FOR U. S.

Liner Exeter Leaves Lisbon With $250,000 Consignment

Lisbon, Dec. 27 (AP)—The American Export liner Exeter sailed for the United States tonight with a $250,000 consignment of gold from the National Bank of Switzerland.

Among the 178 passengers was Miss Anne Morgan, who has been doing relief work in France.

SILENT ON VATICAN

Nazis Say Pope's Message Needs No Comment.

Berlin, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Pope Pius's Christmas message evoked no comment today from authorized German sources.

"This is not a Christian war but a political war and therefore we see no reason for discussing the message one way or the other," it was said.

The Pope's message was addressed to individuals of certain faiths, these sources said, "and there exists no basis for discussion by us."

Six Diplomats Are Greeted by Pope

Vatican City, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today began receiving in New Year audience the diplomats accredited to the Holy See.

The ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Spain, Belgium and Poland exchanged greetings with the Pontiff at separate audiences.

Pehkonen Is Invited To Be Finnish Premier

Helsinki, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Eero Pehkonen, agrarian leader and governor of Oulu province, arrived here today and acknowledged that he had been offered the task of forming a new Finnish government.

add Helsinkixxxx Government

The Premiership was left open with the recent election of Risto Ryti as President of the Republic. A new government is expected to be formed tonight or tomorrow.

###

Raider Shells British Isle In Pacific

Attacker Displays Japanese Name And Colors

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 27.—A sea raider sailing under a Japanese name and flying Japanese colors heavily shelled the British-mandated Island of Nauru shortly after daybreak today. It was announced by Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies.

Why a raider should single out this 5,400-acre atoll near the equator for a bombardment was unexplained. However, as a guano island, Nauru is valuable for its phosphates.

(As for the attack itself, British sources in London could go no further than Menzies' announcement, but they said a German raider is known to have been operating in that part of the Pacific in recent months. Even so, the reported display of the Japanese flag was unexplained.)

No Casualties Reported.

Buildings and a plant on the island were said to have been damaged heavily. (The type of plant was not specified but Nauru is known to have a radio station.) No casualties were reported, however.

"Nauru is entirely undefended against such an attack," Menzies declared in a statement, "and must be so under the League of Nations mandate.

"The enemy knows this fact which removes any justification for his action, which is a greater crime because it was made under neutral colors. The raider attacked under a Japanese name and Japanese colors—those of a country with whom we are at peace."

Former German Colony.

Nauru is a former German island which was surrendered to Australian forces in 1914 and which has been administered by British under a mandate approved by the League of Nations in 1920. It is an atoll surrounded by a reef which is exposed at low tide and lies in the Pacific about 2,200 miles southwest of Hawaii and only 26 miles south of the Equator. To the north of it are the Japanese-mandated Marshall Islands.

Nauru is chiefly valuable for its phosphate deposits of which it exports nearly 1,000,000 tons a year.

Its population in April, 1939, was 187 Europeans, 1,651 Nauruans, 29 other Pacific islanders and 1,516 Chinese.

On December 16 New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser disclosed that wreckage of a small steamer had been found on the shore of Chatham Island, 350 miles east of New Zealand, and said there had been indications of a German raider operating in that area of the South Pacific.

At Honolulu a member of the crew of the City of Rayville, American steamship sunk off Australia, apparently by a mine, said he believed that three or four German surface raiders were operating in the South Pacific.

British Isle In Pacific Is Shelled By Raider

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 27 (AP)—A mysterious sea prowler sailing under the colors of Japan carried total war today to a tiny former German atoll in the western Pacific, heavily shelling the islet of Nauru at daybreak, the Australian Government announced.

The islet, almost exactly on the equator and lying south of the Japanese mandated islands, is mandated to the British Empire. Robert G. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, announced that buildings and a plant (perhaps a radio station) were pounded badly, but there were no casualties.

30,24-6625

30.24-6625

Attack Laid To Enemy

He laid the attack directly to the "enemy," obviously meaning Germany. He said Nauru was completely undefended and "the enemy knows this fact, which removes any justification for his action."

Furthermore, he charged, the attack "is a greater crime because it was made under neutral colors. The raider attacked under a Japanese name and Japanese colors—those of a country with whom we are at peace."

Motive Mysterious

Australian officials did not attempt to explain the raider's motive in shelling Nauru, also known as "Pleasant Island." This eight-and-half-mile-long, 5,400-acre guano atoll is, however, a considerable exporter of phosphates, sending out nearly 1,000,000 tons a year.

Fewer than 3,500 people live there. It is some 1,300 miles northeast of the Australian mainland.

Germany annexed it in 1888, but the island capitulated to the Australian cruiser Melbourne during the World War.

Australia's War Role

Australia's increasing role in the British Empire's war effort is being underlined by the conquests of her troops in the western Egyptian desert and Libya, against the Italians.

Today Percy C. Spencer, Australian Army Minister, reached Singapore, great Far Eastern British naval-air base, and declared: "Our desire is that the three great nations facing the Pacific—the United States, Japan and Australia—live in amity." With him was the chief of the Australian general staff. Lieut. Gen. V. A. H. Sturdee.

Meanwhile, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander in chief of Britain's Far Eastern command, arrived at Hongkong from Singapore.

Strategic Value Denied.

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—British spokesmen here said today that their only information on the shelling of Nauru was contained in the announcement of the Australian Prime Minister, Robert G. Menzies.

They declared that Nauru is a guano island rich in nitrates, but without strategic importance.

It was known that a German raider was operating in that general part of the Pacific in recent months, they added, and the Post Office announced that mails for New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Tonga, dispatched in the latter part of October, had been "lost through enemy action."

Tokyo, Dec. 28-(Saturday)-Both the government information bureau and naval sources refrained from comment today on press reports that a mysterious sea raider flying the colors of Japan had shelled the British mandated islet of Nauru yesterday.

The Australian Legations said it had not been informed officially of the incident.

###

Ships Heading for Fiji Are Ordered to Suva

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP).—Evidence that the British are making strenuous efforts to catch German raiders operating in the South Pacific was seen today in an announcement that all ships heading for Fiji Island ports must call first at Suva for orders.

Navy headquarters here said the new order becomes effective January 1.

Shipping circles said control of all vessels in the area would make it difficult for raiders to provision at small island ports.

It was also believed that British and Dutch naval forces had mined certain areas in an attempt to trap raiders.

Brooke-Popham at Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander in Chief of the British Far East command, arrived here today on a tour of inspection.

By C. YATES McDANIEL

Australia's Stand

Singapore, Dec. 27 (AP)—Australian Army Minister Percy C. Spender, on a flying visit to Singapore with the chief of the Australian general staff, Lieut. Gen. V. A. H. Sturdee, said in an interview today that "our desire is that the three great nations facing the Pacific—the United States, Japan and Australia—live in amity."

He said Australia considers Singeport, the British Navy's "Gibraltar of the East," to be "vital as a link in empire communications."

"Let there be no misapprehension about where Australia stands—with her empire at all times," he declared. "There never has been and never will be any basis of misunderstanding on this point."

He said that the European war had brought the United States and Australia closer, as shown by their exchange of Ministers, and that Australia had sent Sir John Latham as her new Minister to Japan as a sign of her desire for peace in the Pacific.

The steel-increase program was described as one of intensive and extensive development of ore deposits in order to have the industry emerge from dependence upon foreign countries for scrap. It also calls for arrangements for the supply of high-grade coal to operate steel-making facilities at the maximum.

Purchases of coal from China and Manchoukuo were indicated, with emphasis on more effective transportation.

Naoki Hoshino, president of the planning board, said that "the greatest importance is placed on speeding up the installation of ore-process machinery at works now equipped with blast furnaces.

channels for supplying war material to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies were seen in a Japanese communique today.

The communique from Japan's South China Seas fleet stated that along with extension of the Japanese blockade of China on Wednesday, naval forces, including airplanes, "started operations against Chungking supply routes and harbors along the southwestern coast of Kwangtung." It listed five towns where warehouses were bombed.

When Japanese troops withdrew from Kwangsi and southwestern Kwangtung provinces, it was claimed that they were no longer needed there because the entry of their soldiers into French Indo-China had nullified the value of the Chinese supply routes through the abandoned territory.

A survey of commercial circles disclosed a serious shortage of badly needed foreign raw materials and manufactured goods. Following the entry of Japanese forces into parts of Indo-China, British and other foreign ships ceased to call.

Because of the shortage of gasoline, the authorities here have threatened to requisition stocks because there is no prospect of replenishment.

The scarcity of toilet goods, clothing and other necessaries has forced a number of stores to close.

Ammunition Dumps Set Afire

BANGKOK, Thailand, Saturday, Dec. 28 (AP)—Ammunition dumps at the Indo-China frontier station at Dan Poipet apparently were destroyed today in a fire that raged two hours, the Thai High Command said. A fifteen-minute machine-gun duel between Thai and Indo-China troops near Klongluk took place yesterday, the government bulletin said.

AND SINGAPORE

SPENDER EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT AUSTRALIA HAD CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO BRITISH EMPIRE DEFENSE BY ASSURING HER OWN DEFENSE AND PLACING HERSELF ON A FULL WAR FOOTING WITH MINIMUM DISTURBANCE, "THANKS TO SCIENTIFIC PLANNING AND THE WILLINGNESS OF OUR PEOPLE."

BESIDES ENLISTING 130,000 MEN FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE AND PROVIDING 30,000 FOR THE EMPIRE AIR SCHEME, HE SAID, AUSTRALIA HAS LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR A HOME ARMY OF 200,000. BY SPRING, HE ADDED, 150,000 AUSTRALIANS WILL BE ENGAGED IN MUNITIONS PRODUCTION. #

II

Embargo

Tokyo, Dec. 27 (AP)—A revision of its material-resources-mobilization plan for the last quarter of the fiscal year ending next March 31 was ordered by the Cabinet today to meet the situation created by the tightened United States embargo and British pressure on trade between Japan and the Crown colonies.

The revision also aims at establishment of self-sufficiency in essential materials for the Greater East Asia sphere, it was stated.

It calls for an additional increase in steel production, a new rice-supply plan and other measures.

Add Tokyo, xxx furnaces."

"No optimism is warranted at this moment when Japan is about to enter upon the fifth year of the China affair and demands steel in connection with national defense and for other purposes in huge proportions."

###

III

Gap In Blockade

Hongkong, Dec. 27. (AP)—Indications that harbors of southwestern Kwangtung province recently abandoned by Japanese troops have again become

Japanese Return Loot

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 27 (AP)—French officials reported today that a detachment of Japanese sailors had entered the warehouse of the American Far East Trading Company at Haiphong and hauled away a quantity of automobile tires and other merchandise in an armored car but returned all the goods after a protest had been made.

Quantities of American merchandise are stored here and at Japanese-controlled Haiphong, port on the Gulf of Tonkin. The refusal of Japanese authorities at Tonkin to permit their re-export has been a source of constant friction between the Japanese forces and American traders.

VICHY SEEKS TALK ON THAI DEMANDS

Head of Indo-China Board Is Said to Have Been Asked to Go to Bangkok

JAPANESE RETURN GOODS

Americans' Property Brought Back to Haiphong Warehouse After Protest Is Made

VICHY, France, Dec. 27 (AP)—France plans to send a delegation from Indo-China to Bangkok in an effort to settle the frontier dispute with Thailand [Siam], it was reliably reported today.

It is understood that Rene Robin, the head of an Indo-Chinese delegation that is negotiating with Japan, has been asked to lead the French negotiators to Thailand.

It also was reported that France had informed Japan, which offered to arbitrate between Indo-China and Thailand, that it would acccept no mediation.

A well-informed source said a shipload of arms from Japan en route to Thailand had turned back at the demand of Indo-Chinese authorities.

French in Philippines Unite

MANILA, Dec. 27 (AP).—A committee of Frenchmen residing in the Philippines was formed today to recommend ways and means by which Frenchmen here might join the de Gaulle "Free French" movement.

The committee is headed by Auguste Vabre, an engineer and a major in the French artillery reserve. A veteran of the World War, he came to the Philippines in 1937.

Vabre termed the Franco-German armistice of last June "shameful," and asserted the French regime at Vichy, in collaborating with Germany, "cares only for the realization of its despicable and petty political ambitions."

Free Frenchmen in the Philippines, Vabre said, "have made up their minds and are ready to help to the utmost the cause of Britain, which is the cause of France and of all free, peace-loving countries in the world."

ADMIRAL SMEALLIE SUFFERS COLLAPSE

Illness Laid to Overwork on Philippine Defenses.

Manila, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Overwork in planning Philippine defenses has resulted in the physical breakdown of Rear Admiral John M. Smeallie, commandant of the Sixteenth Naval district, which includes the Cavite Navy Yard, it became known today with the announcement that Capt. Harold M. Bemis, formerly commander of the U. S. S. California, would replace him.

Friends of Admiral Smeallie said he has been confined to the Naval Hospital at Canacao since December 11. Although much improved, he is not expected to resume active duty prior to sailing for the United States some time early in 1941 on a routine change of command.

War Communiques

German

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP).—The German high command communique:

While the German air force undertook no war operations against the British Isles on the second Christmas holiday, British warplanes on that day and in the following night bombarded airports and port facilities and towns in occupied France.

Losses of dead and wounded were caused among the French civil population. Military objectives were not hit. Anti-aircraft fire downed one British plane.

The long-range batteries of the Army and Navy shelled enemy ships in the English Channel early on the morning of Dec. 27.

British

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday aircraft of the coastal command attacked several airdromes in Brittany and shipping at Le Treport (near Dieppe).

During last night a small force of bombers attacked the airdrome at Bordeaux.

One of our aircraft is missing.

A later Air Ministry communique:

Aircraft of the coastal command today bombed the submarine base at Lorient and airdromes in Brittany. An enemy fighter was shot down into the sea off the French coast. All our aircraft returned safely.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

An enemy aircraft dropped bombs this morning on a town in southeast England, causing some damage and a few minor casualties.

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (AP).—A British headquarters communique;

On all fronts the situation remains unchanged.

A Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Aircraft of a Royal Australian Air Force squadron shot down two Italian fighters CR32's in the western desert yesterday. Four other enemy aircraft were severely damaged by the squadron, but destruction is not confirmed.

On Dec. 24 a low-level attack was made on the enemy landing ground at Gazala, all the bombs falling in the target area.

While no bombing raids were carried out on Christmas Day, numerous reconnaissance flights were made and fighter patrols were active.

During a reconnaissance flight over Naples our aircraft encountered an Italian bomber S 79 and shot it down in flames into the sea.

In southern Albania Krionero was raided yesterday, the objectives being warehouses and military buildings. All bombs fell in the target area. Our bombers were intercepted by a considerable force of enemy fighters, a number of which were seen to break off the attack, apparently having been damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

Nothing of importance to report from other fronts.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In the Cyrenaican frontier zone artillery actions and patrol activity continued.

Our air force was intensely active. Bombardments were carried out against ships in the harbor, on front-line base batteries and mechanized equipment. Fighter planes engaged in combat with a large formation of Glosters. Three enemy planes were shot down. One of our planes failed to return.

In waters off Cyrenaica a reconnaissance seaplane sighted and effectively bombed an enemy submarine on the morning of Dec. 26.

On the Greek front there was artillery activity and local actions. Harbor installations, steamships in the harbor and objectives directly involved in land operations were hit by our bombers.

An enemy attempt to attack one of our bases failed because of quick intervention of our pursuit planes. Three Blenheim planes were shot down.

In East Africa there was nothing noteworthy to report.

ATHENS, Dec. 27 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:

Warehouses, buildings and railway lines at Krionero, south of Valona, were bombed by the R. A. F. yesterday. All bombs fell in the target area.

Nine enemy fighters intercepted our formation and a ten-minute engagement resulted. From the operations all our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, Saturday, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Greek High Command issued this communiqué today:

Local operations [in Albania] continue successfully. More than 200 men, including officers, were taken prisoner and many automatic arms and mortars were captured.

The 8,982-ton tanker carried an American crew of 42. It was owned by the Panama Transport Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and flew the flag of Panama.

TWO AMERICAN SEAMEN LOST AS PANAMA TANKER IS SUNK OFF SOUTH AFRICA

Marylander, Captain Of Vessel On Run From West Indies, Safe

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 27—Capt. Eric R. Blomquist, of the Standard Oil tanker Charles Pratt, cabled the company's New York office tonight that only two American seamen—and not twenty-two, as originally reported—lost their lives in the sinking of his vessel December 21 off the West African coast.

Add New York.xxxcoast.

The cable, which did not reveal any details of the sinking, was transmitted through the company's London office. It read:

"Ship lost 21st. All crew rescued except Arthur Duffy, wiper (of 89 West 53rd St., Bayonne, N.J.) and Patrick Dougherty, ordinary seaman (of 2737 Garnet St., Philadelphia). Please notify relatives."

Company officials earlier announced receipt of another cable from London reporting the sinking of the tanker with the probable loss of 22 lives and rescue of 20.

They placed the scene of the sinking as near Freetown, a British African possession, where the tanker was due the day it went down.

Carried Fuel Oil

Carrying 5,000,000 gallons of fuel oil, the tanker left Aruba, the Netherlands West Indies, December 5 for Freetown, Africa, a British possession.

The tanker was one of a group owned by Standard Oil that were transferred to foreign registry when the Neutrality Act banned American shipping from belligerent waters.

Besides Captain Blomquist, the company listed the other officers and crew members as follows:

HANS ENGELSEN, first mate, Staten Island, N. Y.
ROBERT E. EVANS, second mate, South Norfolk, Va.
HENRY A. BODDEN, third mate, Mobile, Alabama.
WILLIAM M. STRANG, chief engineer, Somerville, Mass.
JOHN C. BORDLEY, first assistant engineer, Larchmont, N. Y.
EUGENE E. SCHLAFLIN, second assistant engineer, Kearny, N. J.
HOMER B. GAINEY, third assistant engineer, Staten Island, N. Y.
CLEMENT A. LUCKENBACH, radio operator, Closter, N. J.
ANTHONY ACHILLES, Miami, Fla.
REUEL G. KING, Kingsville, Texas.
STANLEY N. BROKERICK, Barnet, Vt.
ALBERT G. FARRER, Beaumont, Texas.
NORVAL GRANNBERG, Arlington, Va.
AXEL SORENSEN, Newport News, Va.
THOMAS D. O'DONNELL, New York.
FRANCIS J. TOMCZAK, Bayonne, N J.
ROBERTO DEFRANZA, Barende, Argentina.
WILLIAM H. LEE RUE, Parrottsville, Tennessee.
RALPH E. HANSEN, Boston.
PATRICK DOUGHERTY, Philadelphia.
ANDREW N. HERAKSIN, Bayonne, N. J.
LARRY D. NOLLAND, Newport News, Virginia.
JOSEPH E BURSSE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PAUL W. DYE, El Paso, Texas.
EVERETT S. DYE, El Paso, Texas.
OSWELL BRINSON, Alliance, N. C.
DAVID SATCHEWELL, Seattle, Wash.
CHARLES J. AHERN, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
ROY A. PATTEN, Sinton, Texas.
HARRY W. BLUMENFELDT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS DUFFY, New Haven, Conn.
RAGMAR ANDRESON, Christensand, Norway.
SAMUEL J. STETKA, Fairview, N. J.
ARTHUR A. DUFFY, Bayonne, N. J.
DAVID F. DAVIDSON, Hamden, Conn.
CHARLES H. LOW, Elizabeth, N. J.
CARL STRUPPECK, Baton Rouge, La.
JACK CASSELL, no address.
ARNOLD CARLSON, Norfolk, Va.
HARRY RIFKIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
EDWARD T. TOMCZAK, Bayonne, N. J.

Company officials said they did not know who of the crew had been saved.

U. S. Uses Food As Bait to Part Spain and Axis

Aid for Madrid Hinges on Pledge of 'More Friendly' Attitude to Democracies

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—American food shipments to hungry Spain now depend, it was learned authoritatively today, on whether the Spanish government, which has been collaborating closely with the Axis powers, adopts a "more friendly" attitude toward the United States and Great Britain.

30,24-6627

30.24-6627

Definite progress has been made in negotiations in Washington, London and Madrid in the last four months, it was stated, but a final decision may not be made until Viscount Halifax, the new British Ambassador, arrives here soon after New Year's Day.

Informed sources disclosed that discussions about food shipments have fluctuated from favorable to unfavorable with changes in the international situation and that the outcome still depends on the role Spain assumes in threatening developments in the Mediterranean.

Spanish officials approached Alexander Weddell, Ambassador to Madrid, early in September, it was learned, seeking an arrangement by which Spain, impoverished by the long civil war, could obtain American assistance in rehabilitating the country.

(Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has stated several times that the question of aiding Spain involves only possible shipments of goods and that the United States has never considered making a cash loan to the Spanish government.)

The United States, it was learned, in pursuance of its "traditional policy of extending relief to meet urgent human needs" offered to send shipments of foodstuffs immediately and to discuss the question of shipments of raw materials, if the Spanish government would provide assurances of a more friendly policy toward Americans.

Just as the negotiations seemed near success, it was stated, Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner adopted a policy of closer collaboration with Germany and Italy and Ambassador Weddell dropped the subject.

In early November, the British, interested in achieving more friendly relations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government, proposed to ship wheat from Argentina and Canada to Spain. The British were interested primarily in inducing Spain to refrain from active participation in the Axis. They hoped particularly that Spain would not permit German troops to march across the country and attack Gibraltar.

The United States was asked to reopen negotiations, informed sources reported, by offering to provide food "as an initial step toward peaceful reconstruction of Spain."

The British, however, are not yet satisfied with assurances from Spain, and have not made any of the proposed food shipments. Before taking action, therefore, the United States is awaiting clarification of the situation.

FOOD FOR EUROPE GIVES OLAV PAUSE

Norwegian Says Question Is a Frightful One.

Washington, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Crown Prince Olav of Norway said today that whether the United States should send food to Europe was "a frightful question to decide" and that he could not give his personal opinion pending a Europewide study of the problem.

The Crown Prince added that, as far as Norway was concerned, there was no doubt that the Germans had requisitioned considerable amounts of foodstuffs and that the German army of occupation was being fed by Norwegian food.

"The Germans," he said, "are also clothing their forces in Norway with boots, underwear and other clothing taken from Norwegian stocks. They are living on the fat of the land, but how much longer that will be possible we don't know."

The Norwegian legation, coincident with the Crown Prince's remarks to a press conference, issued a statement reporting shortages in some basic foodstuffs.

The Germans are confiscating about 10,000 pounds of meat in Oslo daily, it said, making it almost impossible for Norwegian civilians to obtain bacon or meat, and eggs rarely reach public markets since they are requisitioned directly from farms.

"Fifty thousand Christmas cakes meant for hospital patients," the statement said, "were requisitioned by the Germans a few days before Christmas."

SAYS ROOSEVELT FAVORS WAR GROUP

Wheeler Asserts President Takes Them "To Bosom And Shuns" Peace Workers

Montana Senator Assails Telegram Favoring Any Step To Defeat Axis

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27 — Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) said today that President Roosevelt "takes to his bosom all of those who want war and shuns those who are talking of peace."

He was commenting on the telegram signed by 170 persons and made public by the White House yesterday which urged that it be this country's policy to do "everything that may be necessary" to insure defeat of the Axis powers.

Major Debate Looms

Wheeler declared that the sense of the telegram was "that we go to war."

"The significant thing about it," he said, "is that the White House gave out the statement, and it is significant that the White House never gives out any statement of any group that urges that it do anything it can to bring about peace.

The Senator's statement was another in a series of expressions at the Capitol which seem to indicate that an early development in the new Congress may be a major debate over American policy and the war.

In the last ten days, there have been successive suggestions from Senators Tydings, Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) and Holt (Dem., W. Va.) that the United States explore the possibilities of a negotiated peace in Europe. Wheeler, in addition, said the United States should try to compel a peace.

Roosevelt Keeps Silent

To these suggestions, Senator McCarran (Dem., Nev.) added a prediction today that "there will be a decided move in the Senate for restitution of real neutrality."

"Real neutrality," McCarran added, "does not result from furnishing the implements of war."

Thus far, President Roosevelt has kept silent on the demands.

The Chief Executive also declined to comment on the telegram he received yesterday.

Among those whose signatures were attached to the message were a number of persons prominent in education, industry, literature or other fields. The action was described as that of individuals and without sponsorship by any organization.

Wheeler asserted that the petitioners were "the same old crowd that has been urging us step by step toward the European war."

Analysis Of Group

"Analyze this group," he said, "and you will find some of those who are financially interested — international bankers with connections in Europe—former attorneys for the British Embassy, those who are emotionally affected by what is taking place in Europe and those who are more English than American.

"It is also significant that no farm, labor, mother or youth organizations are represented in the group.

"It doesn't take any courage for a group like this, who won't have to be in the front-line trenches, or who won't be leased or loaned to Great Britain, or won't do any of the fighting, to urge on the President that we go to war, because that is what the petition means in no uncertain terms."

GROUP REPEATS PLEA TO LIFT WAR-AID BARS

White Committee Executives Reaffirm Advocacy Of Law Modification

Maj. Gen. J. F. O'Ryan Assails Recent Declaration Of Chairman

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 27—Four members of the executive committee of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies today reaffirmed the committee's advocacy of the modification of statutes restricting American cooperation with democratic nations at war.

It expressed accord with the round-robin telegram sent to President Roosevelt yesterday urging him "to do everything that may be necessary" to defeat the Axis powers.

Statement Issued

The executive committee members issued the following statement:

"In reply to inquiries concerning the policy of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, we call attention to the official statement of policy of the committee unanimously adopted on November 26, 1940."

The Committee stands unqualifiedly and unalterably on that statement which it is expected will be reaffirmed and strengthend at a meeting of the policy committee to be held on December 30.

Letter Signed By 175

"The committee associates itself with a letter to the Uresident prepared by Lewis W. Douglas and President Conant of Harvard and signed by more than 175 citizens, including William Allen White and many other members of this committee.

"Indorsements of this letter have been going to the President from local chapters throughout the country."

In its November statement, the committee urged Congress "to assume a larger responsibility with the President" for aiding democratic nations at war and urged modification of acts tending to hinder our cooperation with them.

Allegiance Pledged

It also advocated increased American arms production, a supply of American merchant vessels to Britain, joint use of American and British Pacific naval bases, and joint protection by the two fleets of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Dr. Frank Kingdon and Herbert Bayard Swope, New York members of the committee's national policy board, claiming to speak for 16,000 members of the New York chapter, issued a statement today pledging allegiance to the national organization.

The statement declared the Philadelphia and Boston chapters concurred.

Assails Declaration

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the Twenty-seventh Division in France during the World War and former commander of the New York National Guard, meanwhile assailed a recent remark of the committee head.

In a letter to White, O'Ryan said that if White's declaration that "the only reason in God's world I am in this organization is to keep America out of war" was authentic, he could "consider this letter my resignation as a member of the White committee.

"What, in effect, you are advocating," O'Ryan wrote, "is that we await the possible death of the lone policeman (Britain) so that single-handed we may be forced to face the killer (Germany) swollen with confidence and possessed of the military resources of the entire continent of Europe."

More Advocate "All Aid"

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget and now an insurance executive, said in a statement tonight that numerous individuals had requested that they be associated with signers of the telegram urging President Roosevelt "to do everything" necessary to defeat the Axis powers.

Douglas, who with Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, instigated the telegram, said such requests came from Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University; Frank R. Kent, columnist of the Baltimore Sun; the Rev. Wilson C. Cole, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dean Christian Gauss, of Princeton, and A. Philip Randolph, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, among others.

NO-WAR GROUP ASKS PEOPLE'S PLEA TO F. D. R.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Dec. 27 (AP).—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No-Foreign-War Committee, tonight urged "the common people of this area" to permit use of their names to a telegram to be forwarded to President Roosevelt before his Sunday night broadcast.

The telegram, Marshall said, would answer the one made public at the White House yesterday in which 170 prominent Americans urged the President to do "everything that may be necessary to insure defeat of the Axis powers."

John Battin, managing editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette, of which Marshall is publisher, told the United Press that by midnight 1,359 signatures to the telegram had been authorized by telegraph, telephone or personal call at the Gazette office. He said authorization had come from points all over the Middle West.

"The common people who furnish the cannon fodder, and the food when wars are fought, and who are taxed unceasingly," Marshall said in two radio broadcasts, "should not pray for those wars which are forced on them by governments and men whose greed for power and authority transcends all the principles of that sort of democracy to which Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson dedicated their lives."

KNUDSEN OFFICE WEIGHS C. I. O.'S AIRPLANE PLAN

Roosevelt Says Project for Mass Output Is Getting Serious Study.

DEFENSE BUDGET TO GROW

Ten Billions for 1941 Forecast—President Calls in Smith to Supply Figures.

Washington, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told a press conference today that the C. I. O. proposal designed eventually to produce 500 pursuit planes a day by pooling the entire facilities of the automobile industry was being seriously considered by the administration.

The plan was submitted to the White House by C. I. O. President Philip Murray several days ago. It was drawn by Walter P. Reuther, director of the General Motors division of the United Automobile Workers, a C. I. O. union.

Asked about it today, the President said it was being studied by the new defense production office directed by William S. Knudsen, former head of General Motors. Mr. Roosevelt added that the plan had been undertaken with the utmost seriousness and fine purpose.

He said it was a question of industrial production that no one in the administration would have any opinion about until it was thoroughly studied, but he declared if such a plan could be worked out it would be very helpful and constitute a real contribution to the defense program.

It was a question of technical management, the President said, and at this stage if he were a commentator he would not be able to write much about it because it was beyond his ken.

Mr. Reuther's plan envisioned a 500-a-day output of all-metal pursuit planes within six months.

Silent on Other Questions.

Mr. Roosevelt declined to comment on a barrage of questions concerning the war and America's defense production.

Asked about a statement by a spokesman for the German Foreign Office that seizure by the United States of foreign ships interned in her ports would be considered a war-like act, Mr. Roosevelt replied that this country had no official spokesman.

The President said he had never heard of reports in the Japanese press that the United States would withdraw her ships from Far Eastern waters and also recall some consular officals.

Neither had he heard of a report that a sea raider flying Japan's flag had shelled a Far Eastern island under British mandate. He joshingly inquired whether it was an earthquake.

He said he did not think so in replying to another inquiry as to whether he had anything to do with the unofficial air bombing truce in Europe over Christmas.

Seek Ships for Britain.

Administration action to bolster Great Britain's hard-pressed merchant fleet meanwhile was reported imminent.

In authoritative quarters it was predicted that President Roosevelt would recommend soon that the United States speedily build a large number of merchant ships, in a program comparable to the record-breaking construction of world war days.

The project it was said would be extensive and fit into the plan which Mr. Roosevelt has discussed for leasing or lending equipment and supplies to the British.

It was not disclosed whether the proposed ships themselves would be made available to Great Britain or would be used to replace other tonnage which might be leased immediately.

Speculation continued in the capital, meanwhile, that the administration soon might take another step to strengthen the British convoys now striving to protect shipments of food and war materials from Nazi submarine and plane attacks.

Needs Many Destroyers.

Official estimates of the number of additional destroyers needed by the British ranged from 100 to 400, despite the fact that this Government already has traded fifty old world war destroyers for the right to lease naval and air base sites.

Some naval officers are opposed to the transfer of additional world war destroyers unless the United States gets in exchange something which possesses a military value comparable to the base sites. A corridor through Canada for a military highway to Alaska has been suggested as one possible consideration.

Other quarters suggested that the British might acquire light, speedy submarine chasers from the United States.

The navy now has three newly completed submarine chasers and two others nearing completion. They have a smaller operating range than destroyers, but can be built in much less time.

Plane Exports Declined For Month of November

Nazi Raids and Scarcity of Ships Blamed by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—A Commerce Department disclosed today that aircraft exports declined last month as compared with October, and informed sources explained that Nazi raids on shipping were hampering delivery of American warplanes to England.

The report said all exports of aircraft and parts in November were valued at $26,738,000, compared with $31,389,000 the month previous. The bulk in both months went to Great Britain. Persons in close touch with aircraft exports said a scarcity of shipping bottoms was a major explanation of the decline. They pointed to the toll of shipping taken by Nazi submarines.

The Commerce report gave no breakdown of figures, but other sources said that 291 planes were exported in November, aside from engines and spare parts, as compared with 334 in October. Of the November shipments, 241 were destined for England and a number of the remainder were billed to Canada. In October 279 planes were shipped to England and Canada combined.

Aside from the shipping scarcity, other explanations advanced for the November decline included changes in some models, especially the installation of more guns; weather conditions and shortage of navigating instruments hampering trans-Atlantic flights of long range bombers to England from Newfoundland. For December, shipments to Britain were reported on the increase by one trade estimate, December exports are expected to reach 350 planes, with about 275 destined for Britain.

Protested Contracts With Ford In Effect

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—War Department contracts with the Ford Motor Company, totaling more than $2,000,000 and criticized by labor representatives, were said today by department officials to be now in effect.

The contracts, for midget scout cars and passenger vehicles, were announced as awarded on November 27. There arose an immediate outcry from labor leaders and Sidney Hillman, labor member of the new office of Defense Production, challenged the awards.

Finding Appealed

Hillman protested that there had been a Labor Board finding of unfair labor practices against the company (which has appealed the finding). Labor officials have contended that Government contracts should require compliance with all Federal labor laws.

No one at the War Department would say specifically today whether the Ford contracts had been signed, spokesmen simply describing them as "in effect."

Policy Under Review

They added an explanation that the whole matter of defense labor policy was under review, and that, pending a final decision, the department was guided by a statement of general principles drafted by the Defense Commission in September and approved by President Roosevelt.

That statement said that all defense work should be executed "in compliance with Federal statutory provisions affecting labor wherever such provisions are applicable."

Army Ruling

Under this policy the War and Navy Departments have included in contracts a stipulation of compliance with the Walsh-Healey Act for hour-and-wage standards, but has omitted any such stipulation as to the Wagner Act guarantee of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively without interference.

Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, army quartermaster general, ruled on November 28 that the award of defense contracts was "not to be considered as barred by the single fact that proceedings under the National Labor Relations Act have been instituted or that findings of violations of the act have been made by the National Labor Relations Board."

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 27—When the British liner Western Prince was torpedoed in the Atlantic on December 14, Bundles for Britain, Inc., lost a $11,144 shipment of relief goods collected here for England, the organization announced today.

British Ship Arrives In U.S. 2 Weeks Overdue

Freighter Trident Shows Evidence Of Terrific Battering By Storms

Boston, Dec. 27 (AP)—Two weeks overdue, the British freighter Trident arrived today after a twenty-eight-day transatlantic crossing, showing evidence of terriffic battering from storms that smashed life rafts and carried away emergency steering gear.

One crew member—James McNeil, 26—was removed to a hospital for treatment of a badly crushed leg. He was hurt twelve days ago when heavy seas threw him to the deck while he was trying to clear away debris.

Seamen said that only three days were pleasant out of the entire voyage. In one seven-day period the vessel logged only fifty miles, badly straining her engines.

30,24-6629

30.24-6629

Canadian's Pants Burned Off In Battle Over Great Britain

Pilot Given Aid By "Shocked" Housewife After Being Shot Down In Dog Fight

DEC 28 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 27—How he walked up to an English farmhouse with his pants completely burned off after being shot down in a dog fight south of London was described today by Flying Officer W. Bruce Millar, of Penticton, British Columbia.

He is the first Royal Canadian Air Force officer to be invalided home from the Battle of Britain.

"I guess I really shocked that housewife who walked out to help me," he added with a chuckle.

Millar was shot down September 9 with a bullet in his leg and his plane in flames.

He said his squadron had gone aloft to break up a large formation of German raiders and that "a couple of bullets hit my gas tank and set it afire. One hit my leg, but that was nothing—like a slap on the thigh.

"I pushed the controls aside and tried to open the hood to bail out," he said. "Then I really got scared. The hood wouldn't open. I guess I dropped about 1,000 feet before I got that hood open, but it seemed like a thousand years."

Millar, who said he hoped to return to the English front shortly, obtained permission from the Dominion Government to come here.

U. S. Residents Give to Canada

MONTREAL, Dec. 27 (AP).—Members of the St. Bernard Fish and Game Club, made up mainly of United States residents, have donated more than five hundred dollars to the Canadian Red Cross as a token of appreciation of Canada's war effort, it was announced today. The club, which has only two Canadian members, is located at St. Alexis, Quebec, in Beauce County.

Ranking Nazi Diplomat In U. S. Is Promoted

Hans Thomsen Raised Two Grades To Minister First Class In Recognition Of His Work

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Germany's ranking diplomat in the United States, Hans Thomsen, has been promoted to Minister of the First Class, one grade below that of Ambassador, it was disclosed tonight.

Thomsen, counselor of the German Embassy, has served as charge d'affaires since the Ambassador, Hans Dieckhoff, was recalled to Berlin in November, 1938, after the United States brought back its Ambassador, Hugh Wilson, from Germany.

In normal diplomatic procedure, Thomsen would have been promoted from Counselor to Minister of the Second Class. It was said in German circles that the raise of two grades was in recognition of his handling of diplomatic affairs amid tense relations of Germany and the United States.

U. S. Warship Launched 19 Months Ahead of Time

Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 27 (A. P.).—A $12,000,000 submarine tender, the Fulton, the newest addition to the country's defense, was launched at the Mare Island Navy Yard today, nineteen months ahead of schedule.

Mrs. Arthur T. Sutcliff, grandniece of Robert Fulton, who invented the steamboat, sponsored the 9,500-ton craft. She recalled Fulton's motto—"The liberty of the seas will be the happiness of the earth."

Army Has New Division To Build Atlantic Bases

Lieut. Col. J. D. Arthur To Head Engineers With Headquarters In Washington

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Army engineers disclosed today that a new engineering division, with Lieut. Col. J. D. Arthur in charge, has been set up to handle all army construction at the new Atlantic bases obtained from Great Britain.

Headquarters of the new division is in Washington. It contains four districts—Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica and Trinidad.

In contrast to the eleven divisions in the continental United States, which are concerned normally only with navigation and flood-control projects, the new eastern division will handle all army construction work at the new defense outposts, including airfields, barracks and other buildings. So far, at least, the engineers will not supervise any naval work at the posts, officials said.

ARMY TO SEND TROOPS TO BASE

Force for Newfoundland to Leave in January.

Washington, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The dispatch of an initial army garrison to Newfoundland shortly will swell to 50,000 or more men the forces already in place to safeguard the Panama Canal and the new hemisphere defense line in the Atlantic.

The recent announcement that the Newfoundland base vanguard would depart early in January was accepted in military quarters today as evidence to man with a minimum of delay the string of offshore bases acquired from Great Britain.

The force will be the first sent to any of those bases. In Puerto Rico, and Guantanamo, Cuba, however, and at the Panama Canal itself, garrisons have been built up steadily by the army and marine corps.

May Use 100,000 Men.

Along the 4,000-mile, irregular triangular line between Newfoundland, British Guiana on the South American continent, and Panama, possibly 100,000 soldiers, sailors and marines soon will be stationed, on the basis of available estimates.

The exact size of the units destined for any of the advance bases is confidential military information now. It is no secret, however, that substantial reenforcements are to follow the first expedition to Newfoundland. The island's strategic situation on the shortest great circle route between Europe and America makes it a key to the defense of the industrial northeast United States.

Advance parties of army engineers are at work on the preliminaries at virtually all the other bases. Tomorrow is the date assigned for establishing a survey and construction headquarters at Georgetown, British Guiana.

The army's primary task is to defend the bases and set up air corps and other facilities. The navy has been at work in some instances for weeks, developing facilities for both warships and warplanes.

In the War Zone

Hitler's Rumanian Move Seen as Strategic Backing for Invasion Plan

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

There are several reasons which might have impelled Herr Hitler to flood Rumania with German troops, but to me the most logical explanation is that he is trying to forestall a possible hostile Russian move during his projected invasion of England.

The Nazi Fuehrer needs every cunce of air power he can muster for this attack. He can't afford to have great numbers of warplanes drawn from this operation for use on his eastern front.

This fresh blitzkrief against Britain is the biggest thing left in Nazi strategy. Successful invasion is the only sure road to quick victory—and time is beginning to tread on Hitler's heels.

There's only one real possibility of outside military interference with the immediate Nazi program, and that lies in Russia. The Muscovites have been showing increasing coolness toward Germany—a change which has coincided with the military successes of Britain and her allies over Mussolini.

Clash Has Been Predicted.

Observers generally long have recognized the likelihood that Germany and Russia would go to war with each other sooner or later—probably sooner. The circumstance that they have been co-operating as a matter of expediency doesn't alter that the fact that their interests clash heavily and that they are natural enemies.

The causes underlying the hostility aren't new. Hitler long ago cast covetous eyes on the vastly rich Russian Ukraine. On top of that, and partly because of it, both nations desire control of the same territory in the Balkans.

At the moment they are seeking domination of Rumania and the three mouths of the great Danube, which forms a navigable waterway from the Black Sea clear to Germany, and thus becomes a lifeline of the Reich.

Russia made the surprise move of occupying Rumanian territory in June, and secured control of the northernmost of the three mouths of the Danube. Hitler countered by occupying the rest of Rumania and making it virtually a protectorate.

That brings us up to the present. Recently the Russians, Germans and Italians met in conference to try to settle control of the Danubian mouths. This attempt has just broken up without success. Indeed, fist fights were reported between the Bolshevists and the Fascists. To cap all this, reports from Bucharest quote Soviet diplomats as saying that Russia will occupy the mouths of the Danube after the first of the year.

If you have watched carefully you will have observed that many of Hitler's major operations have been planned to serve in two or more ways. The present move is an excellent example. Here is what it does for him:

Oil Wells Covered.

1. It provides a powerful strategic position either for defense or offense against Russia.

2. It is calculated to keep the Bolshevists quiet during the battle of Britain.

3. It completes Hitler's mastery of Rumania and insures his access to her oil and vast granaries.

4. It gives him a garrisoned base to maintain order in the Balkans.

5. It gives him a base from which he can take military action against any of the Balkan States, or can carry out his tentative project of forcing the Dardanelles so as to get at Britain in the Near East.

A86

VICHY, DEC. 27-(AP)-THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED THE CREATION OF A GENERAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE FOR THE RUBBER INDUSTRY TO DIRECT AND REPRESENT IT IN DEALINGS WITH FRENCH OR FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS.

EACH BRANCH OF THE INDUSTRY ALSO WILL BE REPRESENTED BY A DIRECTOR AND CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE. GEORGES PERRET WAS NAMED DIRECTOR GENERAL.

JH750AES

S51 (AGYS IN)

OTTAWA, DEC.27-(AP)-WHOLESALE BUTTER PRICES THROUGHOUT CANADA WERE PEGGED TODAY AT THE MAXIMUM PREVAILING IN EACH LOCALITY ON DEC. 12. THE PRICE-FIXING WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD AND MEANS AN APPRECIABLE REDUCTION FROM PRESENT PRICES.

THE WHOLESALE PRICE FOR FIRST GRADE CREAMERY SOLIDS IN MONTREAL ON DEC. 12 WAS APPROXIMATELY 34 1/2 CENTS A POUND. THE PRESENT PRICE IS AROUND 37 CENTS.

QQ1219PES

A98

CHUNGKING, DEC 28-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE CHINESE RAB CROSS, IN A MOVE TO MATCH CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN RED-CROSS, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FIRST MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IN ITS 36-YEAR HISTORY WOULD BEGIN JAN. 1.

THE CAMPAIGN WAS SCHEDULED AFTER THE AMERICAN RED CROSS PLEDGED ONE-THIRD OF THE MEDICAL SUPPLIES IT RECEIVES VIA RANGOO, BURMA, TO THE CHINESE. A FLEET OF 150 TRUCKS IS AT LASHIO WAITING TRANSPORT OVER THE BURMA ROAD. THE FIRST AMERICAN SHIPMENTS TOTALING 300 TONS. NINE HUNDRED TONS MORE OF SUPPLIES ARE EXPECTED NEXT MONTH.

Q945PES

A49WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:45 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 27)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC.27-(AP)-DR.C.K.LEITH, DEFENSE COMMISSION CONSULTANT ON MINERALS, SAID TODAY THAT IF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES RETAIN THEIR CONTROL OF THE SEAS, THEY WILL RETAIN CONTROL OF THE RAW MATERIALS NECESSARY TO WIN THE WAR.

"NO NATION, NOT EVEN OUR OWN ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED COUNTRY, COULD LONG FIGHT A MECHANIZED WAR WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOREIGN SOURCES OF MINERAL SUPPLIES," DR.LEITH SAID IN A PREPARED RADIO ADDRESS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:45 A.M. E.S.T., TODAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 27).

EG556AES

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, DEC 28-(AP)-PROF.ROBERT C.BROOKS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, TOLD ITS CONVENTION TODAY THAT VICTORY "EVEN BY AN AMERICAN FASCIST GOVERNMENT" WOULD BE BETTER THAN DEFEAT BY A FOREIGN FASCIST POWER AND ADVOCATED A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT GUARANTEEING ALL ADULT CITIZENS "EMPLOYMENT AT LIVING WAGES."

BROOKS, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT SWARTMORE COLLEGE, ASSERTE IN HIS WRITTEN PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES FACES A "FUTURE OF MILITARY PREPARATION AND PERHAPS OF WAR."

"IT MAY FALL TO THE LOT OF AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO SAY, AS DID PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, THAT HE HAS 'NOTHING TO OFFER BUT BLOOD, TOIL, TEARS AND SWEAT," HE DECLARED.

30,24-6631

30.24-6631

AVERRING THAT A "FAR WORSE FUTURE" MIGHT "EASILY BE BROUGHT DOWN UPON OUR HEADS," HE SAID AMERICANS "WILL NOT ENTER THE DOOR MARKED 'APPEASEMENT'--THEY WILL GO OUT THE OPPOSITE DOOR MARKED 'DEFIANCE.'"

"I DO NOT PRETEND TO LIKE THE SORT OF FUTURE THAT CONFRONTS US. IT MAY BRING WITH IT THE HEAVIEST BURDENS, THE MOST CRUEL SACRIFICES. IN ALL PROBABILITY THINGS WILL GET WORSE BEFORE THEY GET BETTER XXX

"PEACE AND JUSTICE MAY NOT BE FOR OUR TIME BUT WE HAVE THE PRIVILEGE TO RISK EVERYTHING THAT THEY 'SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.'"

A41

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, DEC 27)

- - -

"ORDINARY FOLKS"

- - -

A HALF MILLION OF THEM

KEEP LONDON IN BREAD,

MILK AND PAPERS - -

- - -

AS THE BOMBS FALL (600)

- - -

BY DREW MIDDLETON

(ADVANCE) LONDON--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- HALF A MILLION ORDINARY FOLKS-- BUTCHER, BAKER, BUS CONDUCTOR, POSTMAN-- DEFY THESE NIGHTS WHEN THE HEAVENS CRASH TO KEEP LONDON ALIVE.

DEC 28 1940

26

EACH NIGHT, THIS ARMY WITHOUT BANNERS OR MEDALS TAKES UP POSITIONS IN THE CRUELEST FRONT LINE OF WAR. EACH MORNING, NO MATTER HOW SEVERE THE BOMBING OF THE NIGHT BEFORE, THERE IS MILK FOR LONDON BABIES, BUSES RUNNING ON TIME FOR WORKERS AND FRESH BREAD ON THE TABLE.

I WATCHED THEM FOR EIGHT HOURS LAST NIGHT.

WATERLOO STATION IS A GHOST OF ITS OLD SELF, BUT A VERY ACTIVE GHOST. THE BLUE LIGHTS GLOW FEEBLY IN HUGE GLOBES AND, IN THE GLOOM, SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN CLUMP TO TRAINS, TO HOMES, TO THE Y.M.C.A. CANTEEN.

A ROUSING CHORUS OF "TIPPERARY" FOUGHT THE CRASH OF BOMBS AND GUNS AS I STUMBLED PAST THE CANTEEN TO THE SIGNAL TOWER.

INSIDE, THE SIGNALMEN, WITH THE PREOCCUPIED AIR OF CHESS PLAYERS, WERE GUIDING THE MOVEMENT OF SCORES OF TRAINS HAULING FOOD FOR LONDON'S MILLIONS. IT WAS QUIET THERE, EXCEPT FOR THE "TICK TICK TICKETY TICK" OF TELEGRAPH RECEIVERS.

A RESOUNDING CRASH WHICH SEEMED TO SHAKE THE BUILDING RAISED TWO COMMENTS:

"BIG FELLER - - FIVE HUNDRED POUNDER, I FANCY."

"HELL, THAT'S ONE OF OURS, A 4.5 (ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN) BY THE SOUND."

THEY WENT BACK TO WORK. FROM FAR OFF CAME THE LONELY TREBLE OF A LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLE AS ANOTHER TRAIN LOADED WITH FOOD TURNED INTO THE YARDS.

AT THE BIG POST OFFICE, 500 CLERKS WORKED QUIETLY.

BEFORE THEM LAY LETTERS AND PARCELS FROM THE DAY'S 800 TRAINS OF THE UNDERGROUND "POSTAL RAILWAY" WHICH CONNECTS THE MAIN RAILWAY STATIONS AND THE POST OFFICES.

NIMBLE FINGERS NEVER MISSED AS THE GUNS ROARED TO REPEL ONE HEAVY SORTIE BY THE LUFTWAFFE.

ONE OF THE DRIVERS HAD BEEN KILLED THE NIGHT BEFORE. THERE WASN'T MUCH TALK. MOST OF THE TIME THE GUNS WERE TOO LOUD TO HEAR ANYTHING ANYWAY.

THEN A FACTORY, WHICH HAS BEEN WORKING 24 HOURS A DAY SINCE JUNE...

RED LIGHTS GLOWED IN ALL ITS ROOMS. WHEN THEY FLICKERED THE WARNING "RAIDERS OVERHEAD" LAST NIGHT WORKMEN DRIFTED TO STEEL SHELTERS SCATTERED THROUGH THE FACTORY.

THE FLICKER STOPPED AFTER TEN MINUTES, AND THE WORKERS CAME OUT. A MECHANIC PICKED UP A CIGARETTE AND SAID, MILDLY, "RUDDY NUISANCE."

A STEADY STREAM OF LOAVES, ROLLS, FRUIT PIES AND MEAT PIES CAME OUT OF ONE OF LONDON'S BIGGEST BAKERIES.

WHEN I GOT THERE, MORE THAN 3,000 LOAVES ALREADY WERE ON THE WAY TO THE CONSUMERS, AND THE FOREMAN ESTIMATED HE WOULD TURN OUT ABOUT 2,500 FRUIT PIES BEFORE MORNING. THERE ARE ABOUT 350 MEN IN THE BUILDING NIGHTLY.

"SOMETIMES A CHAP DROPS OUT FOR A NIGHT OR TWO AND COMES BACK," THE FOREMAN SAID. "IT DOESN'T MEAN MORE THAN THAT HIS HOUSE HAS BEEN BOMBED. WE'VE GOT SOME PRETTY SORE PEOPLE IN HERE, MISTER. LOTS OF THESE OLD BLOKES WOULD GIVE THEIR EYES TO BE FIGHTING BACK."

I WALKED ACROSS WATERLOO BRIDGE IN THE MOONLIGHT.

BOATMEN GESTURED AT CHORUS GIRLS ON THEIR WAY HOME FROM WORK IN NIGHT CLUBS AND SPAT DERISIVELY AT THE SOUTHEAST, WHERE THE NOISE OF THE RAID STILL SOUNDED.

DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS, MANY OF THEM WOMEN, JOKED OVER THEIR TEA AND TALLIED THE DAY'S RECEIPTS AT THE BUS STATION, AFTER A NIGHT'S RUN ON STREETS WHERE DEATH IS THE TRAFFIC COP.

ALONG PICCADILLY, SHELTER DWELLERS WERE COMING INTO THE STREET. DOWN BELOW, VOLUNTEERS FROM CHEAPSIDE AND MAYFAIR WERE DOLING OUT BREAKFASTS TO MEN WHO HAD SPENT THE NIGHT ON THE COLD STONE FLOOR OF THE UNDERGROUND STATION AND NOW WERE OFF FOR EIGHT HOURS' WORK.

AT THE CHIEF DEPOT FOR FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, MAGNIFICENTLY-PROFANE PORTERS UNLOADED TRUCKS AND FARM CARTS FROM THE COUNTRY, AND THE DRIVERS SWAPPED TALES OF THE ROAD THAT BEGAN: "A BIG ONE FELL MY WAY LAST NIGHT...."

30,24-6633

30.24-6633

IN A QUIET BACKWATER OF THE STRAND, THERE WAS MILK AT A HOUSEHOLDER'S DOOR, A PAPER ON HIS MAT AND A BUS ON THE STREET OUTSIDE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, DEC. 27--SENT DEC. 26).

JR332AFS

A127

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28)

- - -

HITLER'S 'GESTURE'

- - -

IN RETURNING BODY

OF L'AIGLON

TO FRANCE (370)

24

(ADVANCE) BERLIN--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--GERMAN COMMENTATORS SAY THERE WAS NO MYSTERY UNDERLYING ADOLF HITLER'S RESTORATION TO FRANCE OF THE BODY OF L'AIGLON, ONLY SON OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. THEY SAY IT WAS INTENDED AS A GENEROUS GESTURE TO A DEFEATED FOE.

THEY SAY THE FUEHRER HAS THE GREATEST RESPECT FOR NAPOLEON BUT NURSES A HATE FOR THE HAPSBURG FAMILY, OF WHICH L'AIGLON'S MOTHER, MARIE LOUISE, DUCHESS OF AUSTRIA, WAS A MEMBER.

DEC 28 1940

HENCE, THESE GERMANS SAY, HE ACCEDED TO A LONG-STANDING FRENCH REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF THE BODY FROM THE VAULT OF VIENNA'S CAPUCHIN CHURCH, AND REBURIAL OF L'AIGLON--"THE LITTLE EAGLE"--BESIDE NAPOLEON BENEATH THE GILDED DOME OF PARIS' LES INVALIDES.

THEY SAY THAT FRENCH-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT WAS MAKING SUCH STRIDES THAT HITLER'S "BEAUTIFUL GESTURE"--AS PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' NEWSPAPER DER ANGRIFF PHRASED IT--SEEMED TO FIT WELL INTO THE GENERAL PICTURE PREVAILING UNTIL THE ABRUPT DEPARTURE OF PIERRE LAVAL FROM MARSHAL PETAIN'S VICHY REGIME.

IN FACT, IT APPEARS THAT THE ORIGINAL PLANS FOR THE REBURIAL ENVISAGED PETAIN'S FIRST VISIT TO OCCUPIED FRANCE FOR THE EVENT.

(REPORTS FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, SAID LAVAL'S INSISTENCE THAT PETAIN ATTEND THE PARIS CEREMONY EXPLODED HIS PATIENCE, AND THE AGED MARSHAL BLASTED LAVAL OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(AS A RESULT, THE BUILD-UP FOR THE CEREMONY WAS SWAMPED BY THE VICHY EVENTS. PETAIN WAS NOT IN PARIS AND NEITHER WAS HITLER, ALTHOUGH THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS THAT THE FUEHRER PLANNED TO BE THERE HIMSELF, SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE OLD MARSHAL.)

EVEN BEFORE THE SHAKE-UP IN VICHY, HOWEVER, IT WAS EVIDENT PETAIN WOULD NOT COME TO PARIS IMMEDIATELY, AND GERMAN AUTHORITIES WENT AHEAD WITH RE-ENTOMBING THE BONES OF L'AIGLON DEC. 14--EXACTLY A CENTURY AFTER NAPOLEON'S BODY, BROUGHT FROM ST.HELENA, WAS BURIED THERE.

DEC 28 1940

A128

--DASH--

NAPOLEON, LIKE HITLER, DEVELOPED A HATRED FOR THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG. HE ONCE SAID HE'D RATHER SEE THE BOY STRANGLED THAN BROUGHT UP AN AUSTRIAN PRINCE.

THE BIRTH OF THE SON IN PARIS ON MARCH 20, 1811, SEEMED TO HAVE ESTABLISHED THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY, BUT IN THREE YEARS THE LITTLE CORSICAN CONQUEROR'S EMPIRE CRUMBLED.

NAPOLEON REPAIRED TO ELBA; HIS CONSORT AND SON WENT TO VIENNA. THERE THE TRAGIC SON FOR WHOM NAPOLEON HAD PLANNED SUCH BIG THINGS BECAME A PAWN IN THE COMPLEX GAME OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

THE PRECOCIOUS, SENSITIVE YOUTH INHERITED HIS FATHER'S LOVE OF MILITARY AFFAIRS. LIKE HIS FATHER, HE ALSO WAS FRAIL OF BUILD, AND DIED OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1832 AT THE AGE OF 21.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, DEC. 28--SENT DEC. 24.)

JJ/WD1237AES

A128

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28)

- - -

THE IRISH PORTS

- - -

WHY NEUTRAL EIRE WON'T
HAND THEM BACK
TO BRITAIN (780)

- - -

BY D.L.PITKIN

(ADVANCE)-(DUBLIN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE PEOPLE OF EIRE BACKED ALMOST TO A MAN THE DECLARATION OF THEIR AMERICAN-BORN PREMIER, EAMONN DE VALERA, THAT THIS NATION WOULD NOT JEOPARDIZE HER NEUTRALITY BY HANDING OVER ANY NAVAL BASES TO BRITAIN--WHICH WANTS THEM TO FIGHT GERMAN COUNTER-BLOCKADE SUBMARINES.

TO BEGIN WITH, THE CITIZENS OF EIRE--WHICH INCLUDES ALL BUT THE SIX COUNTIES OF NORTHERN IRELAND STILL UNDER BRITISH RULE--ARE DETERMINED TO REMAIN AT PEACE.

THE INVASION SCARE WHICH FOLLOWED THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE HAD LARGELY PASSED OVER. EIRE HAD PREPARED TO FIGHT ANY INVASION, WHETHER IT CAME FROM GERMANY OR BRITAIN.

WHEN BRITAIN HELD OUT UNDER HEAVY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT DURING THE AUT PEOPLE BEGAN TO BREATHE EASIER, TO SIT BACK AND ENJOY THEIR IMMUNITY FROM BLACKOUTS, RATIONING AND BOMBS.

INFORMED OBSERVERS FELT THAT NO BELLIGERENT WOULD ATTEMPT AN INVASION OF EIRE EXCEPT AS PART OF A GRAND SCALE OPERATION INVOLVING ALL THE ISLES AND THAT, THANKS TO BRITISH STUBBORNNESS IN BEATING OFF AIR ATTACKS, SEEMED OUT OF THE QUESTION.

THEN BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL RAISED THE QUESTION OF THE IRISH PORTS. THE PEOPLE WERE QUICK TO SEE DYNAMITE IN HIS ASSERTION THAT BRITAIN'S INABILITY TO USE BASES OF THE SOUTH AND WEST COASTS OF IRELAND IN WARFARE AGAINST GERMAN U-BOATS "IS A MOST HEAVY AND GRIEVOUS BURDEN AND ONE WHICH SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN PLACED ON OUR SHOULDERS, BROAD THOUGH THEY BE."

CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT IN ITSELF WAS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS "A SIMPLE, PERHAPS NATURAL, EXPRESSION OF REGRET"--AS DE VALERA SAID HE PREFERRED TO INTERPRET IT. WHAT BOTHERED PEOPLE WERE INTIMATIONS BY SOME MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONS THAT GERMANS WERE SECRETLY USING IRISH PORTS IN THEIR U-BOAT CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRITISH SHIPPING AND WHAT WAS CONSIDERED HERE A BRITISH PRESS CAMPAIGN "TO GET THE PORTS."

30,24-6635

30.24-6635

THE IRISH WERE EVEN MORE ALARMED WHEN THEY FELT THE BRITISH PRESS WAS BEING RE-ECHOED IN THE UNITED STATES. MANY IRISHMEN PROBABLY WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO GETTING INTO A WAR AS AN ALLY OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT AS AN ALLY IN ANY DEGREE OF BRITAIN-- NEVER!

AS DE VALERA SAID: "I WOULD HAVE REFRAINED FROM MAKING ANY COMMENT UPON IT (CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT), WERE IT NOT THAT IT HAS BEEN FOLLOWED BY AN EXTENSIVE PRESS CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN ITSELF, AND RE-ECHOED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-- THE PURPORT OF THE CAMPAIGN BEING THAT WE SURRENDER OR LEASE OUR PORTS TO BRITAIN FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR."

A129

DE VALERA COMMENTED THAT IF IT WAS A "SACRIFICE" FOR BRITAIN TO RESTORE THE PORTS TO EIRE TWO YEARS AGO, IT WAS ONE TO BE FACED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

DE VALERA POINTED OUT THAT EIRE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO BRING HER ARMAMENTS TO A STRENGTH INVOLVING THE RISK OF WAR.

"NOBODY WHO REALIZES WHAT MODERN WAR MEANS," HE SAID, "AND WHAT IT MEANS PARTICULARLY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT SUFFICIENT AIR DEFENSES, WOULD HAVE THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT BUT THAT THAT POLICY (OF NEUTRALITY ON THE PART OF EIRE) WAS THE RIGHT ONE--APART ALTOGETHER FROM ANY QUESTION OF SYMPATHY WITH ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER.

"WE TRIED TO GET ARMS; WE SOUGHT THEM IN AMERICA, WE SOUGHT THEM IN BRITAIN, AND WE SOUGHT THEM ON THE CONTINENT EVEN, AND IT IS NO FAULT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S IF OUR ARMAMENTS ARE NOT SEVERAL TIMES STRONGER THAN THEY ARE.

"THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF THE HANDING OVER OF THOSE PORTS SO LONG AS THIS STATE REMAINS NEUTRAL....ANY ATTEMPT TO BRING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON US BY ANY OF THE BELLIGERENTS--BY BRITAIN--COULD ONLY LEAD TO BLOODSHED."

THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT CRITICISM OF DE VALERA'S STATEMENT CAME FROM J.M.DILLON, AN OPPOSITION LEADER IN THE DAIL. REMARKING "NO DEMANDS HAVE BEEN MADE UPON US," HE SAID, "IT SEEMED ODD TO MY EARS TO HEAR THE POSSIBILITY OF BLOODSHED BETWEEN TWO NEIGHBORS WHO ARE AT PEACE."

THE STRATEGIC IRISH PORTS WHICH BRITAIN WOULD LIKE TO HAVE BACK TO REFUEL HER FLOTILLAS AND AIRCRAFT ARE:

SPIKE ISLAND, COBH (QUEENSTOWN), COUNTY CORK, WHICH WAS FINELY PLACED TO ROUT U-BOATS IN ONE OF THEIR HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS IN THE WORLD WAR. SCORES OF SHIPS INCLUDING THE LUSITANIA WERE TORPEDOED OFF THIS PART OF THE SOUTH COAST OF IRELAND;

BEREHAVEN, BANTRY BAY, COUNTY CORK, ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST;

FORT DUNCREE, LOUGH SWILLY, COUNTY DONEGAL, ON THE EXTREME NORTHWESTERN COAST OF IRELAND.

THE LATE NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, AS BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, HANDED OVER THE PORTS TO EIRE UNDER AN AGREEMENT RATIFIED IN 1938. THE BASES HAD BEEN NEGLECTED DURING A PERIOD OF DISARMAMENT. THEY HAVE SINCE BEEN MODERNIZED AND HIGHLY FORTIFIED, BUT SINCE EIRE HAS NO NAVY THEY HAVE NOT BEEN USED AS NAVAL BASES.

THESE BASES WERE SHARED BY AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS OPERATING WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS DURING THE WORLD WAR. SINCE THE WORLD WAR, THE TRANSATLANTIC AIRPORT AT FOYNES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF IRELAND HAS GROWN INTO STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE. ITS USE, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN CONFINED TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT.

DE VALERA DENIED CHARGES THAT GERMAN U-BOATS HAVE BEEN GETTING SUPPLIES OFF THE IRISH COAST DURING THIS WAR. HE DECLARED THAT "A MOST EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF COAST OBSERVATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED HERE SINCE THE WAR" AND THAT THE CHARGE U-BOATS WERE BEING SUPPLIED OFF IRISH COASTS "IS KNOWN TO BE A FALSEHOOD BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ITSELF." DEC 28 1940

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, DEC. 28--SENT DEC. 23)

SN1229AFS

FRENCH FLEET REPORTED IN AFRICA

NAVY'S ORDERS SAID TO COME FROM PETAIN

Officers in France Told to Visit Colonies, Lisbon Hears.

MARSHAL CALLED DEFIANT

Seen Resisting Hitler Even at Cost of Liberty—De Gaulle Urges French to Fight.

Lisbon, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Travelers arriving from unoccupied France today reported that they had been reliably informed that Chief of State Petain had authorized a number of French naval officers to spend "vacations" in North Africa and that several French warships already had sailed there from Toulon.

[The Paris radio, in an announcement picked up here by CBS, said today that Gen. Auguste Nogues, Governor-General of French Morocco, and "his collaborators" had returned to Casablanca from an official visit to Vichy.]

The travelers connected these moves with Marshal Petain's "unabated decision to rule France himself, free from foreign impositions," to use their words.

"Petain would rather become a prisoner himself than give in to demands he considers against the interest of France, such as allowing foreign troops to pass through unoccupied territory," they declared.

Call to Arms by De Galle.

London, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in a broadcast tonight, called on French North Africa—her leaders and her armies—to rise against the Axis in a battle which he said could bring a great Mediterranean victory.

"If French Africa arises at last to make war, we shall bring our part of the empire to co-operate with her," the leader of Free French forces declared.

The prepared address, possibly directed chiefly to Gen. Maxime Weygand, supreme commander in North Africa, which is still loyal to Chief of State Petain, said:

"All French leaders, whatever may have been their mistakes, who will decide to draw the sword which they have sheathed, shall find us by their side without excluding any one and without any thought of ambition."

The General added that "the Hun in Paris, Bordeaux, Rheims and Strasbourg, and the Italians pretending to dictate their will to the French nation, there is nothing else to do than fight."

French Cabinet Meets.

Vichy, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—The French Cabinet met today and it was predicted beforehand that the ministers would hear a report by Navy Minister Admiral Jean Darlan on his Christmas trip to occupied France where, advices reaching Switzerland said, he delivered a personal letter from Petain to Adolf Hitler.

In this letter Petain was understood to have outlined the basis on which he would agree to collaboration with Germany.

Marshal Philippe Petain will broadcast to the youth of France at 5 P. M. (noon, Eastern standard time) tomorrow, which has been proclaimed "Youth Day" in the unoccupied zone.

Nazis Are Still Irked.

Berlin, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen indicated today that relations between Vichy and Berlin are not yet straightened out satisfactorily.

They said that the present relationship had not been endangered by the French Cabinet shake-up, but added: "The question of the future, namely co-operation as contemplated and planned with Pierre Laval (ousted French Vice-premier and Foreign Minister), cannot be discussed at present."

FIGHT, DE GAULLE URGES ALL FRENCH

Nothing Else To Do, Leader Of Free Forces Says In Broadcast Appeal

BY GODFREY ANDERSON

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 28—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of French forces still allied with Britain, exhorted all Frenchmen today to keep up the fight against Germany and told them a great triumph might be theirs.

As de Gaulle broadcast his appeal—declaring that if North Africa, Syria and the French fleet were fighting for France the Mediterranean battle would end promptly in victory—reports circulated in Lisbon that French naval forces may be gathering in North Africa.

Petain African Moves Reported

Travelers from unoccupied France said they had been informed reliably that the French Chief of State, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, had authorized some French naval officers to spend "vacations" in North Africa and that several French naval units already have been dispatched there from Toulon.

They linked these moves with what they called Petain's "unabated decision to rule France himself, free from foreign impositions," and his readiness "to become a prisoner himself rather than give in to demands he considers against the interest of France."

Exhorts French To Fight

De Gaulle urged all French leaders again to "draw the sword which they have sheathed," and promised that they "shall find us by their side without excluding anyone and without any thought of ambition."

"With the Hun in Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Rheims and Strassbourg, and with Italians pretending to dictate their will to the French nation," he said, "there is nothing else to do than fight."

Disclosing that 1,000 Frenchmen—soldiers, sailors and airmen — have died for France since the armistice, de Gaulle exclaimed that "to treat with the enemies, to accept their control, to cooperate with them, is to betray the fatherland."

New Year's "Hour Of Hope"

The Free French leader repeated his organization's appeal to all Frenchmen, in occupied and unoccupied France, to observe an "hour of hope" New Year's Day.

By emptying the streets of their towns and villages during those sixty minutes, he said, they would observe a "huge plebiscite of silence" to show the Germans they still are regarded as enemies.

[The hour set is from 2 to 3 P. M. in unoccupied France and from 3 to 4 P. M. in occupied France. Because of the time difference—Berlin time is used in the occupied area—the observance would be simultaneous in both regions, from 8 to 9 A. M., E. S. T.]

Paris And Budapest Reports

Coincidentally, a broadcast from Nazi-occupied Paris, heard in New York by CBS, said Gen. Auguste Nogues, Governor General of French Morocco, and "his collaborators" had returned to Casablanca, Morocco, from an official visit to Vichy.

And in Budapest, informants said Petain had told the Nazis that if their terms for a final peace were unreasonable he would cut North Africa loose, with Gen. Maxime Weygand taking a large colonial army there over to de Gaulle's Free French forces and moving against Italian Libya in coordination with British action from Egypt.

Doriot Pledges Support To Petain, Bern Hears

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 28 (AP)—Jacques Doriot, strong Rightist leader, paid Vichy his first visit in months today and was reported to have pledged his support to Chief of State Petain.

According to diplomats at Vichy, Marshal Petain summoned Doriot and enlisted the aid of his tough French Popular party in an attempt to bolster his Government against opposition.

30.24-6637

30.24-6637

The marshal was reported also to have asked Doriot to cooperate with Gaston Bergery, independent Rightist leader whose bitter tongue used to be a thorn in the side of all Leftist and Centrist parties in republican France.

Both Doriot and Bergery were said to have pledged full support and both soon may be given official positions in the Government. The reported agreement puts an end to speculation that Pierre Laval, ousted Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier, was trying to enlist the Rightist leaders' aid in Paris.

Vichy to Shed Light On Mysterious Plane

Vichy, France, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—An official spokesman said today that facts would be announced soon regarding a mysterious plane, alleged to be of French nationality, which was shot down near Gibraltar Christmas Day.

He added that no French Ministers could have been aboard, as suggested by one foreign report. He also denied another report that the plane carried French aviators intending to enlist with the British.

Reports reaching Berne, Switzerland, said that Spanish anti-aircraft batteries and machine-gun crews at La Linea, Spain, fired on several planes of unidentified nationality that day and that one of the ships, a French observation plane, presumably from North Africa, was brought down.

Moroccan [illegible] Home From Vi[illegible]

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—The F[illegible] radio announced today that [illegible] Auguste Nogues, Governor Genera[illegible] French Morocco, and "his collab[illegible] tors" had returned to Casablanca f[illegible] an official visit to Vichy. The [illegible] nouncement was heard by CBS.

DEC 29 1940

French Hold Communists

Vichy, France, Dec. 28 (AP)—Sixty alleged Communists have been sent to internment camps in the last three months by police of the Puy-de-Dome Department surrounding Clermont Ferrand, it was disclosed here today.

DEC 29 1940

Destroyed French Plane Reported De Gaullist

Craft Shot Down Near Gibraltar Identified By Vichy, Says German Radio

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—The German radio tonight quoted a report from Vichy, France, that the French plane shot down near Gibraltar on Christmas Day belonged to the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle instead of the French Vichy Government.

[An official Vichy spokesman said today that facts regarding the plane would be announced shortly.]

The German radio, heard here by NBC and CBS, said the plane was carrying delegates trying to land at Gibraltar.

DEC 29 1940

FRENCH CHILDREN GIVE PETAIN SURPRISE YULE

2,000,000 Letters Transform His Home Into a Postoffice

VICHY, France, Dec. 28 (AP)—As a Christmas "surprise" for old Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, France's children showered him with letters, and today the ground floor rooms of the Chief of State's residence looked like a postoffice.

Dozens of emergency secretaries are working on heaps of letters—2,000,000 of them—piled shoulder high. Almost every child in unoccupied France between the ages of 6 and 15 years had sent one.

The flood was started by a brief note to each school in the unoccupied zone suggesting that the children send pictures as a Yule gift to the Marshal.

Mostly, the letters contained drawings—youngsters' drawings of their houses, farms, schools or favorite animals to more ambitious projects, like panoramas of local beauty spots and such patriotic themes as one youth's view of Verdun, where Marshal Pétain "saved France the first time."

One school teacher apparently mistook "surprise" for "sacrifice," and her class sent in a small wooden shoe filled with notes explaining "sacrifices" the pupils made as a gift to the Marshal—"I ate my soup although I hate it" and "I put on my sweater without mama's asking me."

Many sent greetings. One little girl hoped all the Marshal's Ministers would love him.

"I give you half my heart and the other half to papa, who is a prisoner of war in East Prussia," wrote one child.

Another little boy just cut out a photograph of the Marshal and pasted it on a cardboard. "I draw very badly," he apologized.

DEC 29 1940

100 Bombs a Minute Rained By British on German Ports

R. A. F. Roams From Norway to Biscay Bay Guarding Against Invasion Despite Balkan Move—London Is Spared.

London, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—British bombers battered the German invasion ports and artillery positions along the French coast tonight, while up until almost 9 o'clock London had escaped a visit from Nazi raiders.

Observers near the Strait of Dover estimated that the R. A. F. bombers above the French side of the channel were unloading bombs at rates as high as 100 bombs a minute in an unprecedented offensive against Germany's fighting bases which has been going on since Thursday, almost continuously, by day and by night.

Tonight's German inactivity over England seemed strange after last night's furious assault on London—followed by the R. A. F. attacks on German invasion and blockade ports along 1,000 miles, from the Bay of Biscay to the North Cape.

Fleet Air Arm Active.

Navy dive bombers joined the R. A. F. in raids on shipping, docks and air and sea bases, while available units of the fleet kept a weather eye on transoceanic supply lines.

"The shipping situation worries us as much as the threat of invasion," one source asserted. "We are running as much chance of being choked by the blockade before United States aid reaches its peak as we are of being knocked out by an invasion.

"You can take it we're not going to be diverted from the job of countering these two real dangers flat-out by any sideshow such as the reported German troop movements in the Balkans—whether that's a real move to strengthen the German position there or merely a red herring.

Britain's Latest Blows.

The Evening Standard, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, said that "it is plain that Hitler's whole and urgent purpose is to batter down the defenses of Britain before next summer," and added that "the people of Britain are at this moment dependent for their lives on keeping the sea roads clear enough of bandits to let a percentage of traffic pass."

There was very little German air activity over Britain today, an official communique reported, but a single raider caused some damage and a few casualties in Southampton.

The latest blows in Britain's aerial operations as detailed by the Admiralty and Air Ministry included:

1. Attacks by the R. A. F. on Nazi-held invasion ports, where unusual troops movements had been reported recently.

2. R. A. F. raids on docks, airdromes and submarine bases in German-occupied France. Coastal command bombers made two daylight attacks on the submarine base at Lorient today, scoring several hits.

3. A joint attack by the Fleet Air Arm and the R. A. F. on shipping and harbor works at Haugesund, Nazi-held harbor in Norway, in which dive bombers were said to have scored three hits that started fires and caused a violent explosion on a supply ship. Warehouses and jetties also were reported hit.

4. R. A. F. bomber attacks last night on numerous objectives at Cherbourg, Lorient, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux—all in France.

Power Station Is Bombed.

"At Lorient stores, barracks, drydocks and the power station were bombed and at Cherbourg the docks were straddled," the Air Ministry said.

"At Bordeaux bad weather made it difficult to find the target, but many bombs were seen to burst among the hangars. St. Inglevert airdrome and shipbuilding yards at St. Nazaire were also bombed.

"Our program of minelaying in enemy waters was continued.

"In all these operations two of our aircraft are missing."

The Air Ministry News Service said that the British had dropped heavy explosives among hangars at the Merignac airdrome near Bordeaux, and referred to Bordeaux and Lorient as German blockade bases. The Nazis send out heavy bombers from the Merignac airdrome to cover British trade routes, and submarines from Lorient, the news service declared.

Norway Bombed

DEC 29 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 28—Dive bombers of the fleet air arm and Royal Air Force warplanes attacked shipping and harbor works yesterday in the German-held Norwegian harbor of Haugesund, the Admiralty and the Air Ministry reported today.

An Admiralty communique said a supply ship lying at a dock was hit and set afire, while the Air Ministry said three hits were scored on an anchored merchant vessel, perhaps the same ship, in a dive-bombing and machine-gun attack, after which "fires broke out and there was a violent explosion."

Hits also were reported on warehouses and jetties.

Anti-Aircraft Gun Silenced

One of the British raiders dived low to silence an anti-aircraft gun with machine-gun fire, the Admiralty reported. All the planes were said to have returned safely.

(Haugesund is about thirty miles north of the large port of Stavanger on Norway's west coast and about 290 miles airline from the nearest point in Scotland.)

Part Of "Offensive-Defensive"

The raid was described by informed circles as part of Britain's "offensive-defensive" campaign against the threat of German invasion.

Haugesund and the shipping bases around Stavanger are regarded as among those which could serve the Germans in any move to invade England. Such an invasion, it is believed here, would come simultaneously from ports between the Bay of Biscay and the lower Scandinavian peninsula.

"A Hudson of the coastal command squadron hit a 4,000-ton German supply vessel in Haugesund harbor, Norway, with three bombs in a dusk attack."

The fleet air arm has made attacks recently on German-c[illegible] Norwegian ports.

London Damage

DEC 29 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 28—Wave after wave of German bombers attacked London last night in a raid which, while it lasted, equaled in intensity any yet made on the city. For four hours the raiders flew over, dropping incendiaries and then explosives in district after district.

A terse Government statement acknowledged that "a number" of people were killed and that "many dwellings were destroyed or damaged." Numerous fires were started, but they were dealt with "quickly and efficiently," the communique said.

Large Hospital Damaged

A hospital which cares for seven hundred patients was damaged by two bombs, which landed nearby, but no one was hurt.

A building housing an American firm was damaged. (There was some indication that this might have been the Associated Press building, previously damaged.)

The raiders also flew over other areas of the islands, among them East Anglia and the south coast.

Bombs dropped on the port of Southampton by a lone raider this afternoon did "some damage," it was announced.

Church, Hotel Hit

A survey today of the damage in London showed one church which seats 1,000 persons had been severely damaged. A hotel in an adjacent street was wrecked and many nearby homes were badly damaged.

Eleven persons were rescued alive from a shelter beneath a block of houses. A number were believed to have been killed.

"Could Hear Them Screaming"

A woman in an adjoining shelter said:

"We could hear them screaming for help, but couldn't do anything. Men were trying to hack their way through the wall dividing the shelters, but wardens came and told them to stop because the entire shelter might collapse."

In another previously bombed district, the building used by a firm working on a twenty-four-hour basis was rocked by a blast and most of its windows broken, halting night work in the main rooms.

In one district, eight horses were led out of blazing stables by men and women of the neighborhood.

Home Guards patrolled the streets to prevent looting in an area where shop windows and fronts had been blown out.

One rescue worker told of digging out a girl, 14, whose dead mother was beside her.

"She kept calling to us where she was," the worker said.

"We finally uncovered her with her face lying near the fire, which was still burning in the gate. She kept saying: 'Mum is just behind me.' Her mother must have been killed instantly."

BRITISH SMASH AT NAZI BASES ON CHANNEL COAST, DROP 100 BOMBS A MINUTE

Mighty Assault On Invasion Springboards Termed Equal To Any Ever Made On England—Glare Lights Shore From Calais To Boulogne

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 28—In an evident attempt to smash Germany's winter preparations for invasion of England, great squadrons of British planes loosed bombs upon the Nazi-held offensive bases and blockade ports in France tonight at a rate that reached one hundred a minute.

A declaration that the British objective apparently had been reached was made by a neutral air observer in close touch with the British air staff. He described the assault as "equaling in intensity anything ever delivered by the Germans on any British city or town."

DEC 29 1940

Coast Alight From Calais To Boulogne

"The whole coast from Calais to Boulogne is alight," one observer reported. It was Boulogne itself which was at the fiery core of the British bombardment—Boulogne, whose port is deep enough to accommodate heavy cruisers.

The port serves, too, as a German submarine base and a haven for the flat-bottomed invasion craft assembled by the Nazis.

This mighty attack, which was directed also at Nazi big-gun positions and reddened the French coast for miles, capped a series of assaults in progress almost continuously since Thursday.

London Quiet, Southwest Town Hard Hit

Late tonight there had been no raider over London, but a southwest town suffered one of its worst raids of the war.

Successive formations of German bombers scattered incendiaries and high explosives over all sections of that city. Two hospitals were hit and many stores and homes destroyed. The British Press Association reported, however, that the number of casualties was believed "comparatively small."

During the day there had been but one reported instance of German bombing in all Britain: At Southampton, where a single plane caused "some damage."

Roar Of Bombs Rolls Across Channel

But on the French side it was a vastly different story.

Watchers on the coast reported that British bombers were attacking in a mass assault from Calais south to Boulogne. The roar of heavy explosions rolled across the fog-ridden sea and flashes lit the skies.

German searchlight batteries lifted their white beams in scores; British parachute flares and flaming shells of German anti-aircraft filled the air.

A fire was blazing near the German big-gun stations at Cap Gris Nez; the glare could be seen plainly through the fog.

Second Phase More Violent

The British struck first soon after dusk and continued without an interruption until about 8 o'clock. There was a short lull, broken only by the roar of the motors of scores of bombers, and then a second and more violent phase began.

Soon, the sky above the French coast was bright with fires.

The resumption tonight of attacks upon the German bases followed plain warnings to the public here that a great and perhaps decisive struggle was at hand.

The threat of a Nazi spring across the Channel, said one informed source, was no more serious than Britain's shipping situation.

"We are running as much chance of being choked by the (German) blockade before United States aid reaches its peak as we are of getting a knockout blow on the chin by invasion," he added.

"You can take it that we're not going to be diverted from the job of countering these two real dangers flat-out by any sideshow. . . ."

The *Evening Standard*, which is owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, suggested a like view that invasion was but one twin of the perils facing Britain.

Hitler's "Whole Purpose"

"It is plain," said that paper, "that Hitler's whole and urgent purpose is to batter down the defenses of Britain before next summer. . . . The people of Britain are at this moment dependent for their lives on keeping the sea roads clear enough of bandits to let a percentage of traffic pass."

The new British bombing campaign was carried out Friday and through Friday night from Norway to southern France, over a thousand miles of German-occupied coast line, by many of the Royal Air Force in coordination with navy flyers. Then the R. A. F.'s coastal command returned twice today, the Air Ministry announced, to make new hits on the docks at Lorient, France. This U-boat base has been bombed four times in two days.

Results Of Earlier Foray

The announced results of the earlier and broader foray included these:

The harbor and shipping at Haugesund, Norway, dive-bombed and machine-gunned; a 5,000-ton German supply ship thrice hit and left erupting in flames and explosions; hits scored on harbor jetties and warehouses.

The docks at Cherbourg and Lorient and a major airdrome at Bordeaux, all in France, attacked; Lorient's stores, barracks, drydocks and power station hit and Cherbourg's docks straddled by falling bombs; shipbuilding yards at St. Nazaire, France, also bombed.

Merignac Aldrome Bombed

Subsequently, the Air Ministry also disclosed that the Merignac airdrome, near Bordeaux, was attacked with both incendiaries and "particularly heavy" explosives.

It is Merignac 'drome from which the Nazis have been sending out big bombers to cover British sea routes, and it is from Lorient that many of their submarines have been operating.

The wide pattern of this attack appeared especially significant, since it has been observed that in any attempt to land troops in Britain, Hitler might be expected to use his larger ships from Norway for the 300-mile run direct to Scotland, while along the English Channel the relatively flat seas might be traversed by barges.

New Night Patrols

On the defensive front, Britain now is attacking the problem of night raiders by new night patrols against the continental airports.

Under the new British plan, long-cruising fighter-bombers hop the Channel in the evening and dodge about the Nazi advance airports until the lights are flashed on for take-off or lands. Then they attack the field itself or attempt to catch the raiders off base.

Bombs cannot put these front airfields out of operation indefinitely, Britons explained, but some of them are normally summer airports and are hard to repair in winter weather.

Hammer At Short-Range Bases

This British-worked "airfield trouble" is believed here to have been partly responsible for the recent sharp reduction in the duration of night raids on the islands.

While the Germans gave London one of the heaviest poundings in weeks Friday night—an assault acknowledged to have killed "a number" of people, destroyed "many dwellings" and started many fires—it nevertheless was less than half as long as previous raids of similar intensity.

The great objective of the British patrol is to thin out the attacks from short range—to make the Germans fly as far to get to England as the British must to reach German objectives.

Dickens House Hit In Raid on Chatham

London, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—The house at Ordnance Terrace, Chatham, in which Charles Dickens spent part of his boyhood and met the persons who later inspired characters for his "Sketches From Boz" and "Our Parish," was damaged severely in a recent raid.

DEC 29 1940

Orange Vendor Mobbed By Women At London

Becomes War Casualty As Housewives Fight To Get To His Fruit—And Take It

London, Dec. 28 (AP)—An orange and lemon seller was added to Britain's war casualties today.

When news spread that he was selling his wares from a barrow at Croydon, the man was surrounded by women who exchanged blows, knocked off one another's hats and screamed as they tried to buy the fruit.

Scratched and bleeding, the orange vendor fought his way out and called the police. When help arrived the women were gone and the barrow was bare.

72 Air Raid Victims Buried in Manchester

Manchester, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Seventy-two of this city's recent air raid victims were buried today with a mass funeral.

DEC 29 1940

Irish Remain Adamant

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Dec. 28—The people of Eire backed almost to a man the declaration of Eamonn de Valera, their American-born Premier, that this nation would not jeopardize the neutrality by handing over any naval bases to Britain—which wants them to fight German counter-blockade submarines.

To begin with, the citizens of Eire are determined to remain at peace.

The invasion scare which followed the collapse of France had largely passed over. Eire had prepared to fight any invasion, whether it came from Germany or Britain.

When Britain held out under heavy aerial bombardment during the autumn, people began to breathe easier, to sit back and enjoy their immunity from blackouts, rationing and bombs.

Informed observers felt no belligerent would attempt an invasion of Eire except as part of a grand-scale operation involving all the isles, and that, thanks to British stubbornness in beating off air attacks, seemed out of the question.

Churchill Raises Question

Then Winston Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister, raised the question of the Irish ports. The people were quick to see dynamite in his assertion that Britain's inability to use bases of the south and west coasts of Ireland in warfare against German U-boats "is a most heavy and grievous burden and one which should never have been placed on our shoulders, broad though they be."

Churchill's statement in itself was generally accepted as "a simple, perhaps natural, expression of regret"—as De Valera said he preferred to interpret it. What bothered people were intimations by some members of the British Commons that Germans were secretly using Irish ports in their U-boat campaign against British shipping and what was considered here a British press campaign "to get the ports."

The Irish were even more alarmed when they felt the British press was being reechoed in the United States. Many Irishmen probably would have no objection to getting into a war as an ally of the United States, but as an ally in any degree of Britain—never!

As De Valera said:

"I should have refrained from making any comment upon it (Churchill's statement) were it not that it has been followed by an extensive press campaign in Britain itself, and reechoed in the United States of America—the purport of the campaign being that we surrender or lease our ports to Britain for the conduct of the war."

De Valera commented that if it was a "sacrifice" for Britain to restore the ports to Eire two years ago, it was one to be faced by the British Government and people.

De Valera pointed out that Eire had been unable to bring the armaments to a strength involving the risk of war.

"Nobody who realizes what modern war means," he said, "and what it means particularly for those who have not sufficient air defenses, would have the slightest doubt but that that policy (of neutrality on the part of Eire) was the right one—apart altogether from any question of sympathy with one side or the other.

Refusal Will Stand

"There can be no question of the handing over of ports so long as the state remains neutral. . . . Any attempt to bring pressure to bear on us by any of the belligerents—by Britain—could lead only to bloodshed."

The strategic Irish ports which Britain would like to have back to refuel her flotillas and aircraft are:

Spike Island, Cobh (Queenstown), County Cork, near U-boat's happy hunting grounds in the World War.

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, County Cork, on the southwest coast.

Fort Duncree, Lough Swilly, County Donegal, on the extreme northwestern coast.

The late Neville Chamberlain, as British Prime Minister, handed over the ports to Eire under an agreement ratified in 1938. The bases had been neglected during a period of disarmament. They have since been modernized and highly fortified, but since Eire has no navy they have not been used as naval bases.

De Valera denied charges that German U-boats have been getting supplies off the Irish coast during the war. He declared that "a more extensive system of coast observation has been established."

A.

30.24-6639

30.24-6639

LONDON, DEC 28-(AP)-BOMBS DROPPED ON THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON BY A LONE RAIDING PLANE THIS AFTERNOON CAUSED "SOME DAMAGE", THE AIR MINISTRY AND MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ANNOUNCED.

DEC 29 1940

3 ITALIAN SHIPS ARE TORPEDOED BY THE GREEKS

Convoy Under Guard Is Attacked by Submarine in Adriatic Sea.

DEC 29 1940

TEPELENI IS CAPTURED

Many Prisoners and Quantities of Booty Are Seized on Central Battlefront.

Athens, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—A Greek submarine attacked an Italian convoy in the Adriatic and sank three steamships, it was officially announced tonight. The submarine was said to have returned safely.

The submarine Papanicolis, the official statement said, encountered the convoy in the Adriatic and, despite the fact it was guarded by Italian destroyers, fired all her torpedoes at effective range.

The three ships sunk were said to total between 25,000 and 30,000 tons.

[Jane's Fighting Ships lists the Papanicolis as one of six submarines in the Greek Navy. She displaces between 575 and 775 tons, carries a normal complement of thirty-nine men, is armed with one 3.9-inch gun, an anti-aircraft gun and six torpedo tubes, and has stowage space for seven torpedoes.]

Tepeleni Falls to Greeks.

Meanwhile Greeks besieging Tepeleni on the middle Albanian battlefront were reported to have wrested domination of the town from the Italians with bayonet charges and shellfire.

Crumbling Italian resistance had brought the battle to the decisive stage, Greek dispatches said. Italian guns were said to be withdrawing from elevated positions back of the town, while the action of the Greek artillery was crushing the enemy.

"Their forts were literally destroyed by the continuous pounding of our guns," one dispatch said. "Our infantrymen stormed enemy lines with bayonets. The morale of the Italians is low as a result of the artillery fire. They could not face the bayonets and retreated. Many prisoners were captured and mortars, machine-guns, rifles and other material, horses and mules have fallen into our hands."

Preceded by Local Successes.

Earlier the Greeks had announced local successes and the capture of 200 prisoners and considerable war equipment.

The High Command, in a brief communique, failed to specify where the new gains were won, but reports from the front indicated that the sharp fighting in the vicinity of Kilisura, mountain gateway leading to Tepeleni and thence to Valona, was continuing.

The Ministry of Home Security announced that Italian warplanes had bombed a town in the Epirus sector of northwest Greece yesterday, but that there were no casualties or damage.

THREE TROOP SHIPS SUNK BY GREEK SUB

Italian Transports In Convoy For Albania Torpedoed, Athens Announces

BY MAX HARRELSON

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Sunday, Dec. 29—The daring stab of the Greek submarine Papanicolis, reported officially to have slipped inside a destroyer guard and sunk three Italian transports carrying troops and equipment, was followed today by Greek claims of new gains ashore.

The three ships, a Greek Ministry of Marine communique said, were part of a convoy moving reinforcements across the Adriatic from the Italian port of Brindisi to the Albanian port of Valona, an Italian foothold threatened by Greece's army.

Submarine Eludes Destroyers

The communique described the vessels as "large," to totaling between 25,000 and 30,000 tons, and said they were protected by "a heavy escort of warships."

"Sinking of the enemy vessels was followed by a chase of several hours by enemy destroyers, which dropped depth charges," it said. "As a result of the skillful maneuvering, our submarine faced the attack and then returned safely to port."

[Greece has six submarines, according to "Jane's Fighting Ships." It lists the Papanicolis as displacing 576 tons on the surface and carrying a normal complement of thirty-nine men. It mounts one 3.9-inch gun, an anti-aircraft gun and six torpedo tubes.]

Advance North Of Chimara

A two-sentence General Staff communique merely said: "There were successful local operations on a reduced scale. Prisoners were taken."

A Government spokesman, however, said that despite thickening weather "our troops have been able to advance north and northwest of Chimara, and a great distance from this town the enemy is defending himself in heavily fortified positions."

Fascists Forced From Heights

Against strong Italian resistance, the spokesman added, "methodical" Greek attacks have forced the Fascists from heights exceeding 3,000 feet, and compelled them to put up a running fight to cover their retreat.

In the region east of Chimara, he said, among prisoners taken was one captain and "quite important" materiel, including machine guns and automatic rifles not yet counted.

East of the Viosa river, the spokesman reported, "we captured more prisoners but the exact number is not yet known."

Other blows were reported on land. Italian resistance in defense of Tepeleni, on a junction of roads leading to the Albanian port of Valona, was said to be "crumbling."

Reports from the front said that Greeks besieging Tepeleni won domination of the town with bayonet charges and shell-fire and that the battle had reached a "decisive stage."

Under the pounding of Greek guns, it was said, Italian forts have been smashed, their artillery has been drawn back from elevated positions and their morale has been lowered.

When Greek infantry charged the Fascist lines with bayonets, one dispatch said, the Italians retreated, leaving behind prisoners, mortars, machine guns, rifles, horses, mules and other war material.

DEC 29 1940

Rome Reports Attack On Greek Naval Base

Rome, Dec. 28 (AP)—Italian warplanes attacked the naval base at Preveza, on the west coast of Greece, the Italian high command asserted today, scoring "direct hits" on steamers in the bay.

Other bombing and fighter formations attacked "troops preparations and highway junctions" in Albania, a communique reported, while on the ground "enemy attacks have been repulsed by our decisive reaction."

Some prisoners and automatic arms were reported to have been captured.

BRITISH COUNT 38,114 ITALIAN TROOPS TAKEN

Investment of Bardia Closer but Defenders Hold Positions.

DEC 29 19

SOME UNITS SWEEP TO WEST

Prisoners Say Mussolini Orders Besieged Men to Stand as at Alcazar.

Cairo, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—British general headquarters announced today that 38,114 prisoners taken in the great offensive against Italian Libya had been counted.

They included 24,845 Italian officers and other ranks, the communique said. The remainder were non-Italian soldiers.

The British said that "the concentration of our forces investing Bardia is proceeding smoothly, while our artillery continues to harass the Italian garrison."

Bardia is a frontier base, just within Libya, now in its thirteenth day of siege. Captured Italian soldiers said that Premier Mussolini himself had ordered the garrison to be "ready to die rather than give up."

Clearing Road to West.

"Operations by our mobile detachments to clear the country to the westward are proceeding," the British communique said.

Italian prisoners predicted that Bardia would become a second Alcazar, referring to the long siege of the Infantry School at Toledo in the early days of the Spanish civil war.

Ship Shells British.

The defenders of the Alcazar were ultimately rescued, but the sacrifice garrison of 20,000 Italian troops at Bardia apparently have little hope of history's repeating itself.

The prisoners said that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Italian commander in North Africa, was hurriedly strengthening his defenses at Tobruk, fifty miles to the west, in preparation for an expected British attack there.

Rome, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that Italian motorized columns had destroyed a British mechanized detachment on the Bardia front with the aid of the air force, capturing crews of machines, while an Italian warship shelled the British along the Libyan coast.

The warship bombarded "armored detachments, dispersing enemy nuclei and silencing tractor-drawn artillery," the daily war bulletin said.

Italian bombing planes, the communique continued, kept British front line bases and mechanized equipment under effective attack while fighter planes maintained lively combats against those of the British. Three British planes were shot down while one Italian bomber failed to return, the High Command added.

Italians Warn U. S.

DEC 29 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 28—Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Italian editor, today warned American "interventionists" that if they sent supply convoys to Britain by way of neutral Ireland they would start "a spread of the conflict from Europe and the North Atlantic to the Western Hemisphere, the Southern Atlantic and the Pacific.

In his *Il Giornale d'Italia*, Gayda wrote that Japan, under her three-power pact with Italy and Germany, "is watchful and would not allow, without immediate reaction, extension of the European and Asiatic conflict."

Have Aid Pledge

(Japan, Italy and Germany are pledged to come to each other's aid if any one of them is "attacked" by a power not now party to the wars in the Western or Eastern worlds. This pact is considered generally to be directed against the United States.)

For this reason, Gayda went on, he did not see "exactly what interest American interventionists have in creating an open conf b een continents."

Sending of ships to Ireland with supplies for Britain, he said, would be "an open violatio of neutrality and therefore signify initiative of the United States in intervention in the war."

The "direct responsibility" for Axis "reaction" would fall on the Washington Government, Gayda wrote editorially in his *Il Giornale d'Italia*.

The newspaper declared that any United States ships which attempted to enter Eire's (Ireland's) ports with supplies for Britain would be exposed to the same attacks that British merchant ships now are undergoing.

The Nazi Warning

(Karl Megerle, semi-official commentator for the Germ Foreign Office, informed Eire and the United States yesterday that Eire would continue to be included in the Nazi blockade zone, even if it should be excluded by amendment from the danger zone specified in the American neutrality act. "Whoever appears there," he wrote in the *Boersen Zeitung*, "does so at the risk of exposing himself to warlike action.")

The Rome radio assured Eire of the support of Germany and Italy in the event of Irish conflict with Britain.

German Warning Stands

Berlin, Dec. 28 (AP) — Authorized sources said today that official Germany had nothing to add to warnings issued yesterday by the inspired Nazi press to both Eire and the United States that Eire would continue in the German blockade zone, come what may.

These sources added that yesterday's editorials had been "carefully studied and found to present the problem in an excellent manner."

British Count 38,114 Captives As Siege Of Bardia Continues

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 28—The concentration of British forces about beleaguered Bardia was officially reported proceeding "smoothly" today, while British artillery thundered steadily at that vital Italian base in Libya.

Advanced motorized detachments went on clearing the country to the west, general headquarters announced, and four additional Italian guns were captured.

The number of Fascist prisoners of war in hand and counted was put at 38,114, some 16,000 of them non-Italians.

Bolstering Tobruk Defense

To these captives the British attributed two stories—that the Italian defenders of Bardia, ordered by Premier Benito Mussolini himself to "die rather than give up," would turn that base into a "second Alcazar," and that the Italian command was urgently strengthening the defenses of the port of Tobruk, to the west, in fear of any early British attack here.

The reference to Alcazar was to the ten-week defense of Spain's military academy at Toledo during the civil war by the forces of Francisco Franco.

Egypt Wants Voice In Terms

It was disclosed today that many Egyptians apparently feel that Egypt, although not formally at war, has contributed enough to the Italian rout—giving the British food, communications and fighting space—to have a voice in the peace negotiations which may follow.

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, a former Premier and head of the Liberal party, observed that Egypt had played "an important role," and thus "owes it to herself to gather its fruits and be represented at the peace negotiations."

In the press it is stressed that Egypt has lived up faithfully to her treaty obligations with Britain.

One phrase of Winston Churchill's recent speech in London—his remark that Egypt was "under British protection"—caused some uneasiness in Egypt, perhaps because the Arabic language uses the same word for "protection" and "protectorate."

This was allayed by the embassy's explanation that the Prime Minister was referring merely to the present treaty, under which the British have the right to have troops in Egypt and assume the obligation of the country's defense.

British Mechanized Unit Destroyed, Italians Claim

BY GEORGE JORDAN

Rome, Dec. 28 (AP)—Italy's high command announced today destruction of a British mechanized detachment and capture of its crews in a swift offensive thrust by an Italian motorized column in the sector of besieged Libyan Bardia.

Italian warplanes cooperated, it was stated.

Simultaneously, an Italian naval unit pounded British armored detachments along the coast with shellfire, scattering them and "reducing motor-transported artillery to silence," the communique contended.

"Lively" Aerial Combats

Effective bomber attacks on British front-line bases (presumably those encircling two Italian divisions at Bardia) were reported, and, it was stated, "our fighter planes maintained lively combats with those of the enemy."

[A British communique said that British planes during the same period engaged no Italian planes, although they made extensive patrols.]

An Italian plane was reported to have torpedoed and sunk a 5,000-ton steamer in the Mediterranean, but in the Atlantic "one of our submarines failed to return."

GAYDA WARNS U.S. ON SHIPS SENT TO EIRE

Says Action Would Spread War to This Hemisphere and Into the Pacific

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP) Italy's Virginio Gayda topped an Axis press offensive against the sending of American supply convoys to Britain by way of neutral Ireland with the assertion today that this would start the war spreading to the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific Ocean.

The editor of Il Giornale d'Italia said Japan, tied to Rome and Berlin by an "all for one and one for all" pledge against outside intervention in Eastern or Western war, is "watchful" and "with her large means and wide Asiatic influence, would not allow without immediate reaction an extension of the European and Asiatic conflict."

WOULD BLAME U. S.

"Direct responsibility," Gayda warned, would fall on the Washington government for the "reaction" which such "intervention" would provoke on the part of the Axis and Japan.

Gayda, like Berlin commentators, declared the dispatch of American convoys to Ireland would be an open violation of United States neutrality, tantamount, in the Axis view, to the beginning of United States intervention in the war. He indicated the Axis powers would make every effort to prevent such ships from reaching their destinations.

Gayda said he did not see why American "interventionists" wanted to "create an open conflict between continents."

By sending convoys to Ireland, these "interventionists," he went on, "would thus be the starters of the spread of conflict from Europe and the North Atlantic to the Western Hemisphere, the Southern Atlantic and the Pacific."

PLEDGES RECALLED.

President Roosevelt, he said, made "declarations in contrary directions on the eve of his re-election."

Only a few persons in American political circles want openly-declared intervention in the war by the United States, Gayda continued, but "a considerable number of important personages" desire to intensify aid to England while seeking to escape the responsibility and risks of direct war initiative.

Thus, he said, they hope to leave this responsibility to "the natural and necessary reactions of the Axis powers and Japan and thus create an alibi for whatever may happen."

"Naturally," Gayda asserted, "the American interventionists know they are heading deliberately toward the reactions of the Axis if they impose, with their American merchantmen and warships going directly toward the enemy to serve his war aims, a violation of the sea zone prohibited by the lines of the (Axis) counter-blockade."

Phillips Goes to Rome Tuesday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—William Phillips, Ambassador to Italy, said today that he would leave on Tuesday for Rome by clipper from New York. The Ambassador, who has been on sick leave in the United States for several months, came to Washington today to confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Italy's Food Decree in Effect

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP)—A law decreeing death penalties for extreme cases of food hoarding or destruction of prime materials and agricultural products became effective in Italy tonight. If the case does not produce a grave disturbance the offender will be liable to a penitentiary sentence.

Submarine Attack at Azores.

Punta Delgada, the Azores, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—A submarine of unidentified nationality fired a torpedo ineffectively today at a ship which had just left the harbor of this city in the Portuguese Azores.

The torpedo piled up on the beach near Santa Maria and exploded, damaging several houses.

The ship, flying the Panama flag, immediately put about and re-entered the harbor without mishap.

'Five Ships Sunk'

Berlin, Dec. 28 (AP)—The sinking of four armed British merchant ships totaling 24,340 tons, and a fifth of 12,823 tons identified as the Waiotira, was officially credited by the high command today to two German submarines.

Also a German scouting plane was credited with dropping two heavy bombs on a merchant ship of 8,000 to 10,000 tons yesterday east of the Thames mouth. Informed sources said the vessel burst into flames and presumably sank.

(Mackay Radio intercepted a message Thursday from the Waiotira, saying she had been torpedoed about 400 miles northwest of Ireland.)

"Explosions, Large Fires"

A "few" British planes penetrated the German-held coastal region last night, the high command reported, but it said no bombs were dropped on German territory.

Large units of German warplanes were said to have attacked London last night with incendiary and explosive bombs. The high command claimed that "violent explosions and large fires" in the center and eastern parts of the city "proved the strong effect of the raid."

Channel Shipping Shelled

British ships which tried to approach German-held Dunkirk on the French Channel coast during the night were reported to have been shelled and turned north by long-range guns of the army and navy.

"Effective" fire on shipping in the Channel continued early this morning, informed sources added.

Three Planes Shot Down

DNB, the official German news agency, said three British planes were shot down in the North Sea yesterday during two unsuccessful raids on German patrol boats.

Two torpedo planes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns on the ships in the first attempted raid, the agency said, and a flying boat fell victim in the second raid soon after.

NAZIS CLAIM 37,163 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPS

Report Destruction Of 4 Merchant Craft And 12,823-Ton Waiotira

BY A. J. STEINKOPF

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 28—The destruction of 37,163 more tons of British shipping by two German submarines—four armed merchant ships and the 12,823-ton Waiotira—was claimed today by the German high command.

In addition, in a summary of Nazi activity of yesterday and last night, the high command confirmed earlier unofficial reports of the apparent sinking by a German scouting plane of a merchant ship of 8,000 to 10,000 tons east of the mouth of the Thames yesterday.

Other Blows Reported

These other blows against Britain were reported officially and unofficially:

An overnight raid of "strong effect" on London, where it was declared there were "violent explosions and large fires."

A bombardment by German naval guns and artillery which forced British ships to flee from an attempt to approach German-held Dunkirk on the French coast.

"Effective" fire by German long-range guns on Channel shipping, which continued this morning from the French coast.

Says "Few" Got Through

The high command, while acknowledging that "a few" British planes penetrated the German-held coastal region in the night, asserted that no bombs were dropped "on German territory."

DNB reported tonight that a fire that extended from three to five miles northeast of London's Hyde Park section was started by last night's bombing attack on the British capital.

Tanker Reported Hit

The whole eastern section of the city was particularly hard hit, the news agency said. A line northeast of Hyde Park for three miles would cut across the fashionable West End residential area.

Today's air activity over Britain, DNB added, was confined largely to reconnaissance and photographing, but various attacks were launched against British shipping. A tanker of 6,000 to 8,000 tons was hit several times and probably was sunk, DNB said.

Hitler Decorates Two Cruiser Commanders

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—Two commanders of German auxiliary cruisers operating in "overseas waters" have been awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross by Adolf Hitler, a German broadcast said today.

The two officers, recommended for decorations by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, are Captains Krueder and Kaehler.

Nazis Use British Sub

Seal, Reported Lost Last May, Captured By Reich, DNB Reports

Berlin, Dec. 28 (AP) — DNB, official German news agency, said today that the German Navy is using a former British submarine, the 2,500-ton Seal, in operations against England.

DNB reported the submarine, her commander and her crew were captured afloat in the North Sea last May 5 after she had been incapacitated by a mine. The agency said the vessel was recommissioned in a German harbor.

30.24-6641

30.24-6641

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AXIS-AMERICAN X X X COUNTER-BLOCKADE.

THE NEWSPAPER AVVENIRE SAID THESE WOULD BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF AMERICAN AID TO ENGLAND VIA IRELAND:

"1. THE SINKING OF AMERICAN SHIPS ENROUTE TO IRELAND.

"2. THE END OF IRISH NEUTRALITY.

"3. THE SPREADING OF THE EUROPEAN WAR INTO A 'WORLD CONFLAGRATION' THROUGH AMERICAN INTERVENTION AND THE ENTRANCE OF JAPAN INTO THE CONFLICT UNDER THE TRIPARTITE PACT."

OFFICIAL COMMENT WAS DECLINED PENDING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUNDAY SPEECH.

DEC 29 1940

NEW YORK, DEC. 28--(AP)--THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A REPORT PICKED UP BY C.B.S., SAID BRITISH PLANES AGAIN BOMBED ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, INJURING 11 PERSONS.

"DOWNING STREET HAD HARDLY ANSWERED THE LAST SWISS PROTEST ABOUT THE BOMBING OF BASEL BEFORE THE CITY OF ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, BECAME THE VICTIM OF A NEW ATTACK OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE," THE REPORT SAID.

"THE RAID TOOK PLACE IN TWO WAVES. SEVERAL EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF INCENDIARY BOMBS DESTROYED APARTMENTS, WORKSHOPS AND AN ELECTRIC POWER LINE OF THE SWISS FEDERAL RAILWAY. ELEVEN PERSONS WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED."

Reported Lost In May

The Seal, an undersea minelayer, was reported overdue and presumably lost by the British Admiralty on May 12. One of the Porpoise class she carried a normal complement of fifty-five men. Jane's Fighting Ships lists the Porpoise class tonnage as between 1,520 and 2,157.

NAZI COAL CARS SNARLED

Swiss Explain Traffic Delay During Holiday Season

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 28 (AP)—The breakdown of German coal cars passing through this country to Italy was partly responsible for delays in rail traffic during the holiday season, a Swiss National Railroads communiqué said tonight.

Some of these broken freight cars snarled traffic for several hours frequently on the famed St. Gothard line, the main artery through the Alps between the Axis powers.

The communiqué said the bombing of a railroad viaduct near Zurich by British planes on Dec. 22 also contributed to delays, as well as cold weather and increased holiday freight.

Belgium Under The Nazis

DEC 29

[By the Associated Press]

Brussels (Via Berlin), Dec. 28—Belgium's universities have reopened—but with German commissars to see that they do no wrong.

They sit side by side with the Belgian university heads in administering affairs of the institutions, and in addition lecture to the students on such subjects as "Germanistics," "Romanistics," international law and philosophy.

Among the most notable appointments was that of Capt. G. A. Walz, of the Munich University law faculty, as Commissar for Brussels University. Others were named for Ghent, Louvain and Liege universites.

The reopening of Ghent University found Dr. Adrian Martens, who once was under sentence of death as a World War traitor, occupying a professorial chair in the medical faculty.

The once obscure Flemish surgeon, who escaped punishment through a general amnesty, stayed out of the news for many years after the World War, but early last year was the center of a political controversy which caused the resignation of the then Premier, Paul Henri Spaak.

Trouble Over Dr. Martens

The trouble arose over the appointment of Dr. Martens to the Flemish academy—as a friendly gesture, Spaak explained, toward the Flemish people. It raised such a clamor, especially among World War veterans, that King Leopold had to intervene.

Later Dr. Martens was arrested by the Belgians as a fifth columnist.

Getting an education is only one of the problems confronting Belgians today. During the little kingdom's eighteen-day participation in the war last spring it was badly battered. It will take years to remove its scars.

A report by the commissary general for construction shows that some 150,000 private buildings, 3,000 factories 3,000 public buildings and 1,500 bridges and works of art were destroyed or damaged.

Here are the figures broken down:

Private dwellings—9,832 utterly destroyed, 24,156 seriously damaged, 116,710 slightly damaged.

Factories—352 destroyed, 839 heavily damaged, 1,66[illegible] slightly damaged.

Public buildings, including churches and town halls—235 destroyed 950 seriously damaged, 1,872 slightly damaged.

Also damaged were 1,445 works of art.

Add Damage To Roads

Add to all this 669,000,000 square yards of damaged or destroyed public roads and you have a general idea of what Belgium went through.

Progress in rehabilitation is indicated by the fact that railroad freight service is being restored and coal is available everywhere. Most of the country's rolling stock, which had been taken to France for safekeeping, has been returned.

Belgian food producers and processors have been put under central control similar to the German system, with a view to spreading food supplies equitably among the people.

The whole potato crop has been requisitioned by the newly created "Corporation of Agriculture" to check profiteering.

Late in November the Agriculture Ministry announced a program for a twenty-five per cent. increase in wheat and potato crop to rescue the country from a prospective shortage.

Political life, at a standstill since the Germans began their invasion May 10, is showing signs of reviving. The "National Legion," a political organization expounding an "authoritarian, cooperative state," has held meetings at which speakers lauded its advantages.

The Rexist party likewise is becoming active again. Leon Degrelle, its leader, who had been deported to France, returned recently and has resumed his denunciations of Freemasonry and Jews.

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP).—The text of a communique from the Air Ministry today:

Yesterday afternoon, aircraft of the Royal Air Force carried out an attack on enemy shipping in the Norwegian harbor of Haugesund. One of our aircraft made a dive-bombing and machine-gun attack on a merchant vessel at anchor. Three hits were scored by bombs released from a very low level. Fires broke out, and there was a violent explosion.

A later communique from the Air Ministry:

Last night, aircraft of the bomber command attacked targets in the docks at Cherbourg and Lorient and the Focke-Wulfe airdrome at Bordeaux (all in France).

At Lorient, stores, barracks, drydocks and the power station were bombed, and at Cherbourg the docks were straddled.

At Bordeaux, bad weather made it difficult to find the target, but many bombs were seen to burst among the hangars. St. Inglevert airdrome and shipbuilding yards at St. Navaire also were bombed.

Our program of mine-laying in enemy waters was continued.

In all these operations, two of our aircraft are missing.

A Hudson of the Coastal Command squadron hit a 4,000-ton German supply vessel in Haugesund harbor, Norway, with three bombs in a dusk attack

Another Air Ministry communique:

Two attacks were made today on the L'Orient docks by forces of bombers of the coastal command. Hits were observed, and all our aircraft returned safely.

The Ministeries of Air and Home Security issued this communique:

Soon after dark yesterday evening, London was attacked by enemy bombers. During this attack, which lasted about four hours, many bombs were dropped in the capital. A few bombs also were dropped in East Anglia and southeast England and at one point on the south coast.

A number of people were killed and others injured, and many dwelling houses were destroyed or damaged. There were several fires, but they were all quickly and efficiently dealt with, and many of them were extinguished while the raid was still in progress.

A later Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

There was very little enemy air activity over this country today, but bombs were dropped by a single enemy aircraft over Southampton this afternoon, causing some damage and a few casualties.

An Admiralty communique:

Skua aircraft (dive bombers) yesterday attacked enemy shipping and harbor works in the Haugesund. One enemy supply ship, of 4,000 tons, lying alongside a jetty, was hit and set on fire. Hits also were scored on jetties and warehouses. One of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns was silenced by machine-gun fire. All our aircraft returned safely.

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (AP).—Today's Middle East R. A. F. communique:

There was little activity in the western desert yesterday.

A number of reconnaissance flights were made, and our fighters maintained active offensive patrols without, however, engaging any enemy aircraft.

In Italian East Africa, Assab was raided by our bombers, bombs straddling military stores and a large transport yard.

In the Kassala area a Rhodesian squadron carried out bombing and machine-gun attacks on enemy positions. Bombs fell in the target area; full extent of damage and casualties is not known.

Near Geraref the fighter aircraft of a South African squadron intercepted two CR-42's, one of which was shot down in flames.

All our aircraft returned safely.

A British general headquarters communique:

The concentration of our forces investing Bardia is proceeding smoothly, while our artillery continues to harass the Italian garrison.

Operations by our mobile detachments to clear the country to the westward are proceeding.

Prisoners counted to date since the beginning of operations in the western desert now number 38,114, of which 24,845 are Italian officers and other ranks. Four additional guns have been captured south of Bardia.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Greek Ministry of Marine communique today:

On Dec. 27 the Greek submarine Papanicolis, under Lieut. Comdr. Milton Iatrides, attacked an enemy convoy in the Adriatic. The convoy carried troops and equipment from Brindisi (Italy) to Valona (Albania) under a heavy escort of warships. Our submarine commander with determination succeeded in destroying three large vessels of the convoy, totaling 25,000 to 30,000 tons.

Sinking of the enemy vessels was followed by a chase of several hours by enemy destroyers, which dropped depth charges. As a result of skillful maneuvering, our submarine faced the attack and then returned safely to her base.

The General Staff communique tonight:

There were successful local operations on a reduced scale. Prisoners were taken.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

There were no raids on Greece today. According to reports from the appropriate police authorities, the Italians when retreating from Khimara abducted ten Greek officials. Their fate is unknown.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP).—The German high command communique for today:

One submarine, of whose recent successes partial results already have been announced, reported sinking four armed enemy merchant ships totaling 24,340 tons. Another submarine sank the armed British merchant ship Waiotira, 12,823 tons.

After the Christmas holiday quiet, air reconnaissance and fighting activity of the German Air Force set in again in the course of Dec. 27.

One scouter hit an enemy merchant ship of approximately 8,000 to 10,000 tons with two heavy-caliber bombs east of the Thames Mouth. Last night larger units of German combat planes attacked London with numerous incendiary

bombs and explosives of all calibers. Violent explosion and large fires in the center and eastern portions of the city proved the strong effect of the raid.

Long-range artillery of the army and navy during the same night shelled enemy ships which tried to approach Dunkerque, forcing them to turn northward. The enemy entered the costal region with a few planes, but without dropping bombs on German territory.

Patrol and protection vessels in the North Sea were unsuccessfully attacked by enemy torpedo planes. The vessels downed three planes.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Bardia front in the Cirenaican (Libyan) frontier zone, there was artillery fire.

In an action in combination with our air force, one of our fast columns destroyed an enemy mechanized detachment, capturing its crew.

A naval unit carried out artillery action along the coast against armored detachments, dispersing enemy nuclei and reducing motor-transported artillery to silence.

Our bombing planes continued to keep the enemy front line bases and mechanized equipment under their effective attacks during daylight yesterday and the preceding night.

Our fighter planes maintained lively combats with those of the enemy. One of our planes hit a 5,000-ton steamer in the Mediterranean with a torpedo and sank it.

Altogether, three enemy fighter planes were shot down. One of our bombers failed to return.

On the Greek front, enemy attacks have been repulsed by our decisive reaction. Some prisoners and automatic arms have been captured.

Bombing fighter formations followed one another against troops, preparations and highway junctions. The enemy naval base at Preveza (Greece) was attacked, with direct hits scored on steamships in the bay.

In the Atlantic, one of our submarines failed to return.

CENSORSHIP VEILS BIG NAZI TROOP SHIFT

Hungary Clamps Down On Movement Of 300,000 Across Nation

DEC 29 1940

Great Force Reported Near Yugoslav Border With Heavy Equipment

BY CHAS. S. FOLTZ

BELGRADE SAYS: Germans mass more than full division of troops within few miles of Yugoslav frontier, military quarters report.

BUDAPEST SAYS: Massing of German troops in Rumania viewed as move toward "insurance" against British push in the Balkans and will be used against Greece only if Britain lands an invasion force.

[Story on Page 2, Column 1]

[By The Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, *Sunday* Dec. 29. The mass movement of approximately 300,000 German troops across Hungary into Rumania continued throughout the night under screen of a newly imposed Hungarian censorship.

Reports from informed sources in neutral Yugoslavia said today that many fresh German units had moved into Timisorara in the Banat region of Rumania on the Yugoslav frontier—less than 100 miles' striking distance from Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital.

This Nazi movement, whatever its ultimate purpose, was being carried out with a thoroughness that ruled out any possibility of bluff in the opinion of Balkan observers.

All Kinds Of Equipment Moving

Pontoon bridge sections, light and heavy artillery, field kitchens, canned food stocks, medical supplies, and even spare railroad parts moved southeast under the guard of German railway police.

Reliable reports said motorized equipment of all sorts—including tanks, infantry transport trucks, ambulances and motorcycles—crossed Hungary atop flatcars.

Until yesterday it was believed generally that the German move meant either a further policing of Rumania or a safeguard against possible British moves northward from Greece. A Russian move south through Moldavia also was not excluded.

Pressure On Yugoslavia Seen

But the reports out of Belgrade not only gave credence to possible pressure on Yugoslavia from the Timisoara region but said that German columns were piling up on the frontiers of Yugoslavia in Southern Austria.

A shift of Italian troops from the Milan region toward Triste and other centers bordering Western Yugoslavia also was reported by these sources. The Trieste region recently was raided by British planes. It is in the upper Adriatic Sea, north of Albania, where the Italians are hard-pressed by the Greeks.

The only authoritative estimate of the number of German troops moving day and night through Hungary with their heavy equipment came from Budapest just before the censors tightened down on telephone connections with Switzerland.

Telephone Service Cut

An Associated Press dispatch telephoned from Budapest last night began: "Since the German forces began moving through Hungary in strength, censorship suddenly has increased." At this point the Budapest operator announced the line had "broken down."

Correspondents in the Hungarian capital also have complained of omissions in telegrams and radiograms and inability to maintain connections with other European capitals.

Appears To Be Unofficial

From the outside looking in, the censorship appears to lack official recognition. Budapest operators insist coldly that "your party does not desire to talk to you any more" or "your party's office and home telephones have all broken down."

Authoritative reports from Budapest move is Hitler's. Everyone kibitzing on Britain's side of the table is wondering what that move will be.

The British seemingly have reason for feeling that "something is in the air," other than the routine of a reciprocal stabs from airplane bomb racks at the other fellow's strong points.

For several days now Britain has buzzed with rumors of German activities all over the continent—rumors of Nazi troops pouring into Rumania, of German jack boots tromping the streets and squares of Italy, of Nazi threats to move into unoccupied France.

And all the while there have been those in high places and in low who

DEC 29 1940

Nazi Move Reactions

BY ROBT. B. PARKER

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 28—With the advance guard of the new Nazi expedition of 300,000 troops already rolling eastward across Hungary, authoritative sources reported today that Germany plans to move against Greece by way of Bulgaria only if Britain tries to use Greece as the starting point for an invasion of Central Europe.

Germany, these sources said, will not move to aid the Italian forces now fighting the Greeks in Albania if the British refrain from landing troops in Greece.

Germany was understood by these sources to have let it be known in the Balkans that if Italy collapsed as the result of a Greek victory, the Nazis would make a definite peace with France.

Hitler's Point Of View

It was stated authoritatively that Adolf Hitler had agreed to let Premier Mussolini attack Greece last October only because he wished to divert Italy's attention from beaten France.

Germany was said to have been considerably embarrassed by Italian clamor for French territory when Hitler reportedly wished to give Marshal Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, easy terms so as to win the Vichy Government's full friendship.

The debacle in Albania, far from disquieting Germany, has made Italy keep quiet about demands in France, these sources said.

"Insurance Measure"

Mass movements of German troops and war materials to Rumania, which, it is estimated by observers, will give the Nazis nearly half a million men there by the end of January, were designed chiefly as an insurance measure, it was reported here.

Concentration of Nazi troops in southwestern Rumania was expected to put great pressure on Yugoslavia, possibly aimed at forcing the Belgrade Government to accede to German wishes.

These troop concentrations also were said to be designed as a brake on reported Soviet Russian designs to occupy Moldavia and the mouths of the Danube, as well as giving Turkey reason to think twice about fulfilling her treaty with Britain or increasing her help to Greece.

The first Turkish reaction to movement of a new German Army into Rumania appeared in the press today with emphasis that the situation was of direct concern to Soviet Russia as well as to the Balkan countries.

The newspaper *Aksham*, which often speaks the Government's mind, said that if Germany's move was not directed against the Balkans it could only be directed against Russia.

The Soviets were reported to have moved thirty crack divisions into Bessarabia on the Rumanian frontier.

It was said authoritatively that King Boris III of Bulgaria informed Hitler during a recent visit to Germany that he would abdicate rather than sanction the passage of German troops across Bulgaria toward Greece or Turkey.

in Greece and attempts to invade central Europe.

These German troops—there are expected to be nearly 500,000 in the Balkans by the end of January—are described as chiefly an insurance measure.

The mass movement of additional troops now is under way in earnest and there is drastic curtailment of domestic train services to clear the tracks in both Hungary and Rumania.

Troop Trains Jam Traffic

Since early this morning travelers between the two countries found available services cut to a single train daily.

Double and triple-tracked lines from the German-Hungarian frontier to Rumanian border stations were jammed with trains averaging sixty freight cars from the German State Railways. The locomotive of one train often was only 200 yards behind the caboose of another.

Hitler because he wanted to give the Petain Government easy peace terms and win Vichy's full friendship.

Now the Italian debacle in Greece and Albania, it was said, is far from disquieting to Germany.

If Italy collapses, Hitler is represented as ready to make a full settlement with France, taking only Alsace and Lorraine. Marshal Petain, today's informants asserted, has told the Nazis that if their terms are unreasonable he will cut North Africa loose, with Gen. Maxime Weygand taking a large colonial army there over to the Free French forces and moving from Tunisia against Libya in coordination with British action from Egypt.

Nazi Attack On Greece Declared To Hinge On British Push In Balkans

GERMAN TROOP MOVES VIEWED AS 'INSURANCE'

Reich Troop Trains Jam Rail Traffic In Hungary And Rumania

Hitler's Forces Designed Also To Act As Brake On Soviet Russia

BY ROBT. B. PARKER

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Dec. 28—Authoritative informants reported tonight that the mass of men and materiel which Germany is sending to Rumania will be sent across Bulgaria to attack Greece only in the event Britain lands a force

The freight cars carried the traditional forty men with full equipment.

Besides guarding against a back-door thrust at Germany such as Britain attempted at the Dardanelles in the last war, the concentration in southwestern Rumania is expected by the Germans to put pressure on Yugoslavia and force that Government to accede to German wishes.

As Brake On Russia And Turkey

The German masses in Rumania also are designed to act as a brake on reported Soviet designs to occupy Moldavia and the mouths of the Danube, and to deter Turkey from implementing her treaty with Britain and increasing her help to Greece.

The Russians are reported reliably to have thirty crack divisions in Bessarabia, on the border of Rumania. And in Turkey today the inspired newspaper *Aksham* said the additional troops which Germany is sending to Rumania would "further damage" Soviet-German relations.

Hitler And Greek Affair

As for the Greek affair, reliable informants here say Hitler agreed to Mussolini's attack on his neighbor only because he wished to quiet Italian clamor for slices of French territory. This, it was said, embarrassed

Hungarians Just Learn Pelenyi Quits As Envoy

Government Announces Minister To U. S. Was Relieved Of Post On Foreign Office Advice

Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 28 (AP)—The resignation November 28 of John Pelenyi after seven years as Hungarian Minister to Washington finally was revealed to the Hungarian public today by the Government-controlled press.

The bare announcement the envoy had been "relieved of his post" by Regent Admiral Horthy "on the advice of the Foreign Office" was published.

DEC 29 1940

In announcing his resignation at Washington, Pelenyi said he had planned to retire and would remain in the United States indefinitely.

In Washington diplomatic quarters it was believed he was dissatisfied with his Government's partnership in the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance, and reports in the Balkans at the time said the resignation had been brought about through Axis pressure on Hungary to name a man more willing to work for the Axis at Washington.

30.24-6643

30.24-6643

Rumania to Cut Train Runs

BUCHAREST, Dec. 28 (AP).—A sharp curtailment of railroad passenger service, effective Jan. 1 and similar to the reduction of civilian train service in Hungary, was announced today and was officially ascribed to "stormy weather."

SOVIETS CONCERNED

Turks See Them Affronted by German Move.

Istanbul, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—The first Turkish reaction to movement of a new German army into Rumania, disclosed three days ago, appeared in the press today with emphasis that the situation was of direct concern to Soviet Russia as well as Balkan countries.

The newspaper Aksham, which often speaks the Government's mind, said that if Germany's move was not directed against the Balkans it could only be directed against Russia.

The newspaper said that Russia was not pleased when Germany first sent troops to Rumania and "a large number now can only further damage German-Soviet relations."

"Each German action in the Balkans brings not only the danger of shattering all Balkan peace," it said, "but also brings the threat of seriously affronting the Soviets."

SOVIET BORDER FIGHTS

Red Army Reported Wiping Out Two Bandit Bands.

Moscow, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Two bands of border trespassers were reported today to have been wiped out by Russian Army troops.

[The dispatch did not say on which frontier the clashes took place.]

A dispatch to Comsomol, the Communist Youth party organ, and Pravda, official Communist newspaper, said a border guard unit commanded by Semion Sakal accounted for both bands, killing the frontier violators and capturing their arms, munitions and smuggled goods.

The first clash was said to have occurred several months ago, when the Red troops met the bandits in hand-to-hand fighting in the mountains. The second, the dispatch said, had just taken place, with the troops routing the bandits from their volcanic hideout with rifle fire and hand grenades.

MOSCOW, DEC 28-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT JAPAN HAS OPENED NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA FOR RENEWAL OF A FISHERIES AGREEMENT WHICH EXPIRES DEC. 31.

YOSHITSUGU TATEKAWA, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, ALREADY HAS SEEN RUSSIAN PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF THREE TIMES IN CONNECTION WITH THIS QUESTION, THESE SOURCES SAID.

THE AGREEMENT, WHICH GRANTS THE JAPANESE THE RIGHT TO FISH IN SOME SOVIET WATERS IN THE FAR EAST, WAS RENEWED LAST YEAR FOR 1940 JUST BEFORE IT EXPIRED.

THE RUSSIAN TRADE UNION ORGAN TRUD PUBLISHED TODAY A REVIEW OF THE DOMESTIC SITUATION IN JAPAN IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT IN TOKYO, AND ASSERTED THAT "DISCONTENT IS GROWING."

"THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF JAPAN IS BECOMING MORE UNSTABLE," THE NEWSPAPER SAID, BECAUSE OF WAR CONDITIONS, WHILE "DISCORD IS BECOMING MORE ACUTE AMONG THE MAIN GROUPS OF THE RULING CAMP" OVER FOREIGN POLICY.

BULLETIN

LONDON, DEC 28-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY FROM MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, THAT THE MYSTERY SEA RAIDER WHICH SHELLED THE PACIFIC ISLAND OF NAURU YESTERDAY HOISTED THE GERMAN FLAG BEFORE OPENING FIRE.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT HAD SAID THAT THE RAIDER BORE A JAPANESE NAME AND FLEW THE JAPANESE FLAG BEFORE THE ATTACK.

EZ832AES

Raider 'A Nazi'

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 28—The sea raider which bombarded the British-mandated island of Nauru yesterday ran down the Japanese flag and hoisted the Nazi swastika before opening fire, the Navy Ministry announced today.

Navy Minister William M. Hughes, who made the announcement, said the raider appeared just before dawn off the 5,400-acre guano island, in the equatorial Pacific, and signaled with its Morse lamp:

Leaves Homes Intact

"Do not use wireless or I will shoot mast down. I am going to shoot at stores and phosphate jetties."

Hughes said the instructions were obeyed and the radio station was left intact. The raider fired on loading equipment, stores and fuel tanks, but left private houses untouched.

Nauru has a population of slightly less than 3,500. It was formerly a German possession.

British Tars Get Bonuses

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Dec. 28—Crews of British ships plying between Hongkong and India are being paid war-time bonuses because of the danger from Nazi raiders in the Indian Ocean, travelers returning from Hongkong reported today.

Two German merchant vessels equipped as raiders were said to have sailed recently from Kobe, Japan, and it is believed small German freighters which left Shanghai last week may have been carrying supplies for the raiders.

The travelers said Nazi raiders had sunk more than twenty Norwegian ships and attacked a number of British vessels recently in the Indian Ocean.

Only one sinking has been confirmed independently by foreigners—that of the 8,310-ton Norwegian tanker Ole Jacob, reported December 12 to have been captured in the Indian Ocean by a German raider flying the British Union Jack and to have been brought into Kobe by a prize crew.

Passengers aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia reported that on her last voyage to Hongkong, two weeks ago, the ship took four days instead of the customary two, going far off her course and zig-zagging constantly.

British naval sources refused to discuss the situation.

German Sea Raiders Reported From Indian To South Pacific

20 Norwegian Ships Said To Have Been Sunk—British Crews Get Bonuses On Hongkong-India Route

BY MORRIS HARRIS
[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Dec. 28—Stories of intensive German raider activity from the Indian Ocean to the South Pacific reached here today, along with reports that two Nazi merchantmen equipped as sea prowlers recently left Kobe, Japan.

[These came a day after the Australian Government's report that a sea raider bombarded the British Equatorial islet of Nauru in the Pacific, south of the Japanese-mandated Marshall Islands yesterday. The ship flew the Japanese colors at first, but ran up the Swastika just before it opened fire, the Melbourne Navy Ministry announced.]

Small Nazi freighters left Shanghai last week, possibly with supplies for the German raiders.

Travelers from Hongkong brought reports that more than twenty Norwegian vessels had been sunk and a number of British vessels attacked by raiders in the Indian Ocean.

Between Hongkong and India, it was said, British ship crews are getting wartime bonuses as a result of this sort of activity.

Passengers on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia said the ship recently took four instead of the normal two days to get from Shanghai to Hongkong, going far off her course and zigzagging to avoid raiders.

No Tokio Comment.

Tokio, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Both the Government information bureau and naval sources refrained from comment today on press reports that a mysterious sea raider flying the colors of Japan had shelled the British-mandated island of Nauru yesterday.

The Australian Legation said it had not been informed officially of the incident.

Guests Of Chiang Kai-Shek

Chungking, China, Dec. 28 (AP)—United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and other American officials were dinner guests of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek tonight.

JAPAN ASKS FRENCH AMITY

Matsuoka Says Tol Will Not Take Advantage of Plight

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka asserted today that "Japan is in great sympathy with the present hard plight of France and has not the slightest intention of taking advantage."

Speaking at a formal luncheon given for the French and French Indo-China economic missions now negotiating here, the Foreign Minister declared that Japan "now is faced with pressing needs" which make a full understanding necessary in order that the "closest possible cooperation between the two countries may be realized."

He said he "earnestly hoped that Indo-China would cooperate in establishing the stabilization and prosperity of East Asia."

"The problems of Japan and Indo-China are complex and varied," Mr. Matsuoka continued, "but I am confident the negotiations will be crowned with success."

The French mission of four members is headed by Rene Robin, former Governor of French Indo-China, and the Indo-China delegation of sixteen members is headed by Jean Cousin, Director of Finance in the colony.

Negotiations prior to the arrival of the Indo-China delegation at Kobe Dec. 15 were held at Hanoi, Indo-China, with the Japanese Ambassador, Hajime Matsumiya, and Governor General Jean Decoux of the colony presiding.

Chinese Ship Sold After 3½ Years in Port; Scrap Cargo for Japan Caused Legal Battle

DEC 29 1940

By The Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28—A new chapter in the strange story of the little Chinese freighter Kwang Yuan has begun with the sale of the vessel to Sir Walter Carpenter of Sydney, Australia. It was said that the ship would be changed to Panamanian registry and would ply between west coast ports and the South Pacific.

Awaiting sailing orders for three and a half years, the Kwang Yuan has remained in San Francisco harbor, fully loaded with a $64,000 cargo of scrap iron, destined for Japan.

Meanwhile, her crew rioted and government officials in Tokyo, Chungking and Washington sought to settle questions over the Kwang Yuan's ownership and disposition of its cargo.

A lawsuit which eventually reached the Supreme Court of the United States resulted in a decision for China.

The vessel's original owners, Sudden & Christenson, sold the freighter to a Chinese company in 1937. She was then named the Edna Christenson, but the Chinese company renamed her the Kwang Yuan.

Subsequently, a Japanese company chartered the craft and loaded the cargo of scrap iron here for delivery to Japan. Three Japanese officers and a crew of twenty-three Chinese were put on board.

Her sailing was interrupted by orders from the Chinese consul, who refused to approve the departure of the ship with its scrap iron cargo, and the American Customs would not clear her.

Seven months later the Chinese crew rioted, chasing the Japanese officers ashore. Then came involved lawsuits in which Japanese and Chinese interests and their consular representatives battled in American courts over delivery of the scrap iron.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the vessel was the property of the Chinese Government, and, as such, could not be boarded for removal of the cargo without the Chinese Government's consent. The United States Supreme Court later refused to review previous decisions, tacitly upholding the Chinese.

U. S. SHIFTS COMPLAINTS

Japan Held Responsible for Detention of Goods in Indo-China

HANOI, French Indo-China, Sunday, Dec. 29 (AP)—The United States is seeking to break down Japanese restrictions against the movement of American merchandise in Northern Indo-China as well as the Japanese-inspired detention of such goods in Haiphong and Hanoi, it was reported today.

The French, announcing receipt of further vigorous protests from Washington against the detention of goods in warehouses intended for re-export, said that release depended upon Japanese permission.

It was understood here that Washington now is directing its efforts toward Tokyo.

BUENOS AIRES, DEC 28-(AP)-GUY MORGAN, MANAGER OF THE UNITED ARTISTS OFFICE, SAID TODAY HE WOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN MOVIE "THE GREAT DICTATOR," BANNED HERE YESTERDAY BY MAYOR CARLOS ALBERTO PUEYREDON UPON THE ITALIAN EMBASSY'S PROTEST THAT THE PICTURE "ATTACKED THE ITALIAN REGIME."

THE PICTURE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN APPROVED BY THE MUNICIPAL CENSOR BOARD.

MORGAN SAID THAT FOR THE TIME BEING HE WAS DELAYING PLANS TO RELEASE THE MOVIE IN FIVE OTHER ARGENTINE CITIES, BUT THAT HE WOULD GO AHEAD WITH PLANS TO SHOW IT IN MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

THREE LOCAL THEATRES HAD PLANNED A JOINT PREMIERE OF THE CHAPLIN FILM JAN.2, WITH PROCEEDS TO GO TO THE NATIONAL AIR FUND TO PURCHASE TRAINING PLANES FOR CIVILIAN FLIERS, AND MORGAN SAID ALL THREE HAD SOLD ALL SEATS IN ADVANCE.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD, DEC. 28--(AP)--HUGH ARNOLD, WITH SIX MEMBERS OF NEW YORK ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS WHICH HAVE A CONTRACT TO DESIGN AND SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR NEW U.S. ARMY BASES IN THE CARIBBEAN, COMPLETED A SURVEY HERE AND RETURNED TO PUERTO RICO BY AIR TODAY.

THE MEN INSPECTED THREE TENTATIVE SITES. ARNOLD SAID THE CARONI SWAMP, OFFERED BY THE TRINIDAD GOVERNMENT AS A SITE, COULD BE RECLAIMED AND MADE SUITABLE, BUT IT WOULD REQUIRE YEARS AND THE QUESTION OF TIME IS NOW IMPORTANT.

EVEN WITH DRY LAND AVAILABLE, CONSTRUCTION OF A TRINIDAD BASE AND AIRPORT IS EXPECTED TO TAKE THREE YEARS, ALTHOUGH IT MAY BE OCCUPIED WHEN PARTIALLY COMPLETED. AN ADVANCE CONSTRUCTION PARTY OF 26 ENGINEERS IS DUE TOMORROW.

DEC 29 1940

30.24-6645

30.24-6645

A66KX (RS)

HONOL ,DEC.28-(AP)-ARMY OFFICERS SAID TODAY THAT MILITARY PLANS CALL FOR EVENTUALLY CONCENTRATING AT LEAST 500 ARMY PLANES IN HAWAII, WHERE THEY COULD BE REINFORCED WHENEVER NEEDED BY OVERNIGHT FLIGHTS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

DEC 29 1940

OFFICERS SAID THE ARMY WAS CONTEMPLATING REPLACING THE B-18 BOMBERS HERE WITH A LARGER FOUR-MOTORED TYPE OF BOMBER, BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF THE CHANGE MIGHT BE DELAYED BECAUSE OF PLANES BEING SENT TO BRITAIN. THEY INDICATED THAT WHEN THE LARGER BOMBERS ARRIVED, AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF B-18S WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PHILIPPINES.

ARMY MEN SAID THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD REDESIGNATED THE 18TH BOMBARDMENT WING AT HICKAM FIELD AS A HEAVY TYPE WING, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, AND DECIDED TO FORM THREE SQUADRONS IN HAWAII.

THE PRESENT AIR FORCE PERSONNEL IN HAWAII NUMBERS 6,000 OFFICERS AND MEN.

Mexico Will Stay In League

Mexico ty, Dec. 28 (AP)—[illegible] Office sources said today that Mexico would continue her membership in the League of Nations and Isidro Fabela, Mexican delegate [illegible] id return to Geneva soon.

There had been support in Government circles for a suggestion Mexico withdraw from the League, both for economy and because of dissatisfaction with its work.

Neighbors Can No Longer Just Step Across Border

Maine-New Brunswick Towns Must Observe New Rules

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Dec. 28 (AP).—A long period of easy communication between the towns of St. Stephen and Milltown in New Brunswick, and Calais and Milltown in Maine, is ending. For many years the four border towns appeared almost like one large community, even sharing some public services.

War-time border-crossing difficulties began last July 1, but in September the rules were relaxed, permitting residents to obtain local cards which, with passports, allowed entry into the United States freely. These cards are being eliminated and, starting Jan. 1, crossings into the United States will be permitted only when strictly necessary. Special permits will be issued to commuters and doctors and others who must cross regularly.

END OF BRITISH CASH PREDICTED BY FALL

Washington Sources Say This Is Shown by a Preliminary Audit of Britain's Resources

PRESENT ORDERS COVERED

But Tremendous Future Buying of War Supplies Is at Stake, Capital Hears

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—A preliminary audit of British resources in the United States has revealed that Great Britain will run out of cash to pay for purchases of arms and munitions here "in the early Autumn" of next year, authoritative sources disclosed today.

The preliminary examination of Britain's financial condition, made by United States Treasury experts, established that the end of cash payments was approaching, it was stated. A more detailed study of the British Treasury's balance sheet" now is under way.

That detailed analysis, informed sources said, was being made to determine as precisely as possible British capacity to pay for purchases here and the probable calendar date on which British cash would be exhausted.

The Treasury's study also will provide answers to the questions President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau expect to be asked when Congress considers the problem of aid to Britain.

The British Government now is paying for war supplies with gold shipped from London, by funds received as payments for British goods, and by receipts from the sale here of British-owned dollar securities.

Can Pay for Goods Now on Order

Well-informed sources said that the British Treasury's balance sheet, made available to the United States Treasury experts, showed that Britain would be able to pay cash for all ships, planes and other war implements and supplies now on order, but could not pay cash for the tremendous future orders which Britain wants to give immediately.

The Treasury's analysis of British resources, it was believed, prompted President Roosevelt's recent proposal that the United States take measures necessary to insure a continuous flow of vital war materials to the British Empire when Britain no longer was able to pay cash.

The President suggested that the United States Government might take over all future orders for war supplies and lease or lend to the British Government the planes, guns and other material required.

He declared that the dollar sign should be eliminated from the question of American aid to Britain, and a mutually satisfactory settlement negotiated after the war.

Liquidation Now Under Way

The President emphasized that his proposal applied only to future orders, and he expressed the belief that the British had sufficient funds to pay for all war supplies for which they had placed orders.

An estimated $3,000,000,000 worth of war matériel might be lent or leased to the British under the plan, authoritative military sources said.

The British Government, through an office set up for the purpose, was now systematically liquidating British-owned stocks and bonds taken over by the British Treasury from British subjects, it was explained. The amount of Britain's receipts from that source cannot be known until liquidation has been completed.

The securities were reported being liquidated gradually, with the British officials and their brokers making every effort to take advantage of the market and obtain every possible dollar for their war effort.

The exact date the British run out of cash will be determined in part by the amount realized through sales of the securities.

PEACE PLEA BY 3,500 SENT TO ROOSEVELT

No Foreign War Group Asks Him Not to 'Lend or Give Away' Nation's Defenses

DEC 29 1940

NEW PLEDGES ARE SOUGHT

'Common People' Urge Him to Say on Radio He 'Will Keep Election Assurances'

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 28 (AP)—The No Foreign War Committee sent to President Roosevelt tonight a telegram, signed by 3,500 "common people," urging him "not to lend or give away the defenses of the nation."

The telegram described the signers as "thousands of the common people who furnish the cannon fodder and the food for war, who fight and die in wars forced on them by their governments, and who, in the last analysis, must pay for those wars."

They asked the President in his radio broadcast Sunday night "to tell them * * * that the assurances you gave them in the recent Presidential campaign will be kept, to the letter."

The telegram referred to a round robin of 170 prominent persons, who on Thursday urged the President to help sweep away "ignorance and lethargy and disbelief."

Text of the Telegram

The text of the telegram follows:

Two days ago there was released at the White House a telegram, signed by some 170 persons, designated as "prominent." The telegram urged you, as Chief Executive, to help sweep away the "ignorance and lethargy and disbelief" here in the United States which correspond to a condition existing in Europe prior to 1938, "brought many European democracies to their grave and led the United Kingdom to the thin edge of disaster."

May the No Foreign War Committee, in all respect, humbly add its request to the urgent plea of the 170 "prominent Americans?" If the people of the world ever are given by their governmental leaders the truth which they must have if they are to understand why great wars are fought, there will be no more great wars.

Consequently, the signers of last Thursday's telegram have driven straight to the heart of the renewed crisis with which all governments have been struggling since the Autumn of 1939. If you answer their plea, Europe's current phase of an interminable war will end within a few weeks.

Because of the telegram signed by the 170 "prominent Americans" and dispatched to you, the No Foreign War Committee sends this message, signed by thousands of the common people who furnish the cannon fodder and the food for war, who fight and die in wars forced on them by their governments, and who, in the last analysis, must pay for those wars.

The signers of this telegram are not "prominent." They are just everyday, red-blooded, patriotic Americans who are proud to confess that they always put their country—the United States of America—first in their every consideration of international events and situations. Next they consider the interests of other countries and people, but invariably in the light of their own national interests.

They are humble but courageous citizens who believe that their country's foreign policy easily might be summed up in two words—"America always." It is their conviction that a mighty America, alive to the physical, material, moral and spiritual needs of this troubled world, might in fact give that constructive leadership to all peoples which you so frequently have said the United States must give if civilization is to be saved.

Ask About Campaign Promises

The many signers of this telegram from numerous States, respectfully ask you, Mr. President, to tell them, in your radio broadcast Sunday evening, that the assurances you gave them in the recent Presidential campaign will be kept, to the letter. They believed in you when you offered those assurances and they believe in you today.

After you have swept away our "'ignorance and lethargy and disbelief," said by the 170 signers of last Thursday's telegram to be endangering the United States as

they endangered the strangled democracies of Europe, these common people will rise en masse to help you to end this war and all wars.

Once the people of the world are permitted to know what has been kept from them about the economic, political and ideological realities which are the real causes of Europe's and Asia's everlasting conflicts, those conflicts will cease for all time.

Then that "good neighbor" policy so commendably encouraged by you, as our President, will become a reality rather than a myth, the trade routes of the world be open to all countries, thus enabling their peoples actually to give democracy an opportunity for birth, development and permanency.

The signers of this telegram were asked to give it their approval as common people who realize that this war is not being fought for democratic principles, any more than was the 1914-1918 phase of the same war. The world had a twenty-year armistice after the Treaty of Versailles had proved that the chapter closed in 1919, of an endless war, most definitely had not been fought to save the world for democracy.

Also the signers of this telegram respectfully ask you, as their highest elected public servant and government leader, not to lend or give away the defenses of their nation as you propose to ask Congress that $3,000,000,000 worth of those defenses be loaned or given to Britain.

Hope British Ideals Will Win

We hope that somehow every genuine democratic principle for which Britain stands may survive this calamitous renewal of Europe's ancient war, no phase of which ever has been fought to promote or preserve the fundamentals of pure democracy.

Trusting that you are correctly informed when you repeatedly tell them that their own country's defenses are dangerously inadequate, and that all haste must be made in a furious effort to strengthen those defenses against some aggressor who may have designs upon this hemisphere, the common people of the great Middle West and many States outside that solidly American area, are fearful when they see so much of their defense equipment and material shipped overseas.

If England's plight is as critical as you tell us, there is possibility that she may be unable much longer to withstand aggressor attack upon her empire. Mr. Knudsen long delayed his admission that our defense program lags, a fact which observant Americans had known for months.

But now that we know of this lag which we are told is threatening to our security and peace, it is normal that we should worry about the dangers reportedly confronting us, here in the United States. Some of us find it difficult to believe that these dangers are as acute as pictured.

But, as good Americans, we should accept the word of our President. And we do. After you have spoken to us tomorrow evening, our "ignorance and lethargy and disbelief" doubtless will have been removed. And then, as the 170 prominent Americans said in their Thursday telegram, our democracy will have been insulated against such dreadful extinction as has overtaken democracies elsewhere.

There are some 3,500 signatures on this telegram, Mr. President. If it be your desire to have more signatures, in proof of the convictions, sincerity and Americanism of the common people of the Middle West and other States, and will so advise your secretary, Mr. Early, the No Foreign War Committee will be happy to send them along, by telegraph, prepaid.

A spokesman for the committee said 1,500 more signers' names would reach the White House by telegram in the morning.

MEAD WOULD HAVE U. S. TAKE ISLANDS

He Wants All Hemisphere Save Canada Free.

Buffalo, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—United States Senator James M. Mead, observing his fifty-fifth birthday anniversary today, told a Buffalo Evening News reporter that "I believe the time has come for the western hemisphere to become separate and independent from European political powers."

"This includes those islands in the Atlantic and the Caribbean and the foreign-owned possessions in Central America and northeast South America," Mr. Mead added.

"If we are going to defend the Monroe Doctrine and offer the aid of our protection to the cause of democratic government, control of these islands and possessions should be in our hands.

"I would look with favor upon the opening of negotiations with the several European countries with possessions in the western hemisphere in order to bring these under our jurisdiction."

He emphasized, however, that Canada was exempt from his proposal for a peaceful United States mandate over western hemisphere possessions.

President Advised on Speech

Wires Telling Him What to Say on the Air Tomorrow Pour In on Him.

Washington, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—As President Roosevelt worked today on the radio address he will make tomorrow night, a White House secretary said a great number of suggestions on what he should say about national defense and aid to Britain were coming from all parts of the country.

Stephen Early, presidential press secretary, classified some of them as evidently inspired by organization work and others as being spontaneous pleas from individuals.

Asked about a statement by Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, that the White House was giving publicity before the speech only to warlike appeals, Mr. Early said "we are not getting anything from any one, except from an individual or two, who does not want to give aid to Britain."

[Mr. Wheeler will speak over the radio Monday night in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's plan of furnishing war supplies to Great Britain.]

The President, desiring the fullest opportunity to work on his speech, made only two engagements for today.

William Phillips, Ambassador to Italy, called to say good-by before starting back to his Rome post, and William S. Knudsen, Defense Administration chief, conferred with him on new ship construction.

Never Saw the Like.

Discussing messages to the President, Mr. Early said:

"There have been quite a lot of suggestions for the President's speech coming in from the most unexpected parts of the country and from people really deeply interested in the situation.

"They want the President to adopt their ideas. It is unusual in that I haven't seen it happen before."

Asked whether any of it was organized propaganda, he replied: "Some of it does and some does not look like organizational propaganda. A good bit of organization work naturally is in it. There also are many suggestions coming in spontaneously from individuals."

The President's address will be broadcast from 9:30 to 10 P. M. tomorrow night. Mr. Early has predicted that it would be very clear and specific on aid to Britain.

The Cabinet was reported to have gone into an exhaustive review of the defense equipment production program and to have discussed appeals to the Chief Executive that he speak out boldly on the chances of an English defeat and what this would mean to the United States.

Such an appeal was addressed to the White House Thursday by 170 men and women who asked that "everything that may be necessary" be done to insure defeat of the Axis Powers.

It was learned officially last night that the President would deliver his annual legislative message to Congress in person before a joint session on Monday, January 6.

Mid-West to Be Heard.

It was announced at the headquarters of the No Foreign War Committee in the Hotel Lexington today that a telegram signed by many Mid-Westerners would be sent to the President before his speech tomorrow night asking him to keep the United States out of war.

Verne Marshall, chairman of the committee, appealed in radio addresses at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last night for signatures to the telegram, it was said here. Officials of the local organization said they understood that the telegraphic response to Mr. Marshall in Cedar Rapids had been very heavy. Mr. Marshall is editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

The No Foreign War Committee telegram will be in reply to a message sent to the President several days ago by a group of well known persons asking that this country do everything that may be necessary to insure the defeat of the Axis Powers.

ROOSEVELT WORKS ON SPEECH DRAFT

President To Give Fireside Talk On European Situation Tonight

Knudsen Confers With Chief Over General Program Of Defense Production

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 28—President Roosevelt worked long hours today on the report on defense and aid to Britain to be given the nation tomorrow night in a radio address which some officials believed would be his most important since the European war began.

As the Chief Executive revised a rough draft dictated on Christmas Eve, organizations and individuals continued to write and telegraph suggestions for the talk, and a prominent Democratic Senator—Wheeler, of Montana—issued a warning against going too far on the British help question lest the United States become embroiled in the conflict.

Mr. Roosevelt took the letters, data and memoranda, and a staff of stenographers to the huge Cabinet room so as to have ample working space.

Pauses Only Twice

He paused only twice during his work—once to receive William Phillips, who is returning to his post as Ambassador to Italy, and again to hear the latest report on defense production and related subjects from William S. Knudsen, director of the new office of production management.

Knudsen was reported officially to be interested in how a new and vast ship-construction program would be financed, but he told reporters this was not discussed and he merely was "reporting" on the general program.

When Mr. Roosevelt broadcasts from his study from 9.30 to 10 P. M. tomorrow over major networks it will be his fifteenth "fireside chat" since he entered the White House.

Denied Defense Waste

The last was on May 26, 1940. On that Sabbath day he denied that billions being spent for defense were "going down the rat hole," and begged the American people to give generously in aid of thousands of refugees running from Nazi invaders in Norway, Belgium, Holland and France.

Stephen T. Early, White House press secretary, said today that all but one or two individuals who had written the President advocated aid to the British. Some of the suggestions, he added, evidently had been inspired by "organizational work." Others he described as spontaneous appeals from individuals wishing to have their ideas incorporated in tomorrow night's address.

"Quite a lot of suggestions for the President's speech are coming in from the most unexpected parts of the country, and from people really deeply interested in the situation," Early said. "It is unusual in that I haven't seen it happen before."

Expresses Opposition

While the President worked, Senator Wheeler expressed emphatic opposition to the proposal to lend or lease war equipment and supplies to England.

"If the President has the right to lease battleships, airplanes and munitions," the Senator declared, "he can lend the boys who are in the army, or who are being drafted now. One is just as legal as the other and one will lead to the other."

Wheeler said he would detail his reasons for opposing the plan in a speech to be broadcast nationally at 10.30 o'clock Monday night and by short wave to foreign lands.

Opposed To Credit

The Montanan said he was not opposed to furnishing the British all help possible under existing laws. He said he believed, however, that Great Britain had enough money to continue to pay cash for purchases here under the "cash and carry" neutrality statute.

In this connection, official sources disclosed that a preliminary audit of British resources in this country showed that Britain probably would run out of cash for purchases here by "early autumn" of next year.

30.24-6647

30.24-6647

Says Roosevelt Could Lend Men As Legally

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 28—Further opposition to President Roosevelt's "lend-lease" plan of furnishing war supplies to Great Britain developed today, with Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) announcing that he would broadcast his objections to the proposal Monday night.

The speech over a national NBC hookup at 10:30 P. M., will be rebroadcast to foreign countries by short wave.

Wheeler, who this week urged the Administration to "force peace on Europe," said he would discuss foreign affairs generally and the "lend-lease" proposal specifically.

"Then He Can Lend Troops"

Mr. Roosevelt suggested recently that the United States might lease or lend Britain necessary future war supplies, and arrange a settlement after the war.

"If the President has the right to lease battleships, airplanes and munitions," Wheeler said, "he can lend the boys who are in the army or who are being drafted now. One is just as legal as the other, and one will lead to the other."

Several of Wheeler's colleagues, including Senators Millard E. Tydings (Dem., Md.), Arthur H. Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) and Rush D. Holt (Dem., W. Va.), have suggested that the United States explore the possibility of effecting a negotiated European peace. President Roosevelt, questioned about the suggestions at a press conference yesterday, made no comment.

On the House side, Representative Hamilton Fish (Rep., N. Y.) declared in a statement that Congress would support the President "regardless of partisanship, on all feasible measures short of war, but will not follow him in any short cut to war."

Wheeler Favors Legal Aid

Wheeler also said that he favored giving the British all the aid possible under present statutes. He has contended, however, that any American move to transport supplies into the war zones would almost certainly involve this country in war.

Senators opposed to American intervention in the war were reported planning to meet informally to plan their strategy soon after the new Congress convenes next month.

Aluminum Rationing Plan Being Studied

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 28—Rationing of aluminum products was under consideration in Government circles today as a means of avoiding delays in warplane production schedules.

Authoritative sources reported that rationing was being studied as well as production priorities.

Under a rationing system, officials said, products ordered by a plane manufacturer who already had a surplus on hand might be diverted to another who had no such accumulation. This practice would be limited, however, to products that could be used by either—aluminum sheets, for example. Forgings made to special measurements probably would not be interchanged.

Priority Method

If priorities were imposed, these would determine the order in which aluminum products should be produced to fill defense contracts, as well as commercial contracts for civilian use.

The immediate supply of aluminum products for the swiftly expanding aircraft industry will be studied by the reorganized Defense Priorities Board, whose powers are being delineated in executive orders now being prepared by President Roosevelt.

Plane Plant Delayed

The aluminum problem came up in a recent announcement of the Northrop Aircraft Corporation, which holds $10,000,000 worth of defense contracts. Company officials said their schedule was being curtailed because of a shortage of aluminum products. Lamotte T. Cohu, general manager of Northrop, expressed belief that it would be September before increased facilities of aluminum production plants would be able to care for the aircraft industry's demands.

A spokesman for the Aluminum Company of America declared subsequently that there was no shortage of aluminum products for airplane production. The aluminum company could not make shipments "before we are asked for them," he said, adding that any temporary shortage at the Northrop plant either was being met or would be met shortly.

A29WX (WAR DEPT, DEF. PROBE, LABOR)

WASHINGTON,DEC 28-(AP)-BORROWING FROM BRITISH EXPERIENCE, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE POLICY OF "FARMING OUT" ARMS CONTRACTS TO SMALL FIRMS WOULD BE APPLIED VIGOROUSLY IN THIS COUNTRY TO DISTRIBUTE THE DEFENSE LOAD AS WIDELY AS POSSIBLE.

HOLDERS OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS WILL BE ENCOURAGED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, TO SUB-LET SUBSTANTIAL PARTS OF THE WORK, AND EACH WILL BE EXPECTED TO SELECT HIS OWN SUBCONTRACTORS.

ANNOUNCING THE APPOINTMENT OF JOSEPH L. AND FRANCIS TRECKER, OF MILWAUKEE AS SPECIAL ADVISERS ON "FARMING OUT" METHODS, ROBERT P.PATTERSON, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR, SAID THE POLICY WOULD BE EMPLOYED "MORE AND MORE" AS THE BURDEN ON LARGER FIRMS INCREASES.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FIRST TURNED TO THE "FARMING OUT" PRIN-

CIPLE, KNOWN IN ENGLAND AS THE "BITS AND PIECES" POLICY, LATE IN THE SUMMER OF 1938 WHEN THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY THERE WAS ASKED TO SUBLET A MINIMUM OF 35 PERCENT OF ITS WORK ON GOVERNMENT ORDERS. PREVIOUSLY, THE BRITISH HAD PLACED THEIR RELIANCE FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PLANE FACTORIES TOGETHER WITH EXPANSION OF EXISTING PLANTS.

CERTAIN COMPANIES ALREADY HAD ADOPTED THE SUBCONTRACTING PRINCIPLE WHEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TURNED TO IT. THE VICKERS COMPANY, FOR EXAMPLE, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, WAS UTILIZING ABOUT 700 SMALL MACHINE SHOPS IN MANY PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID GERMANY ALSO HAS BEEN APPLYING THE FORMULA WITH "EVEN MORE INTENSIVE THOROUGHNESS."

THIS EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

IN CONNECTION WITH ITS RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM, THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT STIMULATED THE SALE OF PORTABLE ELECTRIC MOTORS OF FROM ONE TO TEN HORSEPOWER, OSTENSIBLY TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR THE ELECTRIC UTILIZATION OF FEED GRINDERS, MILING MACHINES, AND OTHER FARM APPLIANCES. AS FAR BACK AS 1937, SEALED CRATES OF MACHINERY WERE DELIVERED TO THESE ELECTRIFIED FARMS. THE OWNERS OF WHICH WERE TOLD TO HOLD THE CRATES IN STORAGE AS THEY CONTAINED MACHINERY FOR MAKING TOYS OR SOME OTHER SIMILAR PRODUCT.

WHEN THE MARCH INTO POLAND BEGAN, INSTRUCTIONS CAME TO UNPAC. CRATES AND TO SET UP THE MACHINERY. THE MACHINES TURNED OUT TO BE A DRILL PRESS, OR A PUNCH PRESS, OR A DROP FORGE TOOLED UP TO PRODUCE SOME SMALL PRODUCT NEEDED FOR ARMAMENT.

NEXT, SUPPLIES OF SEMI-FINISHED MATERIALS ARRIVED AT THE FARM AND THE FARMER WAS TAUGHT HOW TO MAKE A RIVET FOR USE IN AIRPLANE ASSEMBLY, OR HOW TO PUNCH RIVET HOLES IN A PLATE FOR TANK ARMOR.

A3QWX

A WAR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID ADOPTION OF THE "FARMING OUT" PRINCIPLE IN THIS COUNTRY WAS IMPORTANT AS A MEANS OF BRINGING INTO USE RESERVES OF IDLE EQUIPMENT. IN ADDITION, HE SAID IT WAS HOPED IT WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF PREVENTING THE MIGRATION OF WORKERS FROM THEIR HOMES TO THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, THUS FORESTALLING SERIOUS HOUSING SHORTAGES.

DISCUSSING THE TRECKER APPOINTMENTS, OFFICIALS SAID THE BROTHERS WOULD SERVE AS DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN. THEIR MILWAUKEE COMPANY WAS SAID TO HAVE "THE BEST FARMING-OUT RECORD IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY."

GREEK BUYS CARGO VESSEL

Maritime Commission Approves Sale of Matson Line's Makena

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Maritime Commission granted permission today for the Matson Navigation Company of San Francisco to sell the cargo vessel Makena, 2,729 gross tons, to John P. Goulandris of Greece and transfer her to Panama registry.

The commission required that a bond be posted to guarantee that the vessel would not be sold or transferred again within three years without commission approval.

The commission also approved the sale by Matson of the cargo vessel Mahukona, 2,512 gross tons, to the Navebras Corporation, Rio de Janeiro, and her transfer to Brazilian registry.

William H. Varley of Yonkers, N. Y., obtained permission to sell the yacht Shuttle to H. E. Moss & Co. of London, with transfer to British registry.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the sixty-ninth week of the war, from December 22 to December 28, inclusive.

Nation.	Sunk by Subs. Planes, Warships.	Mines.	Other Causes or Unknown.	Tonnage.	Known Dead.	Missing.
Britain	8	0	1	47,015	0	49
Norway	0	0	3	9,458	0	0
Panama	0	0	1	8,982	2	0
Belgium	1	0	0	5,227	0	0
Greece	0	1	0	5,168	0	0
Sweden	1	0	0	1,253	25	0
Totals	10	1	5	77,103	27	49
Previously reported.	603	232	349	4,280,131	8,476	7,156
Grand total	613	233	354	4,357,234	8,503	7,205

Losses By Nations (Includes Naval Vessels)

Britain, 549; Norway, 133; Germany, 104; Sweden, 78; Greece, 58; France, 53; Netherlands, 45; Denmark, 44; Italy, 40; Finland, 27; Belgium, 21; Estonia, 12; Yugoslavia, 8; Panama, 8; Spain, 5; Lithuania, 3; Poland, 2; Argentina, Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Latvia, Portugal, Rumania, Soviet, United States, 1 each. Total—1,200.

Sinking Of Tanker Charles Pratt Still Mystery To Owners

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—The cause of the sinking of the Standard Oil tanker Charles Pratt off the West African coast Saturday with the loss of two American seamen of its crew of forty-two remained a mystery tonight to officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

First word of the loss of the 8,982-ton tanker, which flew the Panamanian flag and was registered to the Panama Transport Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, came last night in a terse message from the company's London office. The message said only that the vessel was a "casualty" and indicated that twenty-two men were thought lost.

Early today, however, a message from Capt. Eric R. Blomquist said all crew members had been saved except Arthur Duffy, wiper, of Bayonne, N. J., and Patrick Dougherty, seaman, of Philadelphia.

LAGUARDIA LIKENS WHITE TO LAVAL

Assails Head Of Allied Aid Committee For Keep-Out-Of-War Stand

Calls For Division Of Organization And "Deeds" To Help Win Conflict

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 28—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, chairman of the American section of the United States-Canadian joint defense board, said today the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies "had better divide."

In a letter to William Allen White, committee chairman, LaGuardia said:

"I read your statement saying what the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies would not do.

"Doing A Laval"

"Strange, when the going was good for the Allies, you and others were strong in saying what you would do. Now that the going is bad, you are doing a typical Laval.

"It occurred to me that the committee had better divide. You could continue as chairman of the 'Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies with Words,' and the rest of us would join a 'committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies with Deeds.' That at least would identify the division which I am sure your statement will cause."

White, in a statement copyrighted by the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance on December 23, said the only reason he was a member of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies was "to keep this country out of war."

White Opposes Repeal

White expressed opposition to repeal of the Johnson Act, which bars loans to debt-defaulting nations, and said it was "not true, even remotely, that we favor repealing of that portion of the neutrality law which forbids American ships to carry contraband into the war."

He added that "I have sat in all our executive councils, all our policy-making committees, and I have never heard war as an alternative objective seriously discussed by any official group of our organization at any time."

Vivien Leigh, Olivier Depart For England By Way Of Portugal

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 28 (AP)—Vivien Leigh, British-born Scarlett O'Hara of the films, and her husband, Laurence Olivier, sailed for Lisbon today aboard the American Export liner Excambion on the first leg of their return trip to London.

"I know London is not the safest place in the world right now," the actress said, "but it's still my home and that's where I want to be."

Olivier, a Briton, said he would offer his services to the Government.

30.24 -6649

30.24-6649

UNDATED PLANE LOSSES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE UNOFFICIAL CHRISTMAS TRUCE WHICH HELD UP AIR RAIDS DURING THE WEEK OF DEC. 22-28 KEPT PLANE CLAIMS TO A LOW TOTAL.

THE UNOFFICIAL COUNT SHOWED GERMANY CLAIMING EIGHT BRITISH PLANES AND ADMITTING THREE PLANE LOSSES DURING THE WEEK.

THE BRITISH REPORTED FIVE GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN AND ADMITTED SIX LOSSES, ALL OF THEM FROM PLANES WHICH CARRIED OUT RAIDS ON THE CONTINENT.

THE TOTALS FOR THE PREVIOUS WEEK SHOWED GERMANY CLAIMING 10 BRITISH PLANES TO ONE GERMAN PLANE AND THE BRITISH CLAIMING EIGHT GERMAN MACHINES TO SEVEN BRITISH.

THE BOX SCORE:

	GERMAN CLAIMS		BRITISH CLAIMS	
	BRITISH	GERMAN	GERMAN	BRITISH
DEC. 22	1	1	3	1
DEC. 23	2	1	1	1
DEC. 24	0	0	0	1
DEC. 25	1	0	0	0
DEC. 26	0	0	0	1
DEC. 27	4	1	1	0
DEC. 28	--	--	0	2
TOTALS	8	3	5	6

DEC 29 1940

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

DEC 29 1940

ARMIES LIKE FOOTBALL TEAMS GROW "STALE" THROUGH LONG INACTION OR OVER-TRAINING. LOWERED MORALE, DECLINING ELAN, WANING FIGHTING ARDOR ARE MILITARY EQUIVALENTS.

AT A TIME WHEN ENGLAND IS BRACING IN EXPECTATION OF A GIGANTIC GERMAN ATTACK WITHIN DAYS OR WEEKS, THE QUESTION OF NAZI ARMY MORALE APPEARS TO BE BOTHERING HERR HITLER AND HIS TOP-FLIGHT GENERALS. THEY HAVE HAD A MILLION MEN OR MORE DAWDLING FOR MORE THAN SIX MONTHS ON ARMY-OF-OCCUPATION DUTIES IN NORWAY, DENMARK, THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE. WHETTING THEM BACK TO THE KEEN FIGHTING EDGE

NEEDED FOR AN ATTEMPTED INVASION OF ENGLAND REPRESENTS NO EASY JOB.

NAZI TROOPS WERE FIRED WITH FANATICAL ZEAL AND TRAINED AND EQUIPPED TO THE MINUTE FOR THE BLITZKRIEG AGAINST THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE. SINCE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE LAST JUNE, THE MASS OF GERMAN TROOPS HAS SEEN NO ACTION. ONLY THE NAZI AIR FORCE, ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND COASTAL GUNNERS AND SUBMARINE AND TORPEDO BOAT CREWS HAVE HAD A SHARE IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

THERE HAVE BEEN INSISTENT WHISPERS FOR MANY WEEKS OF OFFICIAL CONCERN IN BERLIN OVER THE SITUATION. THE CHRISTMAS VISIT OF HITLER AND THE NAZI ARMY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GENERAL WALTER VON BRAUCHITSCH, TO THE CHANNEL FRONT MUST STEM OUT OF THAT SINCE IT DID NOT HERALD A NAZI "BLITZMAS" ATTACK ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

THE GENERAL TOLD HIS ARMY IT WAS "BURNING" WITH EAGERNESS TO COME TO GRIPS FINALLY WITH THE BRITISH AND SOON WOULD GET THE CHANCE. BOTH HE AND HITLER TOOK PAINS TO LET THE ARMY KNOW THEY WERE PERSONALLY SHARING ITS RISKS FROM BRITISH BOMBERS ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

IN RETROSPECT, THAT LOOKS LIKE AN EFFORT TO KEY THE TROOPS UP AGAIN FOR THE DESPERATE BUSINESS AHEAD OF THEM. THEY HAVE BEEN LEADING A MONOTONOUS LIFE FOR MONTHS. FRATERNIZATION WITH THE PEOPLE AMONG WHOM THEY ARE QUARTERED IS A SPECIAL PROBLEM WITH ALL ARMIES OF OCCUPATION. NAZI FORCES ARE MOSTLY BILLETED IN THE HOMES OF CITIZENS. DESPITE WAR-BRED ANIMOSITIES, RELATIONSHIPS DEVELOP UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES AND ON A SCALE INIMICAL TO KEEPING AN IDLE ARMY ON FIGHT-

ING EDGE. ORDER NO 1 FOR ALL ARMIES OF OCCUPATION INVARIABLY IS "NO FRATERNIZATION" BUT IT OCCURS.

NAZI COMMANDS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY PROBABLY ARE FREQUENTLY SHIFTE. FOR THAT REASON. IT BREAKS OFF SUCH CONTACTS AND ALSO IS PART OF TRAINING RITUAL TO KEEP TROOPS PHYSICALLY FIT BY MARCHING. NAZI EFFICIENCY WOULD SEE TO THAT.

DEC 29 1940

A46WX

YET INVASION OF ENGLAND, IF HITLER DOES THUMB HIS TROOPS FORWARD, IS GOING TO REQUIRE A HIGHER DEGREE OF TROOP FIGHTING ELAN THAN EVEN THE BATTLES OF FLANDERS AND FRANCE CALLED FOR. IT MEANS CERTAINLY FAR HEAVIER BATTLE LOSSES FOR THE GERMANS AND THE VETERANS IN THE RANKS KNOW IT.

BLITZKRIEG EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUE CANNOT MINIMIZE CASUALTIES IN AN ATTEMPTED CHANNEL CROSSING AS THEY DID ON THE CONTINENT. THE ODDS OF POSITION AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE WITH THE BRITISH DEFENDERS, NOT WITH NAZI ATTACKERS. THE NUMERICAL ODDS ALSO WILL BE REVERSED.

BY AND LARGE, THEN, ANY EXTENSIVE LET-DOWN IN GERMAN ARMY ELAN DURING ITS MONTHS OF INACTIVITY WOULD BE A CRITICAL WEAKNESS IN THE SUPREME TEST LONDON BELIEVES IMPENDING. THE INVADERS WILL HAVE TO PENETRATE BRITISH SEA AND AIR DEFENSES IN THE CHANNEL, THEN CUT THEIR WAY ASHORE BY SHEER ABILITY IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS AND PROBABLY TERRIBLE LOSSES.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

DEC 29 1940

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ROME TODAY REPEATED BERLIN'S BLUNT WARNING OF YESTERDAY THAT IRELAND IS WITHIN THE NAZI BLOCKADE ZONE AND THAT AMERICAN SHIPS ATTEMPTING TO REACH IRISH PORTS WITH SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN WILL BE SUBJECT TO WARLIKE ACTION.

THIS WILL HOLD TRUE EVEN IF THE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY LAW SHOULD BE AMENDED TO EXCLUDE IRELAND FROM THE DANGER ZONE.

THE COROLLARY TO THIS WARNING IS OBVIOUS. IF THE UNITED STATES HAS SHIPS SUNK AND DOESN'T LIKE IT, SHE CAN GO TO WAR ABOUT IT.

ASSOCIATED WITH THIS SITUATION, THOUGH NOT ACTUALLY A PART OF IT, IS BRITAIN'S IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS ON LIFE-BLOOD EXPORTS TO EIRE (SOUTHERN IRELAND). THESE MEASURES WHICH, IF CARRIED TO THEIR FINALITY, WOULD PLUNGE EIRE INTO AN ECONOMIC CRISIS, BEAR THE EARMARKS OF BEING REPRISALS FOR THE REFUSAL OF THE IRISH GOVERNMENT TO GRANT BRITAIN NAVAL BASES FROM WHICH TO OPERATE AGAINST THE NAZI SUBMARINE MENACE.

THE RESULTING POSITION IS FULL OF DYNAMITE. IT INCREASES FEARS THAT ISSUES GROWING OUT OF THE WAR MAY RESULT IN THE RENEWAL OF THE ANCIENT ANGLO-IRISH FEUD WHICH THE WORLD HOPED HAD BEEN BURIED BY THE AGREEMENT OF 1938.

APROPOS OF THIS, PREMIER EAMON DEVALERA OF EIRE INJECTED A STRIKING REMARK INTO A CHRISTMAS DAY TALK WHICH WAS CARRIED BY THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM. IN THE COURSE OF AN APPEAL TO AMERICA TO HELP EIRE SECURE ARMS AND FOODSTUFFS, "SHOULD THE BLOCKADE GROW TIGHTER", HE SAID:

"THE OVERSHADOWING ANXIETY AT THE MOMENT SEEMS TO BE TODAY'S POSSIBILITY OF INCITEMENT WHICH WOULD FORCE OUR PEOPLE ONCE MORE TO BATTLE AGAINST BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH."

PREMIER DEVALERA DIDN'T AMPLIFY THIS STATEMENT, AND I'M NOT GOING TO TRY TO INTERPRET IT, BUT IT SEEMS TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF. IT PERHAPS IS NATURAL THAT MY MIND SHOULD FLY BACK TO SOUTHERN IRELAND'S BLOODY EASTER WEEK REBELLION AGAINST THE ENGLISH IN 1916, DURING THE WORLD WAR. I WAS IN DUBLIN AT THE HEIGHT OF THAT TERRIBLE CONFLICT, AND MR. DEVALERA WAS WIELDING A RIFLE FROM THE WINDOWS OF THE POST-OFFICE AS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLT.

30.24-6651

THE DAYS OF REBELLION ARE PAST, FOR EIRE IS INDEPENDENT. BUT THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR BETWEEN THE TWO SOVEREIGN STATES IS PRESENT.

THIS CRISIS GOES BACK TO 1938 WHEN THE BRITISH AND EIRE NEGOTIATED AN AGREEMENT WHICH, AMONG OTHER THINGS, PROVIDED THAT ENGLAND SHOULD CLEAR OUT OF SOUTHERN IRELAND, TRANSFERRING TO EIRE BRITISH ADMIRALTY PROPERTY AND RIGHTS AT SEVERAL STRATEGIC BASES. THESE ARE BANTRY BAY, COBH (QUEENSTOWN) AND LOUGH SWILLY.

DEC 28 1940

AS9

THAT WAS THE LAST STROKE OF THE PEN NEEDED TO MAKE EIRE INDEED A WHOLLY INDEPENDENT UNIT WITHIN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

ALONG CAME THE WAR AND THE GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN WHICH IS RAISING HAVOC WITH BRITISH SHIPPING. MANY OF THE VESSELS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE BOTTOM IN THE WIND-LASHED WATERS WEST OF IRELAND. ONE REASON ASSIGNED FOR BRITAIN'S INABILITY TO COPE FULLY WITH THIS MENACE HAS BEEN LACK OF THE IRISH NAVAL BASES WHICH, IN THE LANGUAGE OF BRITISH PREMIER CHURCHILL, HAS PLACED UPON ENGLAND A "MOST HEAVY AND GRIEVOUS BURDEN."

EIRE, FEARING INVASION AND COUNTER-INVASION BY THE BELLIGERENTS, HAS MAINTAINED RIGID NEUTRALITY, REFUSING TO ALLOW BRITAIN USE OF BASES. AT THE SAME TIME SHE HAS DECLARED A POLICY "THAT THIS ISLAND SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A BASE FOR ATTACK ON BRITAIN."

FEELING IN BRITAIN HAS GROWN BITTER. MANY PEOPLE HAVE DECLARED THAT IRELAND SHOULD BE DEPRIVED OF IMPORTS BROUGHT FROM ABROAD BY BRITISH CONVOYS. NOW--WITHOUT ANY SUGGESTION OF REPRISAL--BRITAIN HAS PLACED RESTRICTIONS UPON RE-EXPORT TO IRELAND OF SEVERAL VITAL COMMODITIES, INCLUDING FODDER FOR CATTLE, AND FERTILIZER. THESE CANNOT BE RE-EXPORTED WITHOUT SPECIAL LICENSE.

TO UNDERSTAND THE FULL FORCE OF THIS YOU MUST KNOW THAT CATTLE RAISING IS ONE OF EIRE'S CHIEF INDUSTRIES. SHE EXPORTS MOST OF THESE ANIMALS TO ENGLAND. BUT SHE CAN'T GET ALONG WITHOUT IMPORTED FODDER, AND ITS LACK WOULD CREATE A GRAVE SITUATION. CUTTING OFF OF FERTILIZER WOULD FURTHER AGGREVATE THIS POSITION, AND WOULD ALSO AFFECT THE FOOD SUPPLY FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

ONE NATURALLY WONDERS WHETHER BRITAIN INTENDS TO USE THIS MEASURE AS A BIG STICK WITH WHICH TO SECURE THE NAVAL BASES. ONE ALSO WONDERS WHETHER MR.DEVALERA'S REPLY WILL BE THAT THE MATTER MIGHT BE ADJUSTED IF BRITAIN WOULD USE ITS INFLUENCE TO BRING ABOUT THE UNION OF ULSTER AND SOUTHERN IRELAND, WHICH THE PREMIER HAS BEEN SO ANXIOUSLY SEEKING BUT WITHOUT APPARENT PROGRESS.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 P.M. (EST) TODAY). SSATURDAY, DEC 28).

NEW YORK, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HAS "NEVER BEEN SO WELL INFORMED ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AS AT THIS TIME OF WORLD CRISIS," DEWITT MACKENZIE, ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER, TOLD THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF JOURNALISM TODAY.

IN A SYMPOSIUM ON "UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEMS OF THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT", MACKENZIE ADDED THAT "IT SEEMS TO ME THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION HAVE BEEN DOING A GOOD JOB."

DEC 29 1940

"WE MUSTN'T FORGET THE FUNDAMENTAL FACT THAT THE READER IS MAINLY DEPENDENT ON HIS NEWSPAPERS FOR EVALUATION OF FOREIGN NEWS," MACKENZIE CONTINUED. "THE AVERAGE READER ISN'T IN A POSITION TO EVALUATE THE NEWS HIMSELF.

"ABOUT THE BEST HE CAN DO IS TO DECIDE WHICH NEWSPAPERS AND WHICH FOREIGN WRITERS SEEM TO BE THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY AND THEN STICK WITH THEM. THUS OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLIC IS GREAT."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 P.M. (EST) SSATURDAY DEC 28).

NEW YORK, DEC 28-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAVE AGREED TO TRANSFER FUNDS FROM ENGLAND TO 8 UNITED STATES MOTION PICTURE COMPANIES, WILL H.HAYS, CHAIRMAN OF MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA INC. ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE AMOUNT INVOLVED, WHICH WAS NOT OFFICIALLY STATED, WAS ESTIMATED AT NEARLY $13,000,000. THE MONEY WILL BE DIVIDED IN PROPORTION TO BUSINESS DONE DURING TENURE OF THE AGREEMENT, SAID TO RUN FROM NOV.1, 1940, TO NOV.1, 1941.

UNDER A PREVIOUS AGREEMENT, WHICH EXPIRED IN OCTOBER, THE 8 COMPANIES WERE PERMITTED TO WITHDRAW $17,500,000, OR ROUGHLY HALF OF 1938-39 PROFITS.

COMPANIES AFFECTED INCLUDED: COLUMBIA PICTURES CORP., LOEW'S INC., PARAMOUNT PICTURES, INC., RKO RADIO PICTURES, INC., 20TH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORP., UNITED ARTISTS CORP., UNIVERSAL PICTURES CO.; AND WARNER BROS. PICTURES INC.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26)

- - -

CENSORSHIP

- - -

THE MEN WITH THE BLUE

PENCILS LIGHTEN

THEIR TOUCH

- - -

AND THE U.S.A. LEARNS MORE

OF WHAT'S HAPPENING ABROAD (600)

- - -

BY JOHN EVANS

ASSOCIATED PRESS CHIEF OF FOREIGN SERVICE

(ADVANCE) EUROPE'S CENSORS ARE RELAXING THEIR RULES SOMEWHAT AND THE WORLD GETS MORE INTERESTING DETAILS OF WAR AND SCENES BEHIND THE LINES.

GREECE, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE AND ENGLAND HAVE MODIFIED SOME REGULATIONS. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT THOUGHTS OF SANTA CLAUS HAVE TOUCHED CENSORS' HEARTS. IT APPEARS, RATHER, THAT SOME COUNTRIES HAVE LEARNED THAT TRUTH GETS OUT IN SPITE OF THEM AND THEIR INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPTS TO STRANGLE NEWS DAMAGES THEIR REPUTATIONS.

DICTATOR METAXAS IN GREECE HAS RUN HIS COUNTRY WITH A FIRM HAND FOR YEARS, SO THERE WAS NO SURPRISE WHEN MILITARY MINDS DECIDED THE OUTSIDE WORLD NEED KNOW OF THE GREEK-ITALIAN WAR LITTLE MORE THAN OFFICIAL NEWS. GREEK OFFICIALS ABROAD SOON TOLD THEIR GOVERNMENT THAT SUCH A SYSTEM HURT THE GREEK CAUSE AND METAXAS TOOK THE HINT. IN THE LAST FEW DAYS CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO SEND NEWS THEY KNOW TO BE TRUE WITHOUT THE FORMER STRICT LIMITATIONS THAT CLASSIFIED EVEN LOCATIONS OF TOWNS AS MILITARY INFORMATION.

AT VICHY, THE SUDDEN REMOVAL OF VICE-PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL, DECEMBER 14, CHANGED CENSORSHIP THERE. THE GOVERNMENT CUT COMMUNICATIONS TO KEEP THE NEWS BOTTLED UP FOR A TIME BUT IT ACTED JUST A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SENT OUT THE STORY.

LAVAL WAS IN COMMAND OF CENSORSHIP THERE. HIS CENSORS WERE FAIRLY LENIENT WITH NEWS EXCEPT WHERE IT DEALT WITH GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN AND AROUND VICHY OR WITH LAVAL'S OWN EFFORTS TO COLLABORATE WITH GERMANY. LAVAL'S DISMISSAL AROUSED MUCH COMMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND IT MAY BE THAT SOME OF THE INTERPRETATIONS INFLUENCED THE VICHY CENSORSHIP AUTHORITIES TO BE MORE LIBERAL, SINCE THE STORY WAS BEING TOLD IN SPITE OF THEM.

ENGLAND'S LIGHTENING OF CENSORSHIP LIES CHIEFLY IN PERMITTING CORRESPONDENTS TO TELL WITH SOME DELAY WHAT CITY IS BEING BOMBED. FORMERLY IT COULD BE SAID ONLY THAT A "MIDLANDS TOWN" OR "A SOUTHEASTERN PORT" WAS BEING HIT. BERLIN, MEANTIME, ALWAYS TOLD WHAT ENGLISH CITY WAS UNDER FIRE. CORRESPONDENTS IN ENGLAND ALSO HAVE MORE FREEDOM NOW TO TELL OF THINGS THAT FORMERLY WERE CONSIDERED TOO MUCH LIKE MILITARY INFORMATION.

30.24-6653

30.24—6653

A BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION CIRCULAR SAYS CENSORSHIP IS "ENTIRELY A MATTER OF SECURITY" AND EMPHASIZES THAT PASSAGE BY THE CENSOR "IS NO INDICATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S APPROVAL." IT ADDS THAT CENSORS FREQUENTLY PASS DISPATCHES CONSIDERED "UNDESIRABLE" SO LONG AS BRITISH SECURITY IS NOT INVOLVED.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN CENSORSHIP CONTINUES TO BE OF THE "RESPONSIBILITY" TYPE UNDER WHICH CORRESPONDENTS ARE FREE TO TELEPHONE THEIR NEWS TO A NEUTRAL POINT OR SEND IT BY WIRELESS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE. IF GERMANY CONSIDERS THAT A DISPATCH REVEALS MILITARY INFORMATION OR DISPLAYS A HOSTILE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE NAZIS THE CORRESPONDENT MAY BE EXPELLED FROM THE COUNTRY. UNDER THIS SYSTEM A CORRESPONDENT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY SUPPOSED VIOLATION OF THE WRITTEN OR UNWRITTEN REGULATIONS IS CALLED TO ACCOUNT AND HE IS ASKED FOR A EXPLANATION. IF THE EXPLANATION IS UNSATISFACTORY GERMANY MAY EVEN EXPEL THE CORRESPONDENT, ESPECIALLY IF THE NAZIS CONCLUDE HE IS TOO HOSTILE A CRITIC.

DEC 29 1940

THE ITALIAN SYSTEM IS IDENTICAL IN METHOD, BUT NEWS IN ITALY IS WITHHELD AT THE SOURCE MORE EFFECTUALLY THAN IN MOST OTHER COUNTRIES.

WHILE CENSORSHIP GROWS SLIGHTLY LIGHTER IN SOME COUNTRIES, NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND LAYS THE GROUNDWORK FOR TIGHTER CONTROL OF NEWS. AT PRESENT THERE ARE NO REAL RESTRICTIONS ON SENDING NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND EXCEPT SOME COMMON-SENSE ONES, SUCH AS A PROHIBITION AGAINST ABUSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY HER BIG NEIGHBOR GERMANY. HOWEVER, A NEW REGULATION GIVES SWISS CENSORS THE RIGHT TO CUT OR HALT NEWS TRANSMITTED THROUGH SWITZERLAND BETWEEN OTHER COUNTRIES.

JAPANESE CENSORSHIP STILL IS STRICT ON ANY DISCUSSION OF FUTURE POLICY, BUT IS NOT A BARRIER TO THE REPORTING OF EVENTS AND WHAT JAPAN'S PUBLIC MEN SAY OR DO.

NEWS OF THE BALKANS SUFFERS AT TIMES FROM THE ERRATIC ACTION OF MINOR OFFICIALS WHO CUT TELEPHONE LINES AND TRY TO KEEP NEWS HERMETICALLY SEALED BUT THEY GET DISCOURAGED QUICKLY, PARTICULARLY WHEN THEY LEARN THEY HAVE HALTED ONLY DETAILS AND THE CHIEF FACTS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED.

THE DARK AREAS OF EUROPE ARE THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, POLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, FRANCE AROUND PARIS AND THE NEW TERRITORIES ABSORBED BY SOVIET RUSSIA, BESSARABIA, LITHUANIA, ESTONIA, LATVIA AND RUSSIA'S PART OF POLAND. EVEN FROM THOSE REGIONS MUCH NEWS COMES BUT IT IS LATE AND IT SHOWS THE LACK OF FREE COMMUNICATIONS AND A FREE ~~PURSE~~. PRESS ⊙

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, DEC. 26, SENT DEC. 23).

SN-WD-SN822PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29)

- - -

BELGIAN UNIVERSITIES REOPEN

- - -

GERMAN COMMISSARS
AT THE HELM

- - -

LITTLE NATION FACES
TERRIFIC PROBLEM
OF REBUILDING (540)

- - -

DEC 29 1940

(ADVANCE) BRUSSELS (VIA BERLIN)-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-BELGIUM'S UNIVERSITIES HAVE REOPENED--BUT WITH GERMAN COMMISSARS TO SEE THAT THEY DO NO WRONG.

THEY SIT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BELGIAN UNIVERSITY HEADS IN ADMINISTERING AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTIONS, AND IN ADDITION LECTURE TO THE STUDENTS ON SUCH SUBJECTS AS "GERMANISTICS," "ROMANISTICS," INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PHILOSOPHY.

AMONG THE MOST NOTABLE APPOINTMENTS WAS THAT OF CAPT. G.A.WALZ, OF THE MUNICH UNIVERSITY LAW FACULTY, AS COMMISSAR FOR BRUSSELS UNIVERSITY. OTHERS WERE NAMED FOR GHENT, LOUVAIN AND LIEGE UNIVERSITIES.

DEC 29 1940

THE REOPENING OF GHENT UNIVERSITY FOUND DR. ADRIAN MARTENS, WHO ONCE WAS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH AS A WORLD WAR TRAITOR, OCCUPYING A PROFESSORIAL CHAIR IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

THE ONCE OBSCURE FLEMISH SURGEON, WHO ESCAPED PUNISHMENT THROUGH A GENERAL AMNESTY, STAYED OUT OF THE NEWS FOR MANY YEARS AFTER THE WORLD WAR BUT EARLY LAST YEAR WAS THE CENTER OF A POLITICAL CONTROVERSY WHICH CAUSED THE RESIGNATION OF THE THEN PREMIER, PAUL HENRI SPAAK.

THE TROUBLE AROSE OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. MARTENS TO THE FLEMISH ACADEMY--AS A FRIENDLY GESTURE, SPAAK EXPLAINED, TOWARD THE FLEMISH PEOPLE. IT RAISED SUCH A CLAMOR, ESPECIALLY AMONG WORLD WAR VETERANS, THAT KING LEOPOLD HAD TO INTERVENE.

LATER DR.MARTENS WAS ARRESTED BY THE BELGIANS AS A FIFTH COLUMNIST.

GETTING AN EDUCATION IS ONLY ONE OF THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING BELGIANS TODAY. DURING THE LITTLE KINGDOM'S 18-DAY PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR LAST SPRING IT WAS BADLY BATTERED. IT WILL TAKE YEARS TO REMOVE ITS SCARS.

A REPORT BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL FOR CONSTRUCTION SHOWS THAT SOME 150,000 PRIVATE BUILDINGS, 3,000 FACTORIES, 3,000 PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND 1,500 BRIDGES AND WORKS OF ART WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES BROKEN DOWN:

PRIVATE DWELLINGS: 9,832 UTTERLY DESTROYED, 24,156 SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, 116,710 SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

FACTORIES: 352 DESTROYED, 839 HEAVILY DAMAGED, 1,662 SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

DEC 29 1940

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INCLUDING CHURCHES AND TOWN HALLS: 235 DESTROYED, 950 SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, 1,872 SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

ALSO DAMAGED WERE 1,445 WORKS OF ART.

ADD TO ALL THIS 669,000,000 SQUARE YARDS OF DAMAGED OR DESTROYED PUBLIC ROADS AND YOU HAVE A GENERAL IDEA OF WHAT BELGIUM WENT THROUGH.

PROGRESS IN REHABILITATION IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT RAILROAD FREIGHT SERVICE IS BEING RESTORED AND COAL IS AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE. MOST OF THE COUNTRY'S ROLLING STOCK, WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN TO FRANCE FOR SAFEKEEPING, HAS BEEN RETURNED.

BELGIAN FOOD PRODUCERS AND PROCESSORS HAVE BEEN PUT UNDER CENTRAL CONTROL SIMILAR TO THE GERMAN SYSTEM, WITH A VIEW TO SPREADING FOOD SUPPLIES EQUITABLY AMONG THE PEOPLE.

THE WHOLE POTATO CROP HAS BEEN REQUISITIONED BY THE NEWLY CREATED "CORPORATION OF AGRICULTURE" TO CHECK PROFITEERING.

LATE IN NOVEMBER THE AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED A PROGRAM FOR A 25 PER CENT INCREASE IN WHEAT AND POTATO CROPS TO RESCUE THE COUNTRY FROM A PROSPECTIVE SHORTAGE.

POLITICAL LIFE, AT A STANDSTILL SINCE THE GERMANS BEGAN THEIR INVASION MAY 10, IS SHOWING SIGNS OF REVIVING. THE "NATIONAL LEGION," A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION EXPOUNDING AN "AUTHORITARIAN, COOPERATIVE

30.24-6655

STATE," HAS HELD MEETINGS AT WHICH SPEAKERS LAUDED ITS ADVANTAGES.

THE REXIST PARTY LIKEWISE IS BECOMING ACTIVE AGAIN, LEON DEGRELLE, ITS LEADER, WHO HAD BEEN DEPORTED TO FRANCE, RETURNED RECENTLY AND HAS RESUMED HIS DENUNCIATIONS OF FREEMASONRY AND JEWS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 29--SENT DEC. 22.)

U324PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29)

- - -

THAILAND THROWS BRAKE
ON MILITARY MACHINE

- - -

HOPES TO AVOID CHOICE
BETWEEN BEING FOE
OR ALLY OF JAPAN (640)

- - -

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

(ADVANCE) BANGKOK, THAILAND--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) THAILAND'S LEADERS LABORED FOR NINE YEARS TO TRANSFORM AN EASY-GOING PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE ANCIENT BUDDHIST DOCTRINE OF PASSIVE INACTIVITY, INTO A NATION OF SOLDIERS PLEDGED TO THE MODERN IDEAL OF ACTIVE AND ARDENT MILITARISM.

NOW THESE SAME MEN ARE STRIVING TO BRAKE THE MOMENTUM OF THE MILITARY MACHINE WHICH THEY CREATED -- AND TO WHICH THEY OWE THEIR LEADERSHIP -- BEFORE IT CARRIES THEIR COUNTRY INTO MILITARY ADVENTURES WHICH THEY FEAR WOULD THREATEN THE INDEPENDENCE WHICH THE THAI ALONE OF THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHEASTERN ASIA HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN.

DEC 29 1940

30.24-6655

THAILAND HAS 750,000 MEN UNDER ARMS AND AN ADDITIONAL 300,000 UNIFORMED, PARTIALLY TRAINED AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY NATIONALISTIC YOUTHS OF NEAR-ARMY AGE WHO WOULD BECOME PART OF THE REGULAR FORCES IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY. THE COUNTRY HAS A SMALL BUT UP-TO-DATE AIR FORCE AND MORE THAN THE BEGINNINGS OF A NAVY.

BUT THESE APPARENT EVIDENCES OF GROWING STRENGTH HAVE NOT BLINDED THE MILITARY CLIQUE IN CONTROL AT BANGKOK TO THE REALIZATION THAT THAILAND OWES ITS POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE TO THE GOODWILL OF NEIGHBORING POWERS BETWEEN WHOM IT HAS LONG SERVED AS A CONVENIENT BUFFER.

MOREOVER, THAI LEADERS HAVE HAD ONLY TO EXAMINE THE COMPOSITION OF THEIR MILITARY MACHINE AND SURVEY THE COUNTRY'S STRICTLY LIMITED NATURAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO REALIZE AND ADMIT THAT THEY ARE COMPLETELY DEPENDANT UPON THE OUTSIDE WORLD FOR PRACTICALLY EVERY ESSENTIAL OF A MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT WHICH AT BEST COULD NOT DO MORE THAN TRY TO PRESERVE THAILAND'S NEUTRALITY.

THAILAND (THEN SIAM) SURVIVED THE ERA OF EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM IN THE FAR EAST WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF AN EFFECTIVE DEFENSE FORCE BECAUSE SUCCESSIVE MONARCHS ASTUTELY TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE IMPERIALISTIC RIVALRY BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN. THE ARMY WAS LITTLE MORE THAN A COMIC OPERA AFFAIR THAT PROVIDED HIGH RANK AND EASY LIVELIHOOD FOR SIAM'S NUMEROUS ROYAL AND NOBLE SONS.

DEC 29 1940

LEADERS OF THE MILITARY COUP WHICH IN 1932 TRANSFORMED SIAM FROM AN ABSOLUTE TO A STRICTLY LIMITED MONARCHY LOST NO TIME IN REFORMING THE COUNTRY'S DEFENSE FORCES. HEREDITARY COMMANDS WERE ABOLISHED. COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE WAS INTRODUCED AND THE SYSTEMATIC TRAINING OF OFFICERS ORGANIZED. TO OVERCOME THE TRADITIONAL DISINCLINATION OF SIAMESE FOR MILITARY SERVICE, YOUTH CORPS WERE STARTED ALONG GERMAN AND ITALIAN LINES.

THAILAND HAS NO HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND VIRTUALLY NO RAW MATERIALS THAT CAN BE CONVERTED INTO THE SINEWS OF WAR, SO SHE WENT ABROAD FOR EQUIPMENT. SHE BOUGHT AIRPLANES FROM THE UNITED STATES; ARTILLERY FROM GERMAN AND SWEDEN; SUBMARINES, DESTROYERS, MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS AND SLOOPS FROM ITALY, JAPAN AND BRITAIN, AND SMALL ARMS FROM HALF A DOZEN COUNTRIES.

THE PREOCCUPATION OF THAILAND'S FORMER SUPPLIERS OF ARMAMENTS IN THEIR OWN WAR OR DEFENSE PREPARATIONS HAS NOW, HOWEVER, BROUGHT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THAILAND'S MILITARY MACHINE TO A STANDSTILL AND FORCED ITS BUILDERS TO TAKE STOCK OF THEIR COUNTRY'S NOW UNENVIABLE POSITION AS A BUFFER AND POTENTIAL BRIDGE BETWEEN JAPAN'S EXPANDING DOMAIN AND BRITAIN'S EASTERN EMPIRE.

BANGKOK OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN FORCED BY THE VERY NATIONALISTIC FERVOR THEY HAVE FOSTERED TO PERMIT PRESS AND PUBLIC TO CLAMOR FOR THE RE-COVERY OF THE "LOST" TERRITORIES IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

BUT THE LEADERS KNOW THAT ONCE THEIR LIMITED RESERVES HAD BEEN EXHAUSTED, THAILAND'S IMPORTED WAR MACHINE WOULD BREAK DOWN FOR LACK OF FUEL, SPARE PARTS AND MUNITIONS IF THEY RESORTED TO THE USE OF FORCE AND THE FRENCH RESISTED FOR MORE THAN A FEW WEEKS.

DEC 29 1940

THE WISER HEADS IN BANGKOK REALIZE, FURTHERMORE, THAT ANY VENTURE IN INDO-CHINA WOULD BRING THEIR COUNTRY INTO EITHER OPEN CONFLICT OR COOPERATION WITH JAPAN, AND THAT IN EITHER EVENTUALITY THAILAND WOULD BE FORCED INTO THE GENERAL STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN THE FAR EAST WHICH WOULD ENDANGER HER INDEPENDENCE.

THIS REALIZATION HAS STRENGTHENED HER LEADERS' DETERMINATION TO PURSUE A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY AND TO ARM THEIR ALREADY MILITARISTICALLY AWAKENED PEOPLE SUFFICIENTLY TO DISSUADE ANY OUTSIDE POWER FROM ATTEMPTING TO TREAT THAILAND AS A MERE PAWN IN THE LARGER SCALE MANEUVERING FOR DOMINATION IN EAST ASIA.

HENCE BANGKOK'S EFFORTS TO SEEK MATERIAL ASSISTANCE FROM ANY QUARTER IT IS OFFERED, PROVIDING NO COMPROMISING STRINGS ARE ATTACHED.

UNDERLYING ALL THAILAND'S ACTIONS AND POLICIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD, HOWEVER, IS HER HOPE THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN -- BOTH LONGTIME SUPPORTERS OF THAI INDEPENDENCE -- WILL SUCCEED IN STRENGTHENING THEIR EASTERN DEFENSES TO THE POINT OF INVINCIBILITY BEFORE THAILAND IS FORCED TO CHOOSE BETWEEN BECOMING AN ALLY OR AN ENEMY OF JAPAN.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 29--SENT DEC 22).

SN1243AES

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 29 (1500)

SPADEWORK FOR DEFENSE DONE IN 1940; WHEELS START TURNING IN 1941.

--

FLOW OF WEAPONS
JUST THIN STREAM

DEC 29 1940

26

--

BY MAX BOYD

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC. 28-(AP)-DESPITE THE SPADE WORK THE UNITED STATES HAS DONE SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE TOWARD BUILDING THE GREATEST MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD, THE END OF 1940 APPROACHES WITH DEFENSE EXPERTS STILL WORKING TOWARD AN END OF "INDUSTRIAL BLACKOUTS."

THE FLOW OF MODERN WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION TO THE ARMY IS A THIN TRICKLE. MANY PLANTS REMAIN TO BE BUILT. MILITARY PLANE PRODUC-TION IN JANUARY PROBABLY WILL NOT EXCEED 700. THE 50,000-A-YEAR

30.24-6657

30.24—6657

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY SOUGHT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS NOT IN SIGHT UNDER PRESENT SCHEDULES UNTIL WELL ALONG IN 1942, AT THE EARLIEST. IF THE TWO-OCEAN NAVY IS COMPLETED BEFORE 1945, IT WILL BE A MODERN MIRACLE.

CRITICS CONTEND THAT FAULTY ORGANIZATION IN WASHINGTON AND THE FAILURE OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS ALIKE TO MAKE SACRIFICES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE LAGGING OF PRODUCTION BEHIND OFFICIAL EXPECTATIONS. BUT THE EXPERTS SAY THE BASIC REASONS FOR THE SITUATION ARE THE COUNTRY'S RELUCTANCE TO UNDERTAKE THE HUGE SPENDING UNTIL IT WAS DEEMED INDISPENSABLE, AND THE TIME IT TAKES TO BUILD A MODERN FIGHTING MACHINE. WINSTON CHURCHILL SAYS THE PROCESS REQUIRES FOUR YEARS. GERMANY TOOK THAT LONG AND ENGLAND IS HAVING A HARD TIME DOING IT IN LESS. THIS COUNTRY DID NOT VOTE THE MONEY FOR ALL-OUT ARMAMENT UNTIL MONTHS AFTER THE GERMANS EXPLODED THE MAGINOT MYTH IN MAY.

EXPERTS, HOWEVER, FIND SOME BRIGHT SPOTS IN THE YEAR-END DEFENSE PICTURE:

DEC 29 1940

THE FLEET, WHICH TRADITIONALLY HAS THE JOB OF PROTECTING THE COUNTRY IN AN EMERGENCY UNTIL THE SMALL STANDING ARMY CAN BE EXPANDED INTO AN ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE FORCE, HAS BEEN BUILT UP SINCE 1933 UNTIL IT IS NOW THE WORLD'S LARGEST. ITS CREWS HAVE BEEN INCREASED IN THE LAST YEAR FROM A LEVEL CONSIDERED DANGEROUSLY LOW TO VIRTUALLY FULL FIGHTING STRENGTH.

OFFICIALS HAVE PLACED 85 PER CENT OF THE ORDERS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE $17,692,227,930 DEFENSE PROGRAM APPROVED BY CONGRESS DURING 1940. THE MAGNITUTE OF THIS PROGRAM CAN BE GRASPED BY COMPARISON WITH THE ESTIMATED COST OF ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN 1939. THE FIGURE FOR THAT VAST MASS PRODUCTION SYSTEM WAS $2,300,000,000.

DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE VITAL INDUSTRIAL AREAS ALONG THE EAST COAST HAS BEEN SIMPLIFIED BY ACQUISITION OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN BRITISH TERRITORY GUARDING THE ATLANTIC AND CARIBBEAN APPROACHES TO THIS CONTINENT. IT WILL TAKE MONTHS AND EVEN YEARS TO DEVELOP THESE BASES FULLY, BUT FLOATING FILLING STATIONS MAY BE ANCHORED THERE NOW TO SERVICE SUBMARINE AND PLANE PATROLS.

THE ARMY HAS BEEN REORGANIZED IN LINE WITH EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ITS MANPOWER INCREASED GREATLY AND THE NATION'S FIRST PEACE-TIME SYSTEM OF COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING GEARED TO PRODUCE 800,000 CITIZEN SOLDIERS IN THE COMING YEAR.

THE PRESIDENT HAS CONCENTRATED AUTHORITY OVER DEFENSE PRODUCTION IN A FOUR-MAN COUNCIL HEADED BY WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN, THE PRODUCTION GENIUS BORROWED FROM GENERAL MOTORS. THIS GROUP HAS APPEALED TO INDUSTRY AND LABOR TO "ROLL UP THEIR SLEEVES". FEW PERSONS CLOSE TO THE DEFENSE EFFORT DOUBT THAT THE COUNCIL'S CREATION WILL SPEED VITAL DECISIONS AND IMPRESS THE PUBLIC WITH WHAT KNUDSEN CALLS "THE TERRIBLE URGENCY" FOR SPEED.

DEC 29 1940

AT THE END OF THIS YEAR OF SPREADING VIOLENCE AMONG NATIONS, 16 MONTHS AFTER THE START OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, THE COUNTRY'S DIFFERENT FIGHTING FORCES SKAPE UP AS FOLLOWS:

THE FLEET

TWO CRUISERS, ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND 18 DESTROYERS WERE COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR. IN ADDITION, ABOUT 35 DESTROYERS WERE CONVERTED TO SPECIAL PURPOSES -- FAST TRANSPORTS TO SERVE AS "FIRE

EXTINGUISHERS" IN CASE OF ATTACK UPON THIS HEMISPHERE, SMALL SEA-PLANE TENDERS AND THE LIKE. FIFTY DESTROYERS OF WORLD WAR VINTAGE WENT TO ENGLAND IN THE TRADE FOR THE RIGHT TO LEASE BASE SITES.

THE NUMBER OF BATTLESHIPS, PLANE CARRIERS, CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES AT THE START OF THE YEAR WAS 268 BUILT AND 78 BUILD-ING. AT THE END OF THE YEAR, AFTER THE DESTROYER TOTAL HAD BEEN REDUCED BY THE TRANSFERS TO BRITAIN AND THE CONVERSIONS TO SPECIAL PUR-POSES, THE FIGURES WERE 321 BUILT AND 370 BUILDING.

THE FIRST TWO OF 17 NEW BATTLESHIPS NOW STARTED WILL PROBABLY BE READY IN 1941.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE LAST YEAR, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF IMMEDIATE PREPAREDNESS, IS THE INCREASE IN SHIPS' COMP-LEMENTS FROM 85 PER CENT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR TO A POINT NEAR 100 PER CENT. THE NEW CONGRESS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE ASKED FOR AUTHORITY TO INCREASE THIS TO 115 PER CENT, SO THAT TRAINED SEAMEN WILL BE READY FOR ADDITIONAL UNITS OF THE TWO-OCEAN NAVY AS FAST AS THEY ARE COMPLETED.

DEC 29 1940

ALREADY, THE MANPOWER OF THE NAVY AND THE MARINE CORPS HAS BEEN INCREASED FROM 158,614 REGULAR OFFICERS AND MEN AND A SMALL NUMBER OF RESERVISTS ON ACTIVE DUTY LAST JANUARY 1 TO 217,249 REGULARS AND 26,419 RESERVISTS ON DECEMBER 1, 1940.

IN ADDITION TO THE WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, THE NAVY IS BUY-ING AND CONVERTING INTO AUXILIARY VESSELS LARGE NUMBERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS, YACHTS AND OTHER VESSELS.

AIR FORCES

TOTAL PLANE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE BEGINNING OF 1940 WAS 350 A MONTH. IN RECENT WEEKS, KNUDSEN REPORTED THAT THE HOPED FOR PRODUCTION OF 1,000 PLANES IN JANUARY OF THE NEW YEAR WOULD HAVE TO BE SCALED DOWN 30 PER CENT TO BE CORRECT.

OF THE ACTUAL OUTPUT, BRITAIN IS NOW TAKING THE LION'S SHARE OF THE TACTICAL PLANES--FIGHTERS, BOMBERS AND CERTAIN OBSERVATION PLANES. ASIDE FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF GIVING THE BESIEG-ED COUNTRY ALL AID "SHORT OF WAR", THE REASON FOR THIS IS THE RELEASE OF IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES TO THE BRITISH IN EXCHANGE FOR LATER DELIVER-IES OF IMPROVED MODELS. FURTHERMORE, SEVERAL OF THE ARMY'S NEW FIGHTER PLANES, AMONG THEM THE CANNON-CARRYING BELL AIRACOBRA AND THE TWO-ENGINED LOCKHEED, ARE JUST NOW COMING INTO PRODUCTION.

AIRPLANE ENGINE ORDERS PLACED WITH THE PACKARD AND FORD MOTOR COMP-ANIES HAVE NOT YET HAD TIME TO PRODUCE ANY RESULTS. ADDITIONAL ORDERS BEING NEGOTIATED WITH BUICK AND STUDEBAKER ARE NOT EXPECTED TO PRODUCE ACTUAL ENGINES BEFORE 1942. NEITHER IS THE EXPANSION ORDER PLACED RECENTLY WITH THE ALLISON DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS, MAKER OF LIQUID-COOLED PLANE ENGINES. EXPERTS SAY IT USUALLY TAKES 20 MONTHS TO BUILD AN ENGINE PLANT AND GET ITS PRODUCT INTO FINISH-ED PLANES IN QUANTITY.

DEC 29 1940

FOUR MID-WESTERN ASSEMBLY PLANTS, TO PUT TOGETHER BOMBER PARTS MADE IN AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES, ARE YET TO BE BUILT. PHILIP MURRAY, THE CIO LEADER, HAS JUST PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT A PLAN OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS TO PRODUCE 500 PLANES A DAY IN AUTO-MOBILE PLANTS, WITH ONLY SIX MONTHS' PREPARATION. THE REACTION OF PERSONS HIGH IN THE PRODUCTION SETUP IS THAT IT CAN'T BE DONE. WHERE, THEY ASK, WOULD YOU GET THE ENGINES?

THE NAVY AIR SERVICE, THE NAVAL RESERVE AND THE MARINE CORPS BEGAN THE YEAR WITH 2,145 PLANES AND, ELEVEN MONTHS LATER, HAD 2,435. THE NAVY HAS FIRST-LINE PLANES FOR ITS EXISTING CARRIERS

30.24- 6659

30.24 — 6659

BUT NEEDS REPLACEMENTS. ON DECEMBER 1, THE SERVICE HAD 5,917 PLANES ON ORDER. ITS TRAINING GOAL IS ABOUT 600 FLIERS MONTHLY, TO BE REACHED PROBABLY IN MID-1942.

THE ARMY AIR CORPS STARTED THE YEAR WITH ABOUT 2,500 PLANES AND IS ENDING IT AT LEAST 20 MONTHS AWAY FROM THE GOAL OF 18,000. THE NUMBER OF TACTICAL PLANES RECEIVED BY THE SERVICE IN NOVEMBER WAS LESS THAN 50. EXACT STRENGTH OF THE FORCE TODAY IS KEPT SECRET, ON THE GROUND THAT THIS IS INFORMATION OF VALUE TO AN ENEMY.

THIS GOVERNMENT IS RECEIVING A LARGER PROPORTION OF TRAINERS THAN TACTICAL PLANES AT PRESENT, BUT BOTH THE NAVY AIR SERVICE AND THE ARMY AIR CORPS WERE BEGINNING TO FEEL THE SHORTAGE OF TRAINING PLANES.

AFTER ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTIES EARLIER THIS YEAR, THE AIR CORPS IS SIGNING UP AN AMPLE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS FOR TRAINING. ON THE BASIS OF EXPERIENCE THUS FAR, IT WILL BE LATE 1941 OR EARLY 1942 BEFORE TRAINING REACHES THE ULTIMATE RATE OF 12,000 A YEAR.

DEC 29 1940

THE ARMY

MANY LEAN YEARS FOR THE ARMY ENDED ABRUPTLY IN 1940 WITH A RUSH OF APPROPRIATIONS THAT TOTALED $6,600,000,000. IN ADDITION TO BUYING 18,000 PLANES, THE SUM WAS DESIGNED TO EQUIP COMPLETELY A PROTECTIVE FORCE OF 1,400,000 AND PROVIDE "CRITICAL" ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT FOR AN ARMY OF 2,000,000.

ROUGHLY 75 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL HAS BEEN OBLIGATED AND, INSOFAR AS NEW FACILITIES ARE CONCERNED, 95 PER CENT OF IT.

THE FIRST [illegible]LT UNDER THE PROGRAM IS SCHEDULED TO COME INTO PRODUCTION NEXT JUNE. THIS TIME MAY BE SHAVED SLIGHTLY, BUT EVEN IF IT IS THE POWDER WILL STILL HAVE TO BE PUT INTO SHELLS BEFORE IT CAN BE USED. IF ANY OTHER ELEMENT OF THE AMMUNITION IS DELAYED, THE FINAL PRODUCT WILL BE, TOO.

KNUDSEN REPORTED RECENTLY THAT 9,200 TANKS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO DATE IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE CAPITAL HEARD REPORTS THAT 2,500 TANKS WERE ON THE $3,000,000,000 LIST OF ADDITIONAL BRITISH REQUIREMENTS THAT MIGHT BE FINANCED BY THIS GOVERNMENT AND LEASED OR LOANED TO JOHN BULL.

LIGHT TANKS ARE BEING PRODUCED NOW AT THE RATE OF FOUR A DAY AND MEDIUM TANKS WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM SIX DIFFERENT PLANTS BY MIDSUMMER. NOBODY IS TALKING OFFICIALLY ABOUT PROGRESS ON THE ARMY'S SECRET MONSTERS OF MORE THAN 50 TONS, BUT THE INITIAL CONTRACT TO PRODUCE THEM WAS LET NOT MANY MONTHS AGO.

AUTHORITIES SAY THAT NO GREAT INCREASE IN ROUNDED MUNITIONS PRODUCTION CAN BE EXPECTED UNTIL NEXT FALL, AFTER WHICH TIME THE OUTPUT WILL GROW CONSTANTLY.

DEC 29 1940

IT WILL TAKE THREE YEARS, HOWEVER, TO PRODUCE ALL OF THE STOCKS CONTEMPLATED UNDER THE EXISTING PROGRAM.

THE NEW CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED, OFFICIALS SAID RECENTLY, TO EXPAND THE PROGRAM FURTHER TO ASSURE AN ADEQUATE WAR-TIME FLOW OF GUNS, SHELLS, TANKS AND PLANES FOR LAND FORCES OF 4,000,000 MEN. THIS WOULD REQUIRE UPWARDS OF $400,000,000 FOR ADDITIONAL PLANTS.

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM, UNDER WHICH 4,000,000 MEN ARE TO RECEIVE MILITARY TRAINING IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, HAS HAD ONLY A PARTIAL TRIAL RUN THUS FAR. BY THE END OF THE YEAR, OFFICIALS

EXPECTED THAT NO MORE THAN 20,000 SELECTEES WOULD BE IN THE ARMY. LARGE-SCALE INDUCTIONS ARE SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY.

NEVERTHELESS, THE ARMY HAS BEEN MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RECRUITING AND INDUCTION OF A PORTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ON DECEMBER 31, 1939, THE ARMY'S ENLISTED MEN NUMBERED 215,488. ON DECEMBER 6, 1940, THE FORCE HAD GROWN TO 560,000, INCLUDING 131,993 NATIONAL GUARDSMEN. TENTATIVE SCHEDULES FOR THE INDUCTION OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE GUARD HAVE BEEN REVISED BECAUSE OF DELAYS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ARMY HOUSING.

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST SABOTAGE IN PUBLIC UTILITIES AND MUNITIONS PLANTS, FORMER SERVICEMEN AND OTHERS INELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL SERVICE BECAUSE OF AGE OR OTHER REASONS ARE BEING ORGANIZED INTO STATE GUARDS. CREATION OF SUCH TROOPS IS WAITING IN SOME STATES UPON ACTION BY THE NEW LEGISLATURES JUST TAKING OFFICE. IF THE STATES WISH, THEIR TROOPERS MAY BE ARMED WITH FEDERAL RIFLES LEFT OVER FROM THE WORLD WAR

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29...SENT DECEMBER 26).

EG130AES NM

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29)

- - -

WAR'S TOLL

- - -

MILLION ESTIMATED

DEAD, WOUNDED

IN 1940

- - -

DEC 29 1940

27

TWO MILLION "MISSING"

OR TAKEN PRISONER (560)

- - -

DEC 29 1940

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK,DEC 28-(AP)-THE YEAR 1940 ADDED MORE THAN 1,000,000 HUMAN BEINGS TO WAR'S TOLL OF DEAD AND WOUNDED. TWICE AS MANY BECAME PRISONERS OF WAR OR SIMPLY "MISSING" -- ADDED TO THE VAST ARMY OF THOSE WHO DISAPPEAR WITHOUT TRACE IN TIMES OF CATACLYSM.

THE YEAR SAW ONE WAR ENDED, THAT BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND FINLAND, BUT NOT UNTIL IT HAD ADDED ITS UNTOLD THOUSANDS TO THE CASUALTY TOTALS.

WITH THE NEW YEAR, THE SPREADING EUROPEAN CONFLICT ROUNDS OUT ITS 16TH MONTH WITH ITS TOTAL OF DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING OR CAPTURED SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 3,000,000 AND 4,000,000.

THE WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA, APPROACHING THE THREE-AND-ONE-HALF YEAR MARK, HAS CONTRIBUTED A SIMILAR TOLL OF HUMAN LOSS.

THESE ARE ONLY ROUGH ESTIMATES. MANY OF THE NATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN AT WAR, WITH THEIR GOVERNMENTS IN EXILE OR TEMPORARY CAPITALS, CAN ONLY GUESS AT THEIR OWN LOSSES. ONLY BRITAIN, GERMANY AND ITALY OFFER DETAILED CASUALTY FIGURES, AND THESE IN EACH CASE ARE DISPUTED BY THEIR OPPONENTS.

IN THIS MODERN TOTAL WAR, CIVILIAN CASUALTIES SWELL THE TOTALS BY SCORES, EVEN HUNDREDS, OF THOUSANDS. BOMBS FALL ON HOMES AS OFTEN AS MILITARY TARGETS. IN BRITAIN THE WAR HAS CLAIMED MORE CIVILIAN DEAD AND WOUNDED--59,819--THAN THE TOTAL OF DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING, BUT NOT INCLUDING PRISONERS, OF ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE--40:330.

HERE ARE THE OFFICIAL CASUALTY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND UNOFFICIAL OR OPPONENT'S CLAIMS TO DEC. 1:

30.24- 6661

30.24—6661

BRITAIN:

OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGED: CIVILIANS--24,922 KILLED, 34,897 WOUNDED; ARMY--5,229 KILLED, 15,902 WOUNDED, 1,091 MISSING, 44,000 PRISONERS, 2,297 DIED; NAVY--3,391 KILLED, 2,571 WOUNDED, 5,386 MISSING, 114 PRISONERS, 78 DIED; AIR FORCE--3,116 KILLED, 991 WOUNDED, 2,671 MISSING, 380 PRISONERS, 648 DIED.

FOES'S ESTIMATES: GERMANY CLAIMS 250,000 BRITISH KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED IN FLANDERS ALONE. ITALIANS SAY BRITISH CASUALTIES IN CURRENT AFRICAN CAMPAIGN ARE "HEAVY;" BRITISH SAY THEY ARE "SURPRISINGLY LIGHT."

GERMANY:

OFFICIALLY ACKNOWLEDGED: ARMED FORCES--38,963 KILLED, 142,960 WOUNDED, 24,163 DROWNED OR MISSING, DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: POLISH CAMPAIGN--10,572 KILLED, 30,322 WOUNDED, 3,404 MISSING; NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN--1,317 KILLED, 1,604 WOUNDED, 2,375 DROWNED OR MISSING; LOWLANDS AND FRENCH CAMPAIGN--27,074 KILLED, 111,034 WOUNDED, 18,384 MISSING.

NO PERSONNEL LOSSES OFFICIALLY REPORTED IN CURRENT CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRITAIN AND NO REPORTS ON TOTAL CIVILIAN CASUALTIES.

BRITISH CLAIMS: AT LEAST 400,000 GERMAN DEAD OR WOUNDED IN BATTLES OF FRANCE AND LOWLANDS, AT LEAST 190,000 KILLED IN POLISH CAMPAIGN, 7,200 NAZI PILOTS LOST, KILLED OR CAPTURED IN BATTLE FOR BRITAIN.

DEC 29 1940

ITALY:

OFFICIALLY ACKNOWLEDGED: ARMED FORCES, 4,531 KILLED, 14,293 WOUNDED OR MISSING; NO CIVILIAN TOTALS.

OPPONENTS' CLAIMS: ON DEC. 23 BRITISH ANNOUNCED 35,949 ITALIAN PRISONERS ALREADY MOVED TO REAR IN AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, SEVERAL THOUSAND MORE STILL AT CAMPS NEAR FRONT. THE GREEKS HAVE REPORTED CAPTURE OF AT LEAST 13,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS, QUOTED CAPTURED ITALIAN OFFICERS AS SAYING FASCISTS HAD SUFFERED 45,000 WOUNDED ALONE IN GREEK CAMPAIGN AND THAT DEATHS WERE "HEAVY."

FRANCE:

NO OFFICIAL CASUALTY LISTS YET.

UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES AND GERMAN CLAIMS: DEPENDABLE VICHY SOURCES SAY AT LEAST 100,000 FRENCH SOLDIERS KILLED, A FIGURE CORRESPONDING CLOSELY WITH RED CROSS ESTIMATES AT TIME OF FRENCH ARMISTICE; GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE SAYS AN ADDITIONAL 300,000 FRENCH SOLDIERS WOUNDED; GERMANY REPORTS HOLDING 1,900,000 FRENCH PRISONERS.

GREECE:

OFFICIALLY REPORTED: CIVILIANS--604 KILLED, 1070 WOUNDED; ARMED FORCES--ALL INFORMATION WITHHELD AS MILITARY SECRET.

NO OPPONENTS' CLAIMS.

DEC 29 1940

POLAND:

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST LACKING; AUTHORITIES SAY TABULATION WILL TAKE YEARS.

GERMAN CLAIMS: 840,000 POLISH PRISONERS CAPTURED, 1,000,000 NOT ACCOUNTED FOR; QUAKER COMMISSION FOR POLISH RELIEF ESTIMATED 50,000 KILLED IN WARSAW ALONE.

NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM;

NO OFFICIAL DUTCH FIGURES. HOWEVER, DUTCH SOURCES PUT THE DEAD AND WOUNDED IN ROTTERDAM ALONE, INCLUDING CIVILIANS, AT

70,000. GERMANS SAY THIS MUCH TOO HIGH.

BELGIAN PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT SAID 10,000 BELGIAN SOLDIERS KILLED, 500,000 SURRENDERED.

GERMAN FIGURES: 2,890 DUTCH KILLED, 6,889 WOUNDED, 29 MISSING. NO FIGURES ON BELGIUM.

RUSSIA:

OFFICIAL FIGURES: 48,745 KILLED, 158,853 WOUNDED.

UNOFFICIAL: MILITARY SOURCES ON SCENE PUT RUSSIAN DEAD AT 250,000, WITH EQUAL NUMBER OF WOUNDED.

FINLAND:

OFFICIAL FIGURES: 15,000 DEAD, 40,000 WOUNDED, 640 CIVILIANS KILLED.

RUSSIAN CLAIMS: 85,000 FINNS KILLED, 250,000 WOUNDED.

JAPAN:

JAPANESE ARMY SPOKESMAN AT SHANGHAI SAID JAPAN LOST 83,800 KILLED IN FIRST THREE YEARS OF WAR WITH CHINA. NO OFFICIAL FIGURES AVAILABLE ON WOUNDED.

CHINESE CLAIMS AND UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES: CHINESE AT CHUNGKING SAY JAPANESE DEAD AND WOUNDED TOTAL 1,772,000. FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS PLACE JAPANESE CASUALTIES AT 225,000 KILLED, 875,000 WOUNDED AND MISSING.

CHINA:

NO OFFICIAL REPORTS, BUT RELIABLE CHINESE SOURCES AT CHUNGKING PUT TOTAL CHINESE DEAD AND WOUNDED AT 1,900,000.

JAPANESE AND UNOFFICIAL REPORTS: JAPANESE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID UP TO LAST JUNE CHINA LOST 1,600,000 KILLED, 3,000,000 WOUNDED, CAPTURED OR DESERTED. FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS SAY 1,000,000 CHINESE KILLED, INCLUDING SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS, AND 2,000,000 WOUNDED.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 29--SENT DEC. 27)

Q1030PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 29)

69TH WEEK OF THE WAR (LEAD AND ADD TO COME)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)..SUNDAY, DEC 22--LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY SINCE 1938, IS NAMED AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON TO SUCCEED THE LATE LORD LOTHIAN; ANTHONY EDEN BECOMES NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY. MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI BLAMES ITALY'S DESERT REVERSES ON SHORTAGE OF MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT AND BRITISH EDGE IN MANPOWER. GREEKS CLAIM "BRILLIANT SUCCESSES" ON CENTRAL ALBANIAN FRONT. ITALIANS EXECUTE TWO MEN AS SPIES AT FORT BRAVETTA, NEAR ROME, AND IMPRISON 20 OTHERS. ENGLISH MIDLAND TOWN OF MANCHESTER IS POUNDED FOR HOURS BY GERMAN AIR RAIDERS; BRITISH BLAST AGAIN AT MANNHEIM AND LUDWIGSHAFEN IN RAIDS FROM CHANNEL COAST TO ITALY.

MONDAY, DEC. 23--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL BROADCASTS APPEAL TO ITALY TO OUST PREMIER MUSSOLINI, INSISTING OTHERWISE BRITAIN "WILL TEAR YOUR AFRICAN EMPIRE TO SHREDS AND TATTERS." GREEKS ANNOUNCE CAPTUREOF CHIMARA, KEY ALBANIAN PORT; BRITISH REINFORCE SIEGE LINES ABOUT BARDIA. BRITISH GHQ IN CAIRO REPORTS 35,949 PRISONERS REMOVED FROM THE LIBYAN FRONT AND "SEVERAL THOUSAND MORE" STILL AWAITING TRANSFER TO REAR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24--FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH TELLS GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES "THE OCEAN CAN PROTECT ENGLAND ONLY SO LONG AS IT SUITS US." FASCIST GOVERNMENT REJECTS CHURCHILL APPEAL, DECLARING "ITALY WILL CONTINUE THE WAR ON ALL FRONTS UNTIL VICTORY." GREEKS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF 1,500 MORE ITALIANS, SAYING FORCES

30.24-6663

30.24—6663

RETREATING ALONG ADRIATIC COAST APPARENTLY PLAN STAND AT LOGARA PASS, 15 MILES SOUTH OF VALONA.

WEDNESDAY,DEC 25--A TACIT CHRISTMAS TRUCE IN EFFECT BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND; MASS MOVEMENT OF FRESH NAZI TROOPS THROUGH HUNGARY TO RUMANIA EXCITES BALKANS. DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HEAR 300,000 TO JOIN GERMAN DIVISIONS ALREADY IN THE OIL-RICH KINGDOM BY JAN. 31. KING GEORGE VI CALLS ON BRITONS TO RENEW EFFORTS "ON THE PATH OF VICTORY." BBC SAYS FUEHRER HITLER APPARENTLY VISITED CHANNEL COAST GUN EMPLACEMENTS. RAF REPORTS FIRING VALONA AIRDROME IN CHRISTMAS EVE ATTACK; ITALIANS BOMB ISLAND OF CORFU, WHERE GREEK HIGH COMMAND SAYS 15 KILLED AND 30 XX INJURED.

HIGH COMMAND SAYS 15 KILLED AND 30 INJURED.

DEC 29 1940

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 29. MOVED DEC. 26)

Q1120PES

X X X 30 INJURED.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26--BRITISH DOUBLE CHANNEL FORCES TO GUARD AGAINST INVASION ARMADA. POSSIBLE SHOWDOWN BETWEEN AXIS AND SOVIET RUSSIA OVER CONTROL OF THE DANUBE RIVER IS SEEN BY BALKAN OBSERVERS AS RED UNITS ARE SAID TO BE MASSING ON THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER. YUGO-SLAV BORDER SOURCES REPORT GREEK OCCUPATION OF LIN, ALBANIA, ON LAKE OCHRIDA, GERMAN-BRITISH YULETIDE TRUCE IS BROKEN WITH THE SHOOTING DOWN OF A XXX NAZI RAIDER OVER THE THAMES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27--LONDON IS RAKED WITH FIRE BOMBS AND EXPLO-SIVES IN A 4-HOUR NIGHT ATTACK; GERMAN GUNS SHELL DOVER AREA. BRITISH PLANES RAID U-BOAT BASE AT BORDEAUX AND OTHER NAZI-HELD PORTS. STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY REPORTS LOSS OF THE PANAMAN TANKER CHARLES PRATT DEC. 21 NEAR FREETOWN, BRITISH AFRICAN POSSESSION; TWO AMERICAN SEAMEN MISSING. BRITISH MANDATED ISLAND OF NAURU IN THE PACIFIC IS HELLED BY A SURFACE RAIDER. GERMAN SPOKESMAN SAYS EIRE, FOR WHOM PRIME MINISTER DE VALERA ASKED AMERICAN SUPPLIES AND DE-FENSIVE ARMS, WILL REMAIN IN GERMAN BLOCKADE ZONE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28--GERMANS REPORT SINKING OF FIVE ARMED BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS BY SUBMARINE ACTION; BRITISH ANNOUNCE BOMBING OF HARBOR WORKS AND GERMAN SHIPPING AT HAUGESUND, NORWAY. SEVERAL PERSONS ARE KILLED BY DEMOLITION OF LONDON AIR RAID SHELTER. GREEKS REPORT

"CRUMBLING" OF ITALIAN RESISTANCE AT TEPELENI, ALBANIA. BRITISH S/ FASCISTS CAPTURED IN WESTERN DESERT OFFENSIVE REPORT DEFENDERS OF BE-SIEGED BARDIA ARE UNDER ORDERS OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI TO "BE READY TO DIE RATHER THAN GIVE UP."

(END SPECIAL ADV. FOR AMS OF UNDAY, DEC. 29)

Roosevelt Calls for Full War-Basis Aid to Britain; Says Axis Will Lose; U.S. the 'Arsenal of Democracy'

DEC 27 1940

DEC 29 1940

SCORNS PEACE TALK; FORESEES VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACIES

Calls Emergency For U. S. Serious as War Itself; Insists Strikes, Lockouts Be Outlawed

PROV. JOURNAL

SAYS NO COMBINATION OF DICTATORS CAN WEAKEN AID-TO-BRITAIN POLICY

Pleads For Gigantic Speed-up of Arms Production; Brands Talk About Sending Army Abroad "Deliberate Untruth"; Denounces "Appeasers"

Washington, Dec. 29.—(AP)—President Roosevelt called on the nation tonight to become "the great arsenal of democracy," predicted flatly that the Axis Powers would not win the war and said that the United States now has "no right or reason to encourage talk of peace."

In a world-wide broadcast from the White House diplomatic room, the President repeatedly castigated the policies of Nazi Germany. If Great Britain should be defeated, he said, the Axis Powers would "control the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the high seas."

GIVES TALK ON NATIONAL SECURITY RATHER THAN 'FIRESIDE CHAT ON WAR'

"It is no exaggeration to say," he continued, "that all of us in the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military."

DEC 30 1940

The fate of small nations in Europe, Mr. Roosevelt declared, "tells us what it means to live at the point of a Nazi gun."

The talk, for which the President received numerous suggestions and which he re-drafted seven times before delivery, was described by the Chief Executive as "a talk on national security" rather than "a fireside chat on war."

Calling for a gigantic speed-up of arms production, he said the notion of "business as usual" must be discarded and more planes, tanks, guns, and freighters rushed to completion.

"There will be no 'bottlenecks' in our determination to aid Great Britain," he said. "No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination."

SAYS NATION INSISTS ON DEFENSE UNHAMPERED BY STRIKES, LOCKOUTS

The nation insists, he said, that there must be no strikes or lockouts in defense industries. Fears as to over-expansion of plant capacity must not block the program, he said. Moreover, the production of certain consumer and luxury goods will have to give way to defense production if and when the machines and raw materials involved are needed to carry out "our primary and compelling purpose."

Any talk about sending an army abroad is a "deliberate untruth," he emphasized, and the sole purpose of administration policy "is to keep you now, and your children later, and your grandchildren much later, out of a last-ditch war for the preservation of American independence."

Gibing at the Axis Powers, he declared that "with all their vaunted efficiency and parade of pious purpose in this war, there are still in their background the concentration camp and the servants of God in chains."

DISCLOSES 'SECRET EMISSARIES' 'ARE ALREADY WITHIN OUR GATES'

Concerning fifth columnists, he said that "secret emissaries" of "evil forces which have crushed and undermined and corrupted" so many other nations "are already within our gates," but the Government is "ferreting them out."

He struck out too at persons he termed "appeasers," saying that "unwittingly in most cases," they are "doing exactly the kind of work the dictators want done in the United States."

Pointing out that the British had "received invaluable military support from the heroic Greek army," the President declared that other "governments in exile" were helping and that British strength was growing.

"I believe that the Axis Powers are not going to win this war," he added. "I base that belief on the latest and best information."

Repeatedly the President referred directly to Germany and the Nazis. At one point, he declared that "the Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country, but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world."

In his discussion of peace suggestions, the President said that in view of an "undeniable threat" from the Axis Powers "the United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world."

Mr. Roosevelt said it was "nonsense" to talk of "a negotiated peace" and asked: "Is it a negotiated peace if a gang of outlaws surround your community and on threat of extermination makes you pay tribute to save your own skins?"

Saying that a British defeat would bring "a new and terrible era" for the whole world, Mr. Roosevelt added that to survive in such a world "of brute force" this nation would have to become permanently a militaristic power.

"Frankly and definitely there is danger ahead—danger against which we must prepare," the Chief Executive continued.

"But we well know that we cannot escape danger, or the fear of it, by crawling into bed and pulling the covers over our heads."

Asserting that some European nations which had non-intervention pacts with Germany had been "attacked, overrun and thrown into the modern form of slavery," the President added that "the fate of these nations tells us what it means to live at the point of a Nazi gun.

"Various Pious Frauds"

"The Nazis have justified these actions by various pious frauds. One of these frauds is the claim that they are occupying a nation for the purpose of 'restoring order.' Another is that they are occupying or controlling a nation on the excuse that they are 'protecting it' against the aggression of somebody else. * * *

"Would she (Germany) hesitate to say to any South American country, 'We are occupying you to protect you from aggression by the United States?' * * *

"Any South American country, in Nazi hands, would always constitute a jumping off place for a German attack on any one of the other republics on this hemisphere."

The experience of the last two years, Mr. Roosevelt declared, "has proven beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis."

"No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it," he continued. "There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. We know now that a nation can have peace with the Nazis only at the price of total surrender."

Declaring that even the Italian people have been forced "to become accomplices of the Nazis," the President added: "At this moment they do not know how soon they will be embraced to death by their allies."

Negotiated Peace "Nonsense"

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that "American appeasers" ignore warnings found in the fate of conquered European nations and argue that "the United States might just as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace, and get the best out of it that we can."

"They call it a 'negotiated peace.' Nonsense! Is it a negotiated peace if a gang of outlaws surround your community and on threat of extermination make you pay tribute to save your own skins?

"Such a dictated peace would be no peace at all. It would be only another armistice, leading to the most gigantic armament race and the most devastating wars in history. And in these contests the Americas would offer the only real resistance to the Axis Powers."

The Nazis, the President continued, often have proclaimed their superiority to other races, and he added that it was a "dangerous form of wishful thinking" to assume that the Axis Powers had no desire to attack this hemisphere.

"And most important of all," he continued, "the vast resources and wealth of this hemisphere constitute the most tempting loot in all the world."

The President said he wished to "make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war, if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory and wait our turn to be the object of an attack in another war later on. * * *

Policy Not for War

"Our national policy is not directed toward war. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from our country and our people."

This country, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, should aid "democracy's fight against world conquest" more greatly by rearming and by "sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies that we can possibly spare to help the defenders who are in the front lines.

"It is no more unneutral for us to do that than it is for Sweden, Russia and other nations near Germany to send steel and ore and oil and other war materials into Germany every day."

All present efforts to speed up defense construction "are not enough," Mr. Roosevelt declared, and "we must have more ships, more guns, more planes—more of everything.

"This can only be accomplished if we discard the notion of 'business as usual.' This job cannot be done merely by superimposing on the existing productive facilities the added requirements for defense."

He appealed to plant owners, managers, workers and Government employes "to put every ounce of our effort into producing these munitions swiftly and without stint. * * *

Emergency "As Serious War"

"We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. * * *

"We have furnished the British great material support and we will furnish far more in the future.

"There will be no 'bottlenecks' in our determination to aid Great Britain. No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination.

"The British have received invaluable military support from the heroic Greek army, and from the force of all the Governments in exile. Their strength is growing. It is the strength of men and women who value their freedom more highly than they value their lives."

A small group of Government officials and friends sat in the diplomatic room with Mr. Roosevelt during the broadcast. Among them were his mother, Mrs. Sara D. Roosevelt; Secretary Hull, Secretary and Mrs. Frank Knox, the Attorney General and Mrs. Robert H. Jackson, Secretary and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau and their son, Robert; Secretary and Mrs. Claude Wickard, Major Harry Hooker, Senator Barkley of Kentucky and Mrs. Barkley, Clark Gable and his wife, Carole Lombard. The film stars were here for a day of sightseeing.

The Chief Executive closely followed his prepared text, although at several points he changed a word, or for emphasis, repeated one. He spoke slowly and deliberately, particularly at the beginning.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH LAUDED AND CRITICIZED

Capital Reaction To His Broadcast On Aid To Britain Varied

DEC 30 1940

McCarran Wanted "Positive Statement" Against U. S. Entanglement

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 29 — Immediate capital reaction to President Roosevelt's address tonight brought a mixture of praise and criticism.

Senator McCarran (Dem., Nev.) expressing disappointment that the Chief Executive had not made "a positive

30.24 - 6665

30.24 — 6665

statement" that this country would not become involved "in foreign entanglements."

He said he had hoped "the President would be more explicit with the people of the country as to what we were actually doing for national defense and as to what we were doing to keep out of foreign wars.

Arouses Fear, Says McCarran

"The speech was in keeping with the thought that arouses fear sufficient to make us believe that we are already in this war when, as a matter of fact, we are not.

"I think a positive statement from the President might have been made that we are not going to be involved in foreign entanglements and that we are going to look to our own national defense."

Senator Schwartz (Dem., Wyo.) said: "It does no harm to tell the truth, and that is what the President has done.

"It was a very able statement. It very clearly explains the actual facts and outlines a program that the American people will support.

"It will cut the ground from under a lot of isolationists who have not thought through the situation."

From Senator Johnson (Dem., Col.) came a statement that there was "nothing new" in the President's address.

Other comment included:

From Bulow And Murray

Senator Bulow (Dem., S. D.)—"I don't see how it exactly squares with pre-election pledges to keep this country out of war."

Senator Murray (Dem., Mont.)—"The great mass of American people will be in accord with his appeal. They will agree that the best way for our people to keep out of war will be to send every material aid to Great Britain."

Vandenberg's Reaction

Senator Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.)—"The President made a powerful statement of his position. I agree with his denunciation of an appeasement peace. A demand for a statement of war objectives from belligerents would make it undeniably clear whether no other peace is possible. If so, there is clear need for all possible aid to England under the policy to which we are already committed.

"But the grave question of judgment always remains as to the extent to which we should use our defense facilities to build our own preparedness against a crisis in both oceans toward which we race. The grave question remains whether we shall stay short of war. I agree in any event to the demand for maximum defense production with a realism thus far sadly lacking.'"

Viewed As Reassuring

Representative Woodrum (Dem., Va.)—"It was a serious appeal to get the war materials to England. It was reassuring to have him say that troops were not to be sent, but ohterwise there appeared to be nothing new as far as Administration support for Britain was concerned."

Representative Michener (Rep., Mich.)—"There was not anything new in the speech and there was nothing specific as to the question before the people now—and that is the convoying of supplies to Great Britain—unless his words which sounded like we would 'send' those supplies really meant something."

"Nearer War," Capper Feels

Senator Capper (Rep., Kan.)—"The President's speech left me feeling that we are nearer—pretty close to war. I'm for keeping out of that war over there, I'm against any active participation. However, I approve all parts of his speech urging maximum national preparedness as rapidly as possible."

Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala.)—"I think it was a very frank and courageous statement of his attitude."

"Strong, Logical," Says Ball

Senator Ball (Rep., Minn.)—"I think he made a very convincing, strong and logical argument for aid to England. I was disappointed that he did not give the public more facts on our present production and what it should be."

Senator Austin (Rep., Vt.)—"I thought that was just the right type of address that the people of America were looking for and I feel confident that it will encourage the British and the Greeks. One emphatic element in the speech was the clear statement of our position, that is that we intend to assist Britain to win this war by furnishing her with all the assistance we can short of sending troops."

Bloom Supports Appeal

Chairman Bloom (Dem., N. Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—"President Roosevelt has made crystal clear the emergency that confronts the United States. . . . I support with all my heart the appeal of the President for all-out effort by all the people in pushing our own defense program to the limit."

Senator King (Dem., Utah)—"I approve of every word of it. It was a great speech, a patriotic one, and demonstrated that the President was cognizant of the dangers not only to the democratic nations of the world but to our own country because of the mad ambition of the totalitarian powers. In my opinion, the necessities of Great Britain, now the bulwark protecting the liberties of all democratic nations, including the United States, are more imperative at the moment than our own."

5,741 MORE CALL FOR NO FOREIGN WAR

New Signatories Are Others Of "Common People," President Is Told

VerneMarshallTelegraphs Roosevelt Just Before Fireside" Chat

[By the Associated Press]

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Dec. 29—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, said in a telegram to President Roosevelt tonight that 5,741 more persons had authorized the use of their names in a plea against "involvement of their country in a foreign war."

A message to the White House yesterday bore "almost 6,000 signatures," Marshall said, adding that the new names included 3,500 members' names authorized by the Toledo, Ohio, Council of the National Legion of Mothers of America and 600 members of the Austin Womans Club, of Chicago.

From 'Common People'

Marshall wired the President shortly before he began his "fireside" chat to the nation that the new signatories "are more of the common people."

"They are the workers, farmers, housewives, small businessmen and other producers of cannon fodder, food and money necessary to the senseless destruction inflicted on helpless peoples by wars which they detest," the telegram said.

Names and addresses of the new signers, Marshall added, were in the committee's files and "available for scrutiny at any time."

Earlier today in Chicago, Mr. Marshall had asserted that the European conflict was "an economic, political, ideological war in which the lives of men, women and children are the pawns of governments which never yet have fought a great international war in Europe on which democracy hinged."

Urges Protests

"This is no war to save democracy any more than was the war of 1914-18," he added in a broadcast speech.

He urged Americans "who believe their country should be kept out of another economic, political and ideological war in Europe which it must pay for," to "protest" by telegram to President Roosevelt "against the involvement of this country in Europe's war and against the granting of credits which will never be repaid."

Marshall, who is editor of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Gazette*, said the aims of his committee were:

"To prevent this country from being sucked into another economic war in Europe on the excuse and alibi that it is a war to save democracy; to prevent the Government of this country from giving away its defenses by a President who the other day said he proposed to do away with the 'fool, silly dollar sign' in consideration of aid to Britain."

Notes England's Credits

He said England had credits, aggregate and private, in this hemisphere of over $10,000,000,000 and "hasn't spent a third so far."

"Don't let anyone tell you Britain needs your money yet," he continued. "You are being propagandized to death. Stand up and fight for your independence and democracy.

"If he (President Roosevelt) gives away $3,000,000,000 worth of our defense materials and equipment to Britain, while there is still, according to his words, one-third of our people ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed, I wonder what would happen to that one-third of our American people if they had that $3,000,000,000."

Denied Time On Air, Claim

Marshall opened his speech with an assertion that Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*, "got time last night on the Columbia Broadcasting System, but I couldn't get any so that Mr. Agar might be answered before President Roosevelt went on the air tonight."

Agar, member of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, urged increased aid to Britain, in a speech on the Peoples' Forum, broadcast nationally.

Hiram W. Johnson Heads For Capital—'Off To Wars'

San Francisco, Dec. 29 (AP)—Senator Hiram W. Johnson departed today for Washington and the opening of the Seventy-seventh Congress with the remark that he was "off to the wars."

"The President said he hates war, so maybe he won't get in it," said the Republican legislator and veteran isolationist. "Of course, he's only going to have an army of 4,000,000 men. Maybe he'll send them down to Tierra del Fuego."

Johnson will start his fifth term as Senator when Congress convenes January 6. Representative Richard J. Welch, San Francisco Republican, also on the train bound for the Capital, said he hoped the President doesn't forget his campaign promises regarding war.

Dramatic Pauses Stress U. S. Might

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—By means of dramatic pauses, President Roosevelt emphasized in his radio address tonight that the American fleet is on guard in the Pacific.

Saying that the Germans and Italians were being blocked on the Atlantic side by British and the Greeks, Mr. Roosevelt said that "in Asia, the Japanese are being engaged by the Chinese in another great defense." Here there was a moment of dead silence until the Chief Executive measured out in slow words:

"In the Pacific is our fleet."

Then followed another punctuation of silence before he resumed his speech.

President Asked By Student Union To Keep U. S. From War

Rally Assails Evasion Of Johnson Act And Draft, But Urges Selectees' Pay Raise

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 29—Delegates to the American Student Union's national convention sent President Roosevelt today a telegram demanding "fulfillment of your solemn campaign promise never to plunge this country into European war."

The telegram, sent several hours before the President's fireside chat to the nation, asserted that "evasion of the Johnson Act to grant loan-leases on American goods and lives which you have indicated you will recommend tonight is against the will of American people."

"Can't Pull A Wilson"

"We say as American people are saying," the telegram concluded, "'You can't pull a Wilson on us.'"

The delegates told the President they would "defend our people, our country, and our democratic institutions against any attack from within or without."

The convention adopted a resolution urging repeal of the national selective service law, but proposed that meantime the selectees' base pay be raised to $40 monthly.

"Inevitable Outcome"

Another resolution said that "the inevitable outcome" of certain Administration policies was war. Listed were the transfer of destroyers and the sending of "bombers and half our war output" to Britain.

"In the Far East, despite headline embargoes, the United States has been supplying Japan with ever-larger quantities of war materials," the resolution said.

"Then we are told that we need a two-ocean navy to protect us from Japan. It is clear that the United States is helping Japan so that China will not become strong and independent and able to free herself of foreign interests, and yet is trying to threaten Japan enough to prevent her from encroaching on American imperial possessions."

Wheeler Warns Youth Rally Of Warmongers

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) asked young people tonight to "see to it that the independence of America is not surrendered to the warmongers and interventionists."

In a telephone address to the National Youth Anti-War Congress, meeting in Madison, Wis., the Montana Senator said "insidiously clever propagandists, well financed, are again selling the same bill of goods that was sold the American people twenty years ago."

Voices Of Sanity

"Spokesmen for real democracy," he continued, "are branded appeasers, fifth columnists and worse, all in a subtle attempt to silence the last remaining voices of sanity and common sense.

"Americans are being sold a strange and awful doctrine—the sterility of peace! Peace, we are being told, cannot be had now—maybe sometime in the distant future, but not now."

"Billions Tossed Around"

Wheeler said no one denied the need of preparedness, but asserted that billions for rearmament were being "tossed around as if they were pennies."

"Tremendous sums are being wasted," he said, "but that is the price we must pay for helter-skelter foreign policy, which never has made clear to the American people against what they are arming and what they are to defend."

ROOSEVELT PICTURES IRELAND UNDER REICH

Asks if Nazis Would Permit Her Freedom in 'Unfree World'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt indicated tonight that he believed Ireland would lose its freedom if the Nazis won the war.

After mentioning conquered nations of Europe, he said in his radio address:

"Analyze for yourselves the future of two other places even nearer to Germany if the Nazis won. Could Ireland hold out? Would Irish freedom be permitted as an amazing, pet exception in an unfree world?

"Or the islands of the Azores which still fly the flag of Portugal after five centuries? We think of Hawaii as an outpost of defense in the Pacific. Yet the Azores are closer to our shores in the Atlantic than Hawaii is on the other side."

[In his remarks about Ireland, the President interpolated the word "pet," which was not in his prepared text as distributed to the press.]

Whether the President was throwing out a hint to Eire or to Portugal was not known. British officials have been seeking to obtain bases on Irish soil from which to combat Nazi submarines, but the Irish have demurred on the ground that if they agreed they would be relinquishing their neutrality.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, *Monday*, Dec. 30—The British Broadcasting Corporation was reported today by CBS to be broadcasting frequent fifteen-minute German-language summaries of President Roosevelt's speech last night on American security.

Highlights of Address

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Striking sentences from President Roosevelt's address tonight:

The nub of the whole purpose of your President is to keep you now, and your children later, and your grandchildren much later out of a last-ditch war for the preservation of American independence.

Never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger as now.

The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend * * * to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world.

The United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world.

The experience of the past two years has proven beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis. No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it.

There is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory, and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on.

There is no demand for sending an American expeditionary force outside our own borders. There is no intention by any member of your government to send such a force.

The nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lockouts.

All our present efforts are not enough. We must have more ships, more guns, more planes—more of everything.

There will be no "bottlenecks" in our determination to aid Great Britain. No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination.

I believe that the Axis powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information.

SAYS U. S. HASN'T RIGHT TO URGE TALK OF PEACE

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 29—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's "fireside chat" tonight:

This is not a fireside chat on war. It is a talk on national security; because the nub of the whole purpose of your President is to keep you now, and your children later, and your grandchildren much later, out of a last-ditch war for the preservation of American independence and all of the things that American independence means to you and to me and to ours.

Recalls 8 Years Ago

Tonight, in the presence of a world crisis, my mind goes back eight years ago to a night in the midst of a domestic crisis. It was a time when the wheels of American industry were grinding to a full stop, when the whole banking system of our country had ceased to function.

I well remember that while I sat in my study in the White House, preparing to talk with the people of the United States, I had before my eyes the picture of all those Americans with whom I was talking.

I saw the workmen in the mills, the mines, the factories; the girl behind the counter; the small shopkeeper; the farmer doing his spring plowing; the widows and the old men wondering about their life's savings.

Notes Great Danger

I tried to convey to the great mass of American people what the banking crisis meant to them in their daily lives.

Tonight, I want to do the same thing, with the same people, in this new crisis which faces America.

We met the issue of 1933 with courage and realism. We face this new crisis—this new threat to the security of our nation—with the same courage and realism.

Never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger as now.

For, on September 27, 1940, by an agreement signed in Berlin, three powerful nations, two in Europe and one in Asia, joined themselves together in the threat that if the United States interfered with or blocked the expansion program of these three nations—a program aimed at world control—they would unite in ultimate action against the United States.

Made Aims Clear

The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world.

Three weeks ago their leader stated "there are two worlds that stand opposed to each other." Then in defiant reply to his opponents, he said this: "Others are correct when they say: With this world we cannot ever reconcile ourselves. . . . I can beat any other power in the world." So said the leader of the Nazis.

In other words, the Axis not merely admits but proclaims that there can be no ultimate peace between their philosophy of government and our philosophy of government.

Opposes Talk Of Peace

In view of the nature of this undeniable threat, it can be asserted, properly and categorically, that the United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace, until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world.

At this moment, the forces of the states that are leagued against all peoples who live in freedom are being held away from our shores. The Germans and Italians are being blocked on the other side of the Atlantic by the British, and by the Greeks, and by thousands of soldiers and sailors who were able to escape from subjugated countries.

The Japanese are being engaged in Asia by the Chinese in another great defense.

Of Vital Concern

In the Pacific is our fleet.

Some of our people like to believe that wars in Europe and in Asia are of no concern to us. But it is a matter of most vital concern to us that European and Asiatic war-makers should not gain control of the oceans which lead to this hemisphere.

One hundred and seventeen years ago the Monroe Doctrine was conceived by our Government as a measure of defense in the face of a threat against this hemisphere by an alliance in continental Europe. Thereafter, we stood on guard in the Atlantic, with the British as neighbors. There was no treaty. There was no "unwritten agreement."

Yet, there was the feeling, proven correct by history, that we as neighbors could settle any disputes in peaceful fashion. The fact is that during the whole of this time the Western Hemisphere has remained free from aggression from Europe or from Asia.

If Britain Goes Down

Does anyone seriously believe that we need to fear attack while a free Britain remains our most powerful naval neighbor in the Atlantic? Does anyone seriously believe, on the other hand, that we could rest easy if the Axis powers were our neighbor there?

If Great Britain goes down, the Axis powers will control the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the high seas—and they will be in a position to bring enormous military and naval sources against this hemisphere.

It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military.

We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere included, would be run by threats of brute force. To survive in such a world, we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on the basis of war economy.

Smallness Of Oceans

Some like to believe that even if Great Britain falls we are still safe, because of the broad expanse of the Atlantic and of the Pacific.

But the width of these oceans is not what it was in the days of clipper ships. At one point between Africa and Brazil the distance is less than from Washington to Denver—five hours for the latest type of bomber. And at the north of the Pacific Ocean America and Asia almost touch each other.

Even today we have planes which could fly from the British Isles to New England and back without refueling. And the range of the modern bomber is ever being increased.

During the past week many people in all parts of the nation have told me what they wanted me to say tonight. Almost all of them expressed a courageous desire to hear the plain truth about the gravity of the situation.

Danger Ahead

One telegram, however, expressed the attitude of the small minority who want to see no evil and hear no evil, even though they know in their hearts that evil exists. That telegram begged me not to tell again of the ease with which our American cities could be bombed by any hostile power which had gained bases in this Western Hemisphere. The gist of that telegram was: "Please, Mr. President, don't frighten us by telling us the facts."

Frankly and definitely, there is danger ahead—danger against which we must prepare. But we well know that we cannot escape danger, or the fear of it, by crawling into bed and pulling the covers over our heads.

Some nations of Europe were bound by solemn non-intervention pacts with Germany. Other nations were assured by Germany that they need never fear invasion. Non-intervention pact or not, the fact remains that they were attacked, overrun and thrown into the modern form of slavery at an hour's notice or even without any notice at all.

As an exiled leader of one of these nations said to me the other day—"the notice was a minus quality. It was given to my Government two hours after German troops had poured into my country in a hundred places."

Scores Pious Frauds

The fate of these nations tells us what it means to live at the point of a Nazi gun.

The Nazis have justified such actions by various pious frauds. One of these frauds is the claim that they are occupying a nation for the purpose of "restoring order." Another is that they are occupying or controlling a nation on the excuse that they are "protecting it" against the aggression of somebody else.

For example, Germany has said that she was occupying Belgium to save the Belgians from the British. Would she hestitate to say to any South American country, "We are occupying you to protect you from aggression by the United States"?

Danger In South America

Belgium today is being used as an

30.24-6667

30.24—6667

invasion base against Britain, now fighting for its life. Any South American country, in Nazi hands, would always constitute a jumping-off place for German attack on any one of the other republics of this hemisphere.

Analyze for yourselves the future of two other places even nearer to Germany if the Nazis won. Could Ireland hold out? Would Irish freedom be permitted as an amazing exception in an unfree world? Or the islands of the Azores which still fly the flag of Portugal after five centuries?

Other Possible Aims

We think of Hawaii as an outpost of defense in the Pacific. Yet, the Azores are closer to our shores in the Atlantic than Hawaii is on the other side.

There are those who say that the Axis powers would never have any desire to attack the Western Hemisphere. This is the same dangerous form of wishful thinking which has destroyed the powers of resistance of so many conquered peoples.

The plain facts are that the Nazis have proclaimed, time and again, that all other races are their inferior and, therefore, subject to their orders. And most important of all, the vast resources and wealth of this hemisphere constitute the most tempting loot in all the world.

Secret Emissaries

Let us no longer blind ourselves to the undeniable fact that the evil forces which have crushed and undermined and corrupted so many others are already within our own gates. Your Government knows much about them and every day is ferreting them out.

Their secret emissaries are active in our own and neighboring countries. They seek to stir up suspicion and dissension to cause internal strife. They try to turn capital against labor, and vice versa.

They try to reawaken long-slumbering racial and religious enmities which should have no place in this country. They are active in every group that promotes intolerance. They exploit for their own ends our national abhorrence of war.

Trouble Breeders

These trouble breeders have but one purpose. It is to divide our people into hostile groups and to destroy our unity and shatter our will to defend ourselves.

There are also American citizens, many of them in high places, who, unwittingly in most cases, are aiding and abetting the work of these agents. I do not charge these American citizens with being foreign agents. But I do charge them with doing exactly the kind of work that the dictators want done in the United States.

Can't Appease Nazis

These people not only believe that we can save our own skins by shutting our eyes to the fate of other nations. Some of them go much further than that. They say that we can and should become the friends and even the partners of the Axis powers. Some of them even suggest that we should imitate the methods of the dictatorships. Americans never can and never will do that.

The experience of the past two years has proved beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis. No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it. There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. We know now that a nation can have peace with the Nazis only at the price of total surrender.

Some Ignore Warning

Even the people of Italy have been forced to become accomplices of the Nazis; but at this moment they do not know how soon they will be embraced to death by their allies.

The American appeasers ignore the warning to be found in the fate of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and France. They tell you that the Axis powers are going to win anyway; that all this bloodshed in the world could be saved, and that the United States might just as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace, and get the best out of it that we can.

They call it a "negotiated peace." Nonsense! Is it a negotiated peace if a gang of outlaws surround your community and on threat of extermination make you pay tribute to save your own skins?

Dictated Peace

Such a dictated peace would be no peace at all. It would be only another armistice, leading to the most gigantic armament race and the most devastating trade wars in history. And in these contests the Americas would offer the only real resistance to the Axis powers.

With all their vaunted efficiency and parade of pious purpose in this war, there are still in their background the concentration camp and the servants of God in chains.

The history of recent years proves that shootings and chains and concentration camps are not simply the transient tools but the very altars of modern dictatorship. They may talk of a "new order" in the world, but what they have in mind is but a revival of the oldest and the worst tyranny. In that there is no liberty, no religion, no hope.

On Proposed 'New Order'

The proposed "new order" is the very opposite of a United States of Europe or a United States of Asia. It is not a government based upon the consent of the governed. It is not a union of ordinary, self-respecting men and women to protect themselves and their freedom and their dignity from oppression. It is an unholy alliance of power and pelf to dominate and enslave the human race.

The British people are conducting an active war against this unholy alliance. Our own future security is greatly dependent on the outcome of that fight. Our ability to "keep out of war" is going to be affected by that outcome.

Urges Aid To British

Thinking in terms of today and tomorrow, I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into the war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on.

If we are to be completely honest with ourselves, we must admit there is risk in any course we may take. But I deeply believe that the great majority of our people agree that the course that I advocate involves the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future.

Must Send Aid Quickly

The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters which will enable them to fight for their liberty and our security.

Emphatically we must get these weapons to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure.

Let not defeatists tell us that it is too late. It will never be earlier. Tomorrow will be later than today.

Certain facts are self-evident.

To Keep Army At Home

In a military sense Great Britain and the British Empire are today the spearhead of resistance to world conquest. They are putting up a fight which will live forever in the story of human gallantry.

There is no demand for sending an American expeditionary force outside our own borders. There is no intention by any member of your Government to send such a force. You can, therefore, nail any talk about sending armies to Europe as deliberate untruth.

Our national policy is not directed toward war. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from our country and our people.

On Rearmament

Democracy's fight against world conquest is being greatly aided, and must be more greatly aided, by the rearmament of the United States and by sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies that we can possibly spare to help the defenders who are in the front lines.

It is no more unneutral for us to do that than it is for Sweden, Russia and other nations near Germany to send steel and ore and oil and other war materials into Germany every day.

We are planning our own defense with the utmost urgency and in its vast scale we must integrate the war needs of Britain and the other free nations resisting aggression.

'Realistic' Policy

This is not a matter of sentiment or of controversial personal opinion. It is a matter of realistic military policy based on the advice of our military experts who are in close touch with existing warfare. These military and naval experts and the members of the Congress and the Administration have a single-minded purpose—the defense of the United States.

This nation is making a great effort to produce everything that is necessary in this emergency—and with all possible speed. This great effort requires great sacrifice.

I would ask no one to defend a democracy which in turn would not defend everyone in the nation against want and privation. The strength of this nation shall not be diluted by the failure of the Government to protect the economic well-being of all citizens.

Workers' Responsibilities

If our capacity to produce is limited by machines, it must ever be remembered that these machines are operated by the skill and the stamina of the workers.

As the Government is determined to protect the rights of workers, so the nation has a right to expect that the men who man the machines will discharge their full responsibilities to the urgent needs of defense.

The worker possesses the same human dignity and is entitled to the same security of position as the engineer or manager or owner. For the workers provide the human power that turns out the destroyers, the airplanes and the tanks.

The nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lockouts. It expects and insists that management and workers will reconcile their differences by voluntary or legal means, to continue to produce the supplies that are so sorely needed.

On Economic Side

And on the economic side of our great defense program we are, as you know, bending every effort to maintain stability of prices and with that the stability of the cost of living.

Nine days ago I announced the setting up of a more effective organization to direct our gigantic efforts to increase the production of munitions. The appropriation of vast sums of money and a well-coordinated executive direction of our defense efforts are not in themselves enough.

Guns, planes and ships have to be built in the factories and arsenals of America. They have to be produced by workers and managers and engineers with the aid of machines which in turn have to be built by hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the land.

Hails Cooperation

In this great work there has been splendid cooperation between the Government and industry and labor.

American industrial genius, unmatched throughout the world in the solution of production problems, has been called upon to bring its resources and talents into action. Manufacturers of watches, of farm implements, linotypes, cash registers, automobiles, sewing machines, lawn mowers and locomotives are now making fuses, bomb packing crates, telescope mounts, shells, pistols and tanks.

But all our present efforts are not enough. We must have more ships, more guns, more planes—more of everything. This can only be accomplished if we discard the motion of "business as usual." This job cannot be done merely by superimposing on the existing productive facilities the added requirements for defense.

Must Not Be Blocked

Our defense efforts must not be blocked by those who fear the future consequences of surplus plant capacity. The possible consequences of failure of our defense efforts now are much more to be feared.

After the present needs of our defense are past, a proper handling of the country's peacetime needs will require all of the new productive capacity—if not more.

No pessimistic policy about the future of America shall delay the immediate expansion of those industries essential to defense.

I want to make it clear that it is the purpose of the nation to build now with all possible speed every machine and arsenal and factory that we need to manufacture our defense material. We have the men—the skill—the wealth—and, above all, the will.

Appeals For Support

I am confident that if and when production of consumer or luxury goods in certain industries requires the use of machines and raw materials essential for defense purposes, then such production must yield to our primary and compelling purpose.

I appeal to the owners of plants—to the managers—to the workers—to our own Government employes—to put every ounce of effort into producing these munitions swiftly and without stint.

And with this appeal I give you the pledge that all of us who are officers of your Government will devote ourselves to the same wholehearted extent to the great task which lies ahead.

Arsenal Of Democracy

As planes and ships and guns and shells are produced, your Government, with its defense experts, can then determine how best to use them to defend this hemisphere. The decision as to how much shall be sent abroad and how much shall remain at home must be made on the basis of our over-all military necessities.

We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war.

No 'Bottlenecks'

We have furnished the British great material support and we will furnish far more in the future.

There will be no "bottlenecks" in our determination to aid Great Britain. No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination.

The British have received invaluable military support from the heroic Greek army, and from the forces of all the Governments in exile. Their strength is growing. It is the strength of men and women who value their freedom more highly than they value their lives.

Says Axis Will Lose

I believe that the Axis powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information.

We have no excuse for defeatism. We have every good reason for hope—hope for peace, hope for the defense of our civilization and for the building of a better civilization in the future.

I have the profound conviction that the American people are now determined to put forth a mightier effort than they have ever yet made to increase our production of all the implements of defense, to meet the threat to our democratic faith.

As President of the United States I call for that national effort. I call for it in the name of this nation which we love and honor and which we are privileged and proud to serve. I call upon our people with absolute confidence that our common cause will greatly succeed.

Italian Funds Are Poured Into American Securities

$20,260,000 Worth Purchased In 4-Week Period Ending Oct. 2—Asiatic Countries Selling Out

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 29—The Treasury reported today that Italy bought $20,260,000 of American securities during the four weeks ended October 2, accounting for nearly one-half of the total of such purchases by foreigners.

While Italy was making heavy purchases, Asiatic countries sold a total of $11,841,000, Switzerland disposed of $7,498,000 and the United Kingdom, $3,903,000. Total sales amounted to $50,517,000, against gross purchases of $47,761,000.

The net inflow of capital into the United States was $53,542,000 during the four-week period, and sent the total of short-term foreign funds here to an all-time high of $3,719,000,000. The actual increase in short-term funds was $52,076,000.

The major increases reported were: Canada, $14,853,000; Japan, $9,399,000; China, $8,015,000; Sweden $7,295,000; Philippines, $6,514,000; Argentina, $6,182,000; Mexico, $4,680,000; Finland, $2,788,000, and Germany, $2,619,000.

Switzerland reduced its funds here by $16,782,000. French funds were cut by $11,658,000 and those of Belgium by $3,007,000.

Foreign countries bought up $2,675,000 of their securities held in the United States, led by Canada, which repatriated a net of $1,186,000.

United States balances abroad were reported little changed. American short-term funds increased $8,179,000 in Japan and $3,389,000 in the United Kingdom and $1,332,000 in Italy.

Machine Guns At 1,000 a Day Is Plant's Aim

New 6½-Pound, Low-Cost Weapon Developed by New England Company

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP).—Facilities for the mass production of a new-type submachine gun, with all the fire power and effectiveness of the Army's standard weapon in this category but weighing 50 per cent less and costing only a third as much to build, were announced today by Joseph P. Carney, president of the recently reorganized Harrington & Richardson Arms Company. He predicted an output of 500 such guns a day by Feb. 1 and double that number by April 1 "if present expectations are realized." In large quantities, the weapon could be built for $50, no more than the cost of a good shotgun.

The six-and-a-half-pound Reising submachine gun, as the new weapon is called after its inventor, Eugene G. Reising, has been undergoing field-service tests for some time by both the British and Canadian governments, as well as by various police departments and home-guard units, Mr. Carney said. While he admitted that his company as yet has "no quantity contracts with anybody," he expressed confidence in its ability to sell all the new weapons it can turn out.

"Right now we are getting more orders than we can handle from police departments that have tried out the gun and want immediate deliveries," he said.

Mr. Carney added that Harrington & Richardson is now building a still lighter version of the Reising submachine gun for the Ordnance Department of the Army, a five-pound weapon that will use the newly-developed .30 SM-1 ammunition instead of the .45-caliber rimless automatic pistol cartridges employed in standard submachine guns. This will be ready for test by Feb. 1, he said. Both it and the present Reising gun fire from a twenty or fifty cartridge clip magazine at the rate of 500 shots a minute.

"Our submachine guns can be manufactured by mass-production methods comparable to those employed in the automobile industry but previously considered impossible for an arm of this kind," Mr. Carney said. "That's why we can turn them out so quickly and so cheaply. We are backing our faith in this gun with our own time and money. Intensive tests at various government proving grounds have convinced civilian experts of its effectiveness and superiority. Steels and other materials for the first 20,000 guns are already pouring into our plant.

"With the rapid development of modern, mechanized warfare, there has arisen an unprecedented need for large quantities of a light, powerful automatic weapon firing standard .45-caliber pistol ammunition and capable of commanding an area at short and moderate ranges.

"Until quite recently, heavier submachine guns have been adequate for this purpose. But military authorities now hold that more intensive distribution of this lighter type of weapon among troops is tactically desirable. A lighter, less expensive, more easily and quickly produced gun is, therefore, required. . . . The Reising gun, due to its patented delayed-recoil mechanism, will not 'climb' off the target and can be fired automatically from any position. . . . It is effective at ranges up to 300 yards and transforms the rawest recruit into a deadly, one-man machine-gun nest."

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The text of a communique from the Air Ministry today:

Last night, in bad weather, formations of bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked oil targets at Rotterdam and Antwerp and the invasion ports of Boulogne and Cherbourg. Lorient was again attacked and a large fire was observed. Two of our aircraft are missing.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communique:

Enemy bombers made a short but sharp attack on a town in southwestern England soon after nightfall yesterday. A number of fires were started and some damage was done, but the fires were soon brought under control and the damage was not extensive.

There were very few casualties.

A later Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

There has been some slight enemy air activity over this course during daylight today. Bombs were dropped in a town on the Suffolk coast this morning and in towns on the Kent coast this afternoon.

These damaged some houses, but no casualties are reported. Bombs were also dropped at a place in northwest England. A small number of people were killed and others were injured.

ATHENS, Dec. 29.—The communique of the British Royal Air Force in Greece:

Shipping and objectives on the foreshore at Valona were bombed successfully yesterday by R. A. F. aircraft despite extremely bad weather conditions.

One heavy bomb was seen bursting approximately fifty yards from a large ship, but other results were not observed, owing to low clouds. All bombs, however, fell in the target area. From all operations all our aircraft returned safely.

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (AP).—Today's British general headquarters communique:

Libya: In the Bardia area, our artillery have again been active with comparatively little response from the Italian garrison.

Sudan: Southwest of Kassala and east of Gallabat, our patrols, supported by artillery, have successfully harassed the enemy.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP).—The German high command communique for today:

German surface vessels reported a successful attack on a strongly protected convoy in the north Atlantic. They sank one 6,000-ton steamer by gun and torpedo fire and heavily damaged another.

In a short fight, an enemy heavy cruiser covering the convoy was hit several times and broke off the battle. Our own ships were not damaged. A submarine under Comdr. Stockhaufsen reported total sinkings on a long cruise of 46,000 tons of enemy shipping.

In the course of armed reconnaissance yesterday, one plane bombed the Southampton dock works. During the last night, light groups of bombers attacked a port city on the English Channel coast.

No bombs were dropped in German territory last night. Bombs dropped in occupied territories produced no noteworthy damage. Anti-aircraft brought down one enemy plane.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 30 (Monday) (AP).—Today's Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation yesterday bombed Preveza. A few casualties among the civilian population and slight damage to houses resulted. Likewise, Corfu and Lefkas were bombed. There were no casualties or damage.

During the second month of the war, between Nov. 29 and Dec. 29, the following casualties were caused by Italian air raids:

1. Eighty-eight dead, of these twelve women, twenty children, five babies; 2. 296 wounded, of these twenty-eight women, fifteen children, fourteen babies; 3. sixty houses, one church wrecked in towns and villages; 4. The number of houses ready to collapse and therefore uninhabitable exceeds 100.

Last night's Greek high command communique:

Reduced patrol and artillery activity.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 29 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In the Cirenaican (Libyan) frontier zone, there was increased artillery activity and patroling on the Bardia front. Actions by our fast-moving columns in co-operation with aviation destroyed some enemy armored cars in the desert region.

Two of our torpedoing planes attacked and hit a monitor and one destroyer.

One of our pursuit planes failed to return.

On the Greek front, actions were of a local character. Enemy forces were repulsed by our artillery fire.

Air squadrons hit important enemy supply bases in the Mediterranean.

In East Africa, there was artillery activity and actions by opposing cavalry patrols on the Sudan border.

A pursuit squadron made a successful raid from a low altitude, machine-gunning troops moving in trucks, setting fire to some vehicles. The squadron shot down four or five Gloster type (British) planes which they met.

Enemy planes bombed our places in Ethiopia without damage.

One of our planes failed to re-

London in Flames

CITY BATTLING FOR LIFE; HUNDREDS OF FIRES RAGE; WATER PRESSURE SLUMPS

Damage Runs To "Millions Of Pounds"—Casualties Feared Heavy — Famous Church Smashed—Nazi Planes Attack In Hordes

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Dec. 30 (Via Transatlantic Telephone)—London in the battle of its life early today fought hundreds of towering flames set by waves of German bombers bent on reducing this ancient capital to a flaming skeleton.

Every fireman—thousands upon thousands—in the vast London area was called out and more thousands of volunteers joined in the battle in the debris-littered streets.

Low water pressure hampered their efforts, but a rainstorm sweeping in from the German-held Continent aided their efforts.

"Millions Of Pounds" Damage

Damage ran into "millions of pounds," and casualties were believed extraordinarily heavy in a pre-midnight raid that turned the horizon scarlet at dawn.

At the height of the raid, launched by hundreds of German bombers, ground workers working desperately to control the flames saw squadron after squadron of Spitfire and Hurricane fighter planes dive into the midst of the bombers under a roof of brightly illuminated clouds.

The German raiders sought refuge in those clouds.

Famous Church Smashed

One famous church designed by Sir Christopher Wren was

30.24—6669

smashed, but scores of hastily recruited messenger boys and janitors in the neighborhood dashed into the flaming structure and rescued many priceless relics just before the roof collapsed.

The fires could be seen for miles—great pillars of flames that swept the clouds and illuminated the sky clashes between the attacking and defending planes.

Many witnessed this gripping battle despite the rain of explosive bombs dropped down toward the beacon fires.

Water Pressure Falls

Across this fire-swept panorama in the capital were the struggling shadows of the firemen and volunteers who were tossing hundreds of geysers of water and bags of sand on the flames. But there were so many fires that the water pressure went low. Many extra pumps were rolled into use.

Cable communications from London to New York were disrupted and wireless contact, too, for a time.

After a lapse of several hours the Associated Press correspondent succeeded in getting New York by telephone.

The intensity of the fires lighted the way for the raiders more than ever before.

Tons Of Explosives Dropped

Waves of bombers apparently carrying cargoes of incendiary bombs—and no explosives—attacked the capital just after dark. They hurled hundreds upon hundreds of blazing missiles to light the way for the raiders who shuttled ton upon ton of explosives over the city in their blazing wake.

Sensing another ferocious attack, London's millions darted down subway entrances to safety. Others took refuge in their backyard "Anderson doghouses," the steel huts distributed by the Government.

Hundreds of rooftop fire "spotters" stuck to their posts, and it is believed that many of these figured in the mounting casualty list.

Stick To Fire Bombs

Reports indicated that at least two waves of raiders dropped nothing but incendiary bombs.

Several "baskets" of fire bombs were loosed in one area.

Many streets were littered with hose as firemen worked amidst the falling fire missiles.

For hours after the alert sounded hardly a minute passed without the sharp crack of anti-aircraft fire and the crash of heavy bombs.

The first plane flew over the capital two minutes after the alarm sounded and dropped piloting flares.

Incendiaries Unleashed

Then the Germans unleashed incendiaries by the thousands, many wrapped in the "Molotoff breadbaskets"—large containers carrying fifty or one hundred fire bombs which spew them out as they fall.

Afterward the German bombers

carefully followed with heavy bombs the patterns left by the incendiaries.

The anti-aircraft barrage stopped suddenly when R. A. F. fighters took up the defense. Machine gunning high in the night sky could be heard plainly.

Invasion Suspected

Whether the raid was in preparation for the long-awaited attempt at invasion or merely in retaliation for last night's R. A. F. attacks on the German-held Channel ports was anyone's guess.

[Other messages from London indicated that the building housing the Associated Press, at 20 Tudor street, in central London, was hit in the bombardment, but there were no casualties. Extent of damage was not given. This would be the third time that the (AP) building has been damaged by bombs, although not greatly.]

2 Hospitals Struck

Among the first reports from the Press Association, British news agency, two hospitals and a museum were listed as damaged.

At least one high-explosive bomb burst set off reverberations lasting a full two minutes.

The first planes came over as darkness closed in on the cold, foggy Dover Strait and the English Channel, where throughout the day the Royal Air Force had patrolled the skies, watchful alike for invading aircraft and any unusual signs of activity on the coast of France.

Explosives Dropped

Within a short time after the first Nazi planes roared past the capital's anti-aircraft guns high explosives were dropping on the city, some in the central part.

The R. A. F. patrol had kept Nazi activity at a low mark during the day. Bombs dropped in a Suffolk coast town and in towns on the Kent coast. Some houses were damaged but no casualties were reported.

A small number of persons were killed, however, and some injured by a raider in northwest England.

One German bomber was believed to have been shot down off the southeast coast by planes of the R. A. F. day patrol.

Raids On French Coast

The British Air Ministry touched on last night's violent raids on the "invasion" and "blockade" bases on the French coast only slightly today.

In spite of unfavorable weather, it declared, the R. A. F. bombed oil supplies at Rotterdam and Antwerp, the ports of Boulogne and Cherbourg and the submarine base at Lorient, France. Two planes were lost in the operations.

The Air Ministry service said the flyers espied through gaps in the clouds the explosion of their bombs at Lorient and at Boulogne.

BRITISH SINK NAZI STEAMER, CHASE RAIDER

Cruiser's Attack On Surface Craft Preying On Convoys Described

Vessel Sent Down Believed Supply Boat For Pocket Battleship

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 29—A British cruiser attacked and chased a "powerful enemy surface raider" preying on a North Atlantic convoy Christmas morning and, in the pursuit, sank a German vessel believed to have been the raider's supply ship, the Admiralty disclosed today.

The cruiser, the 10,000-ton Berwick, was damaged slightly, the Admiralty acknowledged. This was the second time within a month that she bore the scars of a sea battle, and the communique disclosed that she had been transferred from Mediterranean service against Italy to convoy duty in the Atlantic.

German Steamer Baden Sunk

Although the Berwick lost the raider—which may have been a German pocket battleship—she sank the German steamer Baden, an 8,024-ton vessel, apparently a supply ship for the warship, which was said to have taken at least one square hit itself.

The Admiralty acknowledged that one ship of the convoy "was hit and received slight damage" before the British escort gave chase.

[Today's German high command communique, apparently referring to the same engagement, said German surface vessels raiding a North Atlantic convoy sank one 6,000-ton steamer by gun and torpedo fire, and "in a short fight an enemy heavy cruiser covering the convoy was hit several times and broke off the battle." The German ships, it said, were undamaged.]

Five British Casualties

The Berwick, which was hit twice and lost seven men in a battle late in November against Italian warships off Sardinia, remains at sea as an "effective unit" of the British fleet despite her new damage, the Admiralty said. It acknowledged there had been five casualties.

This was the first indication that warships formerly used against the Italians in the Mediterranean had been shifted to the deeper waters of the Atlantic.

The question of strengthening protection for convoys crossing the North Atlantic is known to have been gravely considered by Britain's sea lords because of increasing submarine attacks.

But there has been nothing to suggest that first-class cruisers, such as the Berwick, will be used more extensively henceforth instead of auxiliary merchant cruisers and destroyers which have had the chief roles as convoy shepherds so far.

Sea Battle Described

Visibility was blamed in part for the Berwick's failure to close in on the German raider.

"The enemy withdrew at high speed as soon as he realized the convoy was escorted," the Admiralty communique related. "Our escorting force immediately gave chase and was able to engage the enemy at long range.

"The visibility, which had been variable, decreased rapidly until it was reduced to half a mile.

"One shell was seen to burst amidships on the enemy but it is not possible to state the extent of the further damages inflicted by our gunfire."

Baden Sets Herself Afire

During the pursuit in low visibility, it added, the Berwick encountered the Baden but she "immediately set herself on fire and had to be sunk by one of our warships."

An Admiralty spokesman adhered to the tradition of the "silent service," adding nothing to the matter-of-fact communique except that the raider apparently got far more than she expected when she encountered the Berwick.

Naval circles considered it unlikely that the Berwick's presence with the convoy was a deliberate trap since the raider was attacked first and the supply ship apparently was discovered accidentally later.

If the Admiralty had known that the raider was taking on supplies from an auxiliary, these sources said, it was improbable that a convoy would be allowed to pass that area until British warships first had cleared it.

Possibly Pocket Battleship

The Admiralty's description of the raider indicated that it may have been one of Germany's 10,000-ton pocket battleships, fast, powerful warships which can outrun any opponents they cannot outgun.

These ships, sisters of the defeated and scuttled Admiral Graf Spee, are known to have been used by the Germans for North Atlantic raiding. Germany entered the war with three.

Another possibility was that the unidentified raider was a 35,000-ton battleship. Germany launched two, the Bismarck and Admiral Von Tirpitz, just before the war and pictures recently were published which indicated one or both may be in service.

May Have Been Cruiser

It was possible also that the raider may have been a German cruiser. Most of them have a speed of about thirty-two knots, half a knot faster than the Berwick. The pocket battleships are slower.

The Berwick, completed in 1... ries three aircraft and mounts eight 8-inch guns as her chief armaments.

She is the first of the Kent class and can cruise more than 10,000 miles at speeds between eleven and fourteen knots—about convoy speed. Her radius at top speed is 2,300 miles.

Nazis Report Air And Sea Raids On British Convoys

Berlin, Dec. 29 (AP)—A raid on a British convoy about 125 miles northwest of Ireland was reported tonight by the German *Luftwaffe*.

It was announced that a bomb hit a steamer of about 9,000 tons, causing a boiler explosion and smashing one side of the vessel. Returning flyers said the ship began to list and "it may safely be assumed it sank."

Reports British Ship Sunk

Earlier, the high command issued this communique regarding the war at sea:

"German surface vessels reported a successful attack on a strongly protected convoy in the North Atlantic. They sank one 6,000-ton steamer by gun and torpedo fire and heavily damaged another.

"In a short fight an enemy heavy cruiser covering the convoy was hit several times and broke off the battle. Our own ships were not damaged.

"A submarine, under Commander Stockhaufsen, reported total sinkings on a long cruise of 46,000 tons of enemy shipping."

240TH RAID TEARS PORT

Southwest England Town Heavily Bombed Saturday Night

A SOUTHWEST ENGLAND TOWN, Dec. 29 (AP)—Hundreds of persons were left temporarily homeless and a large number of shops were wrecked last night by the 240th and heaviest of German air raids on this particular town.

[British censorship forbids identification of the town, but from the circumstances it appeared to be either Plymouth or Southampton, which both are large port cities and naval stations, The Associated Press remarked.]

The raid, though short, was fierce and hundreds of incendiary bombs were scattered over all parts of the town. High explosives, some of heavy caliber, followed and fell on widely separated residential areas.

Quick work by spotters and civilians prevented many incendiaries from obtaining a hold, but at one time more than twenty fires were raging in different areas. All were brought under control before midnight.

Casualties were light considering the severity of the raid, authorities said. Nine bodies recovered from the debris of two homes brought the number of dead to ten. Some persons were injured seriously.

One street, a quarter of a mile long, suffered heavily. All sixty of its shops were damaged by fires or explosions.

Bomber Strikes in East Anglia

A TOWN IN EAST ANGLIA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Seven houses were wrecked partly when a raiding plane dropped four bombs today. The bombs fell in four adjoining streets in a working-class area, but only four cases of slight injury were reported.

British Pots And Pans Literally Take Wings

500 Tons Of Aluminum Utensils Will Be Melted Down For Conversion Into Airplanes

London, Dec. 29 (AP)—Before leaving the War Office recently to become Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden ordered 500 tons of aluminum pots and pans from army kitchens given to the Ministry of Aircraft Production—enough to make 500 airplanes.

STRANGE PLANES OVER EIRE

Craft Over Dublin and Coast Forts Draw Defense Fire

DUBLIN, Dec. 29 (AP)—A "multi-engined military aircraft" flew over Dublin and the Eastern Eire counties today three hours after an unidentified military plane was sighted over the Buncrana and Lough Swilly coastal forts, the Eire Department of Defense announced tonight.

Anti-aircraft defenses engaged the plane flying over the forts and it flew off in a northeasterly direction, the department said. Anti-aircraft guns south of Dublin fired on the plane and an "interceptor patrol" took off at once.

The plane disappeared into a "thick cloud before she could be identified," the statement added.

STANDARDIZED PLANE IS DOWDING AIM HERE

Briton Arrives in Canada—Not Concerned With Supply

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Dec. 29 (AP)—Sir Hugh C. T. Dowding, British Air Marshal and former chief of the Royal Air Force Fighter Command, declared on arriving here today that he was hopeful of arranging standardization of American plane products so they would fit "perfectly" into British requirements.

Sir Hugh was detached last month from his Fighter Command post at the special request of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, and sent to the United States on a mission unexplained at the time of the British air shuffle. He expected to visit Ottawa a few days before going to Washington.

"I am not much concerned with the details of supply," Sir Hugh said.

Emphasizing his interest in standardization, he said, "It's not much use for them to send us over radio or other equipment which would have to be ripped out of the planes because it simply wouldn't work with our types."

His only comment on planes sent across the Atlantic by the United States was that the Hudson, a coastal reconnaissance aircraft, has been "very successful."

He said the length of his visit to Washington and other parts of the United States was indefinite. He left for Ottawa today.

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Dec. 29—Aboard the same vessel that brought Sir Hugh C. T. Dowding, British Air Marshal, here today were a group of technical experts and Air Ministry officials coming to Canada on missions which they chose to keep secret.

Nazi Troops Reported On Bulgarian Frontier

600,000 Now Declared To Be In Balkans—Sofia Tense As Germans Reach Danube

The vanguard of a vast German expeditionary force is reported at the frontier of Bulgaria. An atmosphere of extreme tenseness prevails as the Bulgars await the next move.

In Budapest, observers raise estimates of the number of German troops moving through Hungary from 300,000 to 600,000. In protest, Hungary's Minister of Agriculture, Michael Teleki, resigns.

Diplomats in Bern, Switzerland, indicate that a politico-military showdown in the Balkans is near.

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 29—The advance guard of part of the great German expeditionary force now fanning out in southeastern Europe reached the Bulgarian frontier today while Bulgars, in anxious tension, wondered where and how far it would spread.

Bulgaria is a potential avenue to Greece, Turkey or the Russian-dominated Black Sea.

Informed quarters said Bulgaria was likely to permit passage of German troops, under protest, recognizing the "futility" of armed resistance.

Troops Seen Taking Posts

Reports from frontier districts said fresh Nazi troops could be seen taking up positions, occupying barracks and arraying equipment at Giurgiu, on the Rumanian side of the border, across the ice-blocked Danube from Ruschuk.

Churning masses of ice in the Danube, some observers thought, may hold the Germans in check for a time even if the Berlin high command plans to send them into Bulgaria.

It is believed the Germans would be obliged to await either clear water permitting engineers to lay pontoon bridges or solid ice thick enough to support heavy mechanized columns.

Situation Grows Tense

The situation in Bulgaria grew tense after a period of comparative calm.

King Boris conferred with Premier Bogdan Philoff as political circles speculated on the possibility [illegible] man pressure would produce a Government crisis.

These quarters mentioned Interior Minister Peter Gabrovsky, former leader of the small Bulgarian Nazi party, as the possible head of a new Government if the present moderate regime should fall.

Bulgaria, apparently with Soviet Russia's support, has declined so far formally to enter the Axis military pact. King Boris is authoritatively reported to have informed Adolf Hitler on a recent visit to Germany that he would abdicate rather than sanction passage of German troops through his country.

The situation was complicated by an increase in Communist propaganda throughout the country.

Many Bulgarian reservists have been demobilized in recent weeks, the majority withdrawn from the Greek frontier. The number under arms now is estimated at not more than 100,000, as compared to 150,000 a few weeks ago.

Most of those now under arms are at the Turkish frontier since the belief is expressed in Sofia that Turkey would consider a German march into Bulgaria a provocative act likely to involve Turks in war.

600,000 Nazi Troops Reported In Balkans

Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 29 (AP)—Estimates of the number of German troops moving across Hungary rose from the original 300,000 to 600,000 today as reports indicated that at least some of them might remain in Hungary. The bulk of them were bound for Rumania.

Hungarian and Rumanian censorship blotted out many details of the movement and destination, but there were enough confirmed facts to keep the Balkans nervous.

Hungary's Minister of Agriculture, Michael Teleki, resigned today because, it was reported, he differed with the Government over the mass movement of German troops through Hungary.

Dissension Reported

Other dissension within the Government also was reported, but it could not be learned whether more resignations might be expected.

There was no sign so far that the Germans planned to take a grip on Hungary as they already have on Rumania.

The thoroughness with which German army railroad technicians have taken hold of Hungarian rail lines between Slovakia and southeastern Europe indicated they plan to retain control until they have completed whatever campaign they may be organizing in the Balkans.

Hinge On Rail Towns

German mass movements of troops and material appeared to be hinged on the Hungarian rail towns of Nagyvarc, Nagyszalonta and Lohoshaza.

[The main Hungarian rail lines radiate in four lines south of Budapest. Two branch toward the west in the direction of northernmost Yugoslavia and Italy. The third goes straight south into Yugoslavia and the fourth forks eastward into Rumania.]

Reports trickling through the Rumanian censorship indicated that most of the Germans moved directly into camps and barracks previously prepared in western Rumania, between Arad and Timisoara near the Yugoslav frontier and along the southern Rumanian border between Giurgiu and the Black Sea opposite Bulgaria.

Roll Through Rumania

While thousands which arrived in the vanguard remained in Hungary guarding strategic rail centers, switches, bridges and tunnels, the mass rolled through into Rumania as fast as the rails could carry them.

One item of military equipment noted by Hungarians was huge guns described as the type the Germans have used to hammer England's Dover area from across the English Channel.

The Hungarians guessed that such guns might be installed either on the Dardanelles to destroy Turkish forts on the opposite side or at Salonika to prevent British landing attempts in that part of Greece—both provided that those are the Nazis' destinations and that they get there.

Nazis At Rail Lines

A noticeable increase in the number of German troops posted around rail lines in northern Budapest and on the city's outskirts occurred this morning.

Telephone connections with Switzerland were cut temporarily by the censor last night, and the censors' office called correspondents and "suggested" that they "refrain from saying that the Hungarian state railways were under German management."

Yugoslavs Stress Nazi Interest In Black Sea

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Belgrade newspaper *Vreme*, mouthpiece of the Yugoslav Foreign Office, commenting today on entrance of fresh German troops into Rumania, said "Germany has a great interest in trengthening her political and strategic position on the Black Sea."

"At the same time," the newspaper said, "the unsettled situation of new Rumania gives sufficient reason for Germany to safeguard in appropriate ways the political developments in that country.

"Therefore, the reinforcements which German garrisons in Rumania are receiving these days will be used, it seems, rather to consolidate the present order in the Danubian region than for operations south of Rumania."

Situation In Balkans Ignored By Red Press

Moscow, Dec. 29 (AP)—*Pravda*, *Izvestia* and *Red Star*—respectively, the organs of the Communist party, the Government and the Soviet Russian army—reproduced today an article on German industry taken from the Danzig newspaper *Danziger Vorposten*.

"Raw materials are exported into Germany in greater quantities than before the war from the Soviet Union, the Far East, the Near East and continental countries," this article said.

Pact Signed Last Year

"In the first place, we should point to supplies of oil from Rumania and Russia, iron ore from Sweden and cotton from Russia."

The first Russian-German trade agreement was signed August 20, 1939, just before the outbreak of war and negotiations are under way in Moscow for implementing the agreement. The volume of trade has never been made public here.

[There has been no official reaction in Russia to the great German troop movements under way in the Balkans.]

Red Star, in another article, commented on Italy's war position:

"The Italians apparently encountered great difficulties in transporting troops into Albania and are forced to limit themselves to defensive action and counter-attacks at isolated points."

Red Star asserted that the African war theater is of subordinate importance, but is largely dependent on developments in Albania which are "of decisive importance to Italy."

Iron Guard to Fight Hungary

The British radio, in a broadcast heard here yesterday by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said 5,000 Rumanian Iron Guardists, meeting at Cluj, near the new Hungarian border, had resolved to carry guerrilla warfare against Hungary until Transylvania was fully restored to Rumania, The Associated Press reported.

The British radio said reports from Budapest asserted arms were distributed to Iron Guardists without interference by authorities and that the meeting was attended by a special deputation from Bucharest with the approval of Horia Sima, Iron Guard leader.

Dictator Named By Italy to Rule On Food Front

Agriculture Chief Tassinari To Control Dinner Tables of Civilians and Fighters

ROME, Dec. 29 (AP).—Italy set up a dictator of the dinner table today with absolute control over appeasement of the national appetite. The man, chosen by a new law to regulate production and consumption, exportation and importation of food for civilians and fighting forces alike, is Minister of Agriculture Giuseppe Tassinari, forty-nine years old and perhaps Italy's foremost authority on agricultural economy.

The law, issued late Saturday night, was praised today by Virginio Gayda, editor of "Il Giornale d'Italia," as one which would meet a long-felt need for a "united command" on the food front.

The law decreed also death penalties for extreme cases of food hoarding or destruction of prime materials and agricultural products and tripled already severe penalties for violations of laws on pooling, wholesaling and distribution of food.

Under the new law, Tassinari, one-time professor of agricultural economy at the Royal University of Bologna and a Fascist since Premier Benito Mussolini's march on Rome in 1922, will take a census of food supplies, take charge of purchases of food from domestic as well as foreign sources, assign the armed forces their share and supervise both farmers and industrialists, in order to see to it that they produce sufficient food and convert it efficiently and without profiteering.

Tassinari also is authorized to call on the personnel of the Ministry of Guilds and the railroads and maritime agencies and automobile transport companies, which are under the Communications Ministry, as well as on the various armed forces, to help him.

Dividends of Italian firms will be limited to 7 per cent. This decree was published in the "Official Gazette" with another which increased by 10 to 20 per cent the tax on interest on bonds of private companies and various state agencies.

The law relating to dividends made company officers personally responsible and subject to fines varying from 500 to 2,000 lire ($25 to $100) and ejection from all executive positions for five years. The firms would be liable to a fine equal to the amount distributed in excess of 7 per cent.

The government, which recently reduced the number of passenger trains, announced that the reduced fares usually accorded to holiday groups would be discontinued next Wednesday. Foreign circles interpreted this as meaning the railroads were needed more extensively for transportation of war—(at this point the censor at Rome ended the dispatch).

30.24 - 6671

30.24 — 6671

SHAKEUP NEAR IN VICHY ORDER, DIPLOMATS HINT

Petain Said To Be Seeking To Prove Cooperative Spirit To Nazis

As A Result, Concessions In French Cabinet May Be Granted

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 29—A shake-up in the Vichy Government would not be surprising, diplomatic sources said tonight, as part of the efforts of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain to convince Germany he is willing to support French-German collaboration in all save military and naval affairs.

Sources here said that one of those likely to be sacrificed in order to compromise on the Germans' original request that Petain reinstate Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier would be Raphael Alibert, Minister of Justice.

Others whom the Germans would like to see at liberty from ministerial duties, sources here said, were Marcel Peyrouton, Minister of the Interior and "strong man" of the Vichy Government; Rene Belin, Labor Minister, and Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture.

Refusal Is Expected

It is not regarded as likely, however, that Peyrouton would go, and Petain, indeed, has once refused to make such sweeping changes as it is indicated the Germans were reported asking.

With politics and diplomatic palaver out of the way, the terms of the French-German collaboration come to this:

The Germans would like France as an ally against Britain. They would like not only economic, financial and industrial collaboration, but military as well. They would like to have use of the French fleet and French bases, and they would probably take them were it not for Petain's strength in one direction.

The bulwark of that strength, Maxime Waygand and the army he has in French North Africa and Syria. He is pledged to support only Petain and not any succeeding Vichy Government without Petain.

Admiration For British

Less tangible, but none the less strong, is the increasing admiration many Frenchmen hold for British resistance.

Another important factor, diplomatic observers say, is that the French would prove difficult to rule as conquered peoples if the last vestige of independent France were gone and the country wholly occupied by Germany.

Petain, according to diplomatic reports, has stood firm for collaboration based solely on economic, financial and industrial matters. Such collaboration was said to be designed to open certain French resources, including agriculture, to Germany. Industrial cooperation, it was said, would exclude arms made in French factories of the unoccupied zone.

The Germans are reported to have accepted this last provision because German production at present is sufficient to meet German military needs.

France To Flower Again, Petain Assures Youths

Vichy, France, Dec. 29 (AP)—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, urged all of France's young men today to abandon "destructive individualism" and learn teamwork to reconstruct their country. France, he declared, will flower again.

"My dear friends," Petain said in a broadcast speech for French Youth Day, "there is a symbolic juxtaposition in the severe winter which inflicts privations and suffering and the sad period our country is passing through.

"But, stronger than the winter, we hold intact our faith in the return of spring.

"Will Flower Again"

"Young Frenchmen, the France which today lies prostrate will one day flower again."

Petain said that in the "national revolution" which he heads the elimination of individualism was necessary for reconstruction.

"Every Frenchman must begin to forget himself . . ." he declared. "I don't ask you to shed your independence, but independence may be perfectly accommodated to discipline, while individualism invariably leads to anarchy."

VICHY-DEC-29

PAUL BAUDOUIN, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL, IN AN ADDRESS TO THE YOUTH REUNION OF LYON SAID "BY YOUR ARDOR TO SERVE, YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF COLD AND HUNGER, BY THE GIFT OF THE BEST OF YOUR BODY AND SOUL, BY VOLUNTARY DESTITUTION AND BY SUFFERING AND COMRADESHIP, YOU CAN WORK FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION."

"THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION IS NOT ONLY WITH YOU BUT FOR YOU," HE SAID.

JL140PES

Ice Halts Water Supply

Marseilles Reservoir Canal Freezes, Stopping Flow to Factories, Suburbs

VICHY, Dec. 29 (AP).—The water supply of Marseilles was cut off temporarily today by ice in a canal from a reservoir. The shortage affected chiefly suburbs and factories.

FASCIST JOURNALS SPURN PEACE TALK

Editors Close to Italian Officials Say Axis is Deaf to Proposals.

STRESS WARNING TO U. S.

Insist Tripartite Powers Won't Allow American Vessels to Supply Britain

Rome, Dec. 29.—(AP)—The Axis Powers are deaf to any proposal of a negotiated peace, the Fascist press declared today, and stand ready to strike back at the United States for any new aid to Britain which they might deem an act of war.

The press asserted that Japan is expected to join Italy and Germany in any such reaction.

Il Popolo Di Roma said the three-Power pact between Germany, Italy and Japan "already has foreseen the Anglophile slipping of the United States and prepared the most adapted means to face it."

Japan's Foreign Minister, Hosuke Matsuoka, recently reaffirmed the "unequivocal validity" of this pact, the paper added.

"The Axis Powers, while desiring to limit the area of war, could not remain inert before any intervention in favor of England which violated the elementary rule of international law," Il Popolo Di Roma asserted.

Third Warning to U. S.

Dispatch of aid to Britain through Irish ports would "provoke prompt reaction from the Axis Powers," the newspaper Resto Del Carlino said.

(This was the third similar warning to the United States in a week.)

The assertions appeared in advance of President Roosevelt's Sunday evening fireside chat—an indication that his declarations of policy were anxiously awaited.

Italy meanwhile showed signs of intensifying her war effort, tightening various internal restrictions, principally food hoarding, for which the death penalty was prescribed in severe cases.

Il Popolo Di Roma asserted that American talk of a negotiated peace was intended either to restrain the war effort of the Axis, or, if rejected, to "convince the reluctant American people that war had become inevitable."

"Deaf" to Peace Proposals

It was this paper which said that the Axis was "necessarily deaf" to suggestions of a negotiated peace. Its editorial, considered by usually informed Italian sources to have been officially inspired, declared that such peace would benefit the "provocative democracies."

In this war, it said, one "wins or dies."

La Stampa of Turin contributed this, in part:

"The Axis powers, while condemning the profound injustice of the United States' attitude since the beginning of the conflict, have considered it opportune not to aggravate relations.

"Up to now the American flag has not been compromised in any open favoring of the English.

"Form has been saved even if it must be considered that England, without aid and incitement from overseas, already would have been forced to surrender.

"But there are limits which cannot be exceeded. The Axis already has had to take such an eventuality into consideration and forearm itself."

Cites Insurance Pact

The three-Power pact with Japan—a military alliance committing them to a one-for-all action against any new nation taking up arms against any of them—was part of the "precautions," La Stampa said.

Any American aid to Britain, by way of convoys to Ireland, would bring immediate reaction, the newspapers said. This, they held, would be an act of war.

(The official Italian radio, as heard by CBS, said: "It has been stated in various quarters that the United States has brought pressure to bear on Ireland so that that country would cede bases to the British Government.")

Il Popolo di Roma's editorial constituted a rejection of the suggestion voiced by certain United States Senators that President Roosevelt attempt to bring belligerents together in a "just" peace.

Il Popolo di Roma's editor is considered close to Foreign Minister Count Ciano, Premier Mussolini's No. 1 aide and occasional consultant with Adolf Hitler.

"The Axis powers find themselves in a moral and military position which makes them necessarily deaf to any negotiated peace or compromise of which the provocative democracies—which alone are responsible for the war and which are their relentless enemies—would be beneficiaries," the newspaper said.

Greeks Battle Toward Valona In 6-Foot Snow

Close In on Italian Posts Guarding Way to Port; Capture of Lin Reported

ATHENS, Dec. 29 (AP).—Greek forces were reported today to have edged closer to Valona, their next goal, by threatening Italian control at three points guarding the approaches to that southern Albanian port.

Operations continued to be slow, because of heavy snow, which has piled up to the depth of six feet in some parts of the northern front in Albania. A strong north wind has made the weather bitterly cold for two days.

At Tepelini, Greek machine guns were trained on the road connecting with Italian bases to the northwest. Tepelini is a junction of two roads leading to Valona.

The Italians still hold some heights in the Tepelini sector, despite the threat that their communications may be severed completely. The Greeks have reported capture of 200 prisoners and a large quantity of supplies in that area.

Capture of Lin Reported

The British radio reported on Sunday in a broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, according to The Associated Press, that the Belgrade newspaper "Politika" said the Greeks had captured the town of Lin, described by the report as the "main objective between Pogradetz and Elbasani, Albania," on the northern front.

[The British radio said the Greeks outflanked the town after heavy fighting in the snow. Lin is on Lake Ochrida, on the Albanian-Yugoslav border and is about fifteen miles north of Pogradetz and thirty miles east of Elbasani.]

In the Klisoura sector, also a control point on roads in the southern fighting zone, the Greeks were said to have driven the Italians from their most important hill positions to a last line of defense in the valley.

This line was described as only a series of trenches and barbed wire entanglements which, the Greeks said, had been placed under heavy fire from the captured heights.

Counter-Attacks Crushed

One report said the Italians attempted several counter-attacks in the Klisoura sector but that all were crushed, partly with the help of a heavy bombardment of Fascist troops by Greek warplanes.

Along the coast, Greek advances were reported beyond Khimara.

"Our units are successfully attacking a group of heights which defend Valona," one report from that area said, "Already, some of our troops in this sector have overshot these heights and our artillery is shelling enemy defense lines."

A British Royal Air Force communique reported a Valona waterfront raid yesterday by R. A. F. planes despite "extremely" bad weather. Although results could not be ascertained because of low clouds, it said, one heavy bomb was seen bursting about fifty yards from a large ship, and all bombs fell in the target area.

Capture Of Town Of Lin By Greeks Is Reported

New York, Dec. 29 (AP)—The British radio reported today in a broadcast heard by C. B. S. that the Belgrade newspaper *Politika* said the Greeks have captured the border town of Lin, described by the report as the "main objective between Pogradetz and Elbasani, Albania."

The British raido said the Greeks outflanked the important town after heavy fighting in the snow.

Lin is on Lake Ochrid, on the Albania-Yugoslav border and is about

fifteen miles north of Pogradetz, i... about thirty miles directly east of Elbasani.

Greek Forces Repulsed By Gunfire, Rome Says

Rome, Dec. 29 (AP)—Military action in Albania was "of a local character," with Greek forces "repulsed by our artillery fire," the daily communique said today.

The communique added, without amplification, that Italian planes "hit important enemy supply bases in the Mediterranean," and said that one pursuit squadron had shot down four of five British fighting planes which they encountered.

BRITISH GUNS POUR SHELLS INTO BARDIA

Italian Gunfire From Besieged Base Reported To Be Slackening

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 29—British guns poured shells into the Italian base town of Bardia today in continued preparation for a final attack on the Fascist stronghold in northeastern Libya, fifteen miles from the Egyptian border.

The British said their guns met "comparatively little response from the Italian garrison."

While the British assembled men and materials for the coming big attack, their patrols far down in the Sudan "successfully" harassed the Italians southwest of Kassala and east of Gallabat, general headquarters reported.

Guns Back Up Patrols

The patrols were supported by artillery, the communique added.

Egyptian newspapers reported the discovery of a large number of banknotes especially printed for Egypt among the material abandoned at Sidi Barrani, first important Italian base town seized by the British when they began the African offensive early this month.

The notes presumably were to be put into circulation when the Italians entered Alexandria, it was said.

Planned To Set Up Puppet

Other captured documents disclosed Italian plans for administering Egypt, indicating they intended to set up a former Egyptian now living in Libya as a puppet governor.

After the Italians occupied Sidi Barrani, in Egypt, the radio station at Bari, Italy, broadcast in Arabic an announcement that the town was thriving under the Italians, with street cars running and banks and cabarets open.

Egyptians were greatly amused at the broadcast, since the town before its destruction consisted of about thirty houses.

Ansaldo Hails "Recovery" Of Duce's Army In Africa

Rome, Dec. 29 (AP)—Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's Leghorn newspaper, *Il Telegrafo*, told the Italian armed forces today that recovery by the Italian army in Africa had brought about a "recovery of spirits and energy" in the homeland.

Ansaldo said in a broadcast that both the British and the Italians were massing forces in North Africa for attacks and counter-attacks and that the situation in Libya is straightening itself out after fifteen days of fighting around Bardia.

"Relatively Stabilized"

He said "the relatively stabilized situation" on the Libyan front would not be allowed to "slide toward a war of positions" and that the British are "pulling all motorized equipment available to them even from Palestine to concentrate it against us and repeat the blow dealt against Sidi Barrani."

Today's high command communique said the defense of Bardia has developed into heavy artillery dueling and patrolling while in the near-by desert "fast-moving columns in cooperation with aviation destroyed some enemy armored cars."

The comparatively inactive East Africa front was marked by inconclusive artillery, cavalry and aerial activity while in the Mediterranean "two of our torpedoing planes attacked and hit a monitor and one destroyer."

Banknotes Italy Printed For Use in Egypt Seized

Discovered With Supplies Left Behind at Sidi Barrani

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Egyptian newspapers reported today the discovery of a large number of banknotes especially printed for Egypt among the material abandoned at Sidi Barrani, first important Italian base town seized by the British when they began the African offensive early this month.

The notes presumably were to have been put into circulation if and when the Italians entered Alexandria, it was said.

Other captured documents disclosed Italian plans for administering Egypt indicating the Italians had intended to set up as a puppet governor a former Italian now living in Libya.

After the Italians occupied Sidi Barrani, which is in Egypt, the radio station at Bari, Italy, broadcast in Arabic an announcement that the town was thriving under the Italians, with street cars running and banks and cabarets open. Egyptians were greatly amused at the broadcast, since the town had consisted of only about thirty houses.

Spaniards Get Warning Not to Oppose Rulers

'Murmurers' Against Fascist Regime Are Fined

MADRID, Dec. 29 (AP).—Spaniards were told today by the official Falangist (Fascist) organ that they might stand on the sidelines if they wished, but that they must not attempt to sow confusion in the path of the "select majority" now working out Spain's destiny.

The warning in the newspaper "Arriba" followed closely the first exemplary punishment of "murmurers" yesterday, when two fines of 2,000 pesetas ($180) were imposed.

"Arriba" said the hour had come to prohibit "opinions and annoyances" from persons taking advantage of Spain's difficulties to grumble or spread confusing remarks about the men in power or about measures announced.

Spain Widens War Pensions

Madrid, Dec. 29 (AP)—An official decree today expanded pension provisions to include the widows, children and impoverished parents of all persons who lost their lives supporting the "Nationalist" cause in the Spanish civil war.

NEW YORK, DEC. 29-(AP)-AN ITALIAN RADIO COMMENTATOR IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS SAID TODAY THE ITALIAN RESISTANCE AT BARDIA, LIBYA, HAS FORCED THE "MUCH MORE NUMEROUS AND BETTER ARMED ENEMY FORCES TO MARK TIME."

"BARDIA HAS CARRIED OUT ITS PART PERFECTLY," THE ITALIAN COMMENTATOR SAID. "WHILE THE GARRISON AT BARDIA IS RESISTING, OUR LIGHTNING COLUMNS ARE CARRYING OUT LIGHTNING THRUSTS WHICH ARE DIRECTED AT X X X PREVENTING TROOPS ARMED WITH MODERN MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT, ADAPTED TO DESERT FIGHTING, FROM ARRIVING UNEXPECTEDLY IN SOME ZONE OF OUR DEFENSES."

(THE SURPRISE ELEMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PLAYED A BIG PART IN BRITAIN'S INITIAL SUCCESSES AGAINST THE ITALIANS IN EGYPT WHEN THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN.)

FD345PES

2 BATTLES FOUGHT ON THAI FRONTIER

Siamese Report Repulse Of French As Hostilities Flare Anew

Tokyo Stresses Importance Of Trade Parley With Indo-China Today

[By the Associated Press]

Bangkok, Thailand, Dec. 29—Large-scale hostilities flared again today along the French Indo-China frontier, and the Thai (Siamese) high command declared French forces retreated after two clashes.

The communique said the French left arms and ammunition behind when they were forced back yesterday in the Aranyapredes district.

A later engagement in which large forces of Indo-Chinese troops were said to have been involved was reported to have lasted two hours. Then, the communique said, the French again were repulsed with many casualties.

The communique reported also that the Thai navy had left for "defense measures" in the Gulf of Siam, south of the disputed frontier.

Indo-China-Japan Trade Conference Opens Today

Tokyo, Dec. 29 (AP)—The French Indo-China economic conference which begins here tomorrow is as vital to the welfare of Japan as anything which has occurred in recent months.

The importance of the conference lies in the rice paddies of French Indo-China. The 1939 rice crop was valued at $35,000,000.

The Government declines comment on results of preliminary conferences at Hanoi, capital of the French colony, but obviously leaders hope to arrange an exchange of Japanese manufactured goods for rice, needed because of Japan's drought, rubber (Indo-China's second most important export), tin, iron, manganese and ores.

Supply Cut Off

Indo-China's supply of these manufactured goods, previously obtained for most part from Europe, has been cut off.

A recent editorial in the Foreign Office-controlled Tokyo *Times* said the "chief importance of Indo-China in the Far Eastern economy is her rice producer position."

"Whoever holds Indo-China can dictate much of the Pacific policy as it touches the livelihood of many millions," the paper asserted.

Indo-China rubber exports in 1939 were valued at $25,000,000, with forty-two per cent. delivered to the United States.

Wealth Unexploited

Much of the riches of the French colony remain unexploited, and Japanese interest undoubtedly is partially due to these opportunities, with an eye always on the difficulties being experienced because of United States embargoes.

Japanese consider Indo-China an extreme instance of the wealth and resources of East Asia under control of non-Asiatic powers.

"Japan has objectives of vital and sheer necessity," Foreign Minister Yosiuke Matsouka commented yesterday. "I hope the French Delegates will deliberate, bearing in mind this particular aspect."

30.24-6673

30.24—6673

Predicts New Dark Age Of Censorship Abroad

Former Berlin Correspondent Charges Pressure On Neutral Nations To Nazis

New York, Dec. 29 (AP)—Otto D. Tolischus, former Berlin correspondent for the New York *Times*, predicted today a "new dark age of censorship" for Europe and charged that the German Government was exerting pressure in neutral nations to control news sources as they affected the United States.

TOKYO, DEC 30-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A REVIEW OF THE CONFLICT WITH CHINA DURING 1940 THAT 590,000 CHINESE AND 13,000 JAPANESE HAD BEEN KILLED.

TOTAL FATALITIES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING IN JULY, 1937 WERE GIVEN AS 1,800,000 CHINESE AND 100,000 JAPANESE.

JJ1141PES

KOBE, JAPAN, DEC. 30 (MONDAY)-AP-PASSENGERS RETURNING FROM AUSTRALIA SAID TODAY A GERMAN RAIDER DESCRIBED AS AN 8,000 TON VESSEL SANK THREE SHIPS IN THE SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN AND FOUR OIL TANKERS NEAR AUSTRALIA IN NOVEMBER.

THE PASSENGERS SAID THEY OBTAINED THE INFORMATION IN SYDNEY. NO DETAILS WERE DISCLOSED.

THEY EXPRESSED THE OPINION THE QUEEN MARY, REPORTED X TO BE IN A NEW ZEALAND HARBOR, WAS KEPT THERE BECAUSE OF THE ACTIVITY OF GERMAN RAIDERS IN FAR EASTERN WATERS. -----

VICHY, DEC. 29-AP-GERNERAL DENTZ, THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR FRENCH SYRIA WHO REPLACED JEAN CHIAPPE, ARRIVED SAFELY AT BEYROUTH, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CHIAPPE ENROUTE TO BEYROUTH ABOARD A FRENCH TRANSPORT PLANE WAS KILLED WHEN THE PLANE CRASHED NOV. 27 AFTER BEING MACHINE-GUNNED BY A BRITISH FIGHTER OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE VICHY GOVERNMENT SAID. ---

BULLETIN

FIRST LEAD GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, DEC. 29---A VICIOUS ATTACK BY SMALL BOMBERS ON LONDON AND A RAID ON A BRITISH CONVOY ABOUT 125 MILES NORTHWEST OF IRELAND DESPITE BAD WEATHER WERE REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE GERMAN LUFTWAFFE.

FD523PES

BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD GERMAN X X X LUFTWAFFE.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT A BOMB HIT A STEAMER OF ABOUT 9,000 TONS, CAUSING A BOILER EXPLOSION AND SMASHING ONE SIDE OF THE VESSEL. RETURNING FLIERS SAID THE SHIP BEGAN TO LIST AND "IT MAY SAFELY BE ASSUMED IT SANK."

THIS WAS THE SECOND ATTACK IN AS MANY DAYS ON A BRITISH CONVOY#

NEW YORK, DEC 29-(AP)-WIRELESS CONTACT WITH LONDON WAS RE-ESTABLISHED ABOUT 10:30 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT AFTER A 2 1/2-HOUR SILENCE. CABLE COMMUNICATIONS DIRECT TO THE BRITISH CAPITAL WERE STILL OUT ALTHOUGH WESTERN ENGLAND STATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT OF MESSAGES.

ALL DIRECT EASTBOUND COMMUNICATION CHANNELS WENT DEAD ABOUT 8 P.M. E.S.T. (2 A.M. LONDON TIME) FOLLOWING A HEAVY GERMAN AIR RAID ON LONDON.

THE WESTERN X X X 2ND GRAPH.

JJ1056PES

BULLETIN MATTER

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD LONDON COMMUNICATIONS X X X NEW YORK.

THE WESTERN ENGLAND CABLE STATIONS COULD GIVE NO REASON WHY THEY FAILED TO CONTACT LONDON.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA OFFICIALS SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO CONTACT LONDON, AND HAD NO IDEA WHEN THEY COULD DO SO.

FD919PES

NEW YORK--SECOND ADD LONDON COMMUNICATIONS X X DO SO.

THE LAST ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM LONDON WAS TIMED AT 1:11 A.M. MONDAY (7:11 P.M. SUNDAY, E.S.T.).

OPERATORS AT THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY SAID THAT AT 8:12 P.M., E.S.T., THEY WERE UNABLE TO GET THROUGH TO LONDON, THE FIRST SIGN THAT COMMUNICATION WAS OUT.

COMMUNICATIONS WENT OUT RECENTLY BETWEEN WESTERN ENGLAND CABLEHEADS AND LONDON BECAUSE OF "TROUBLE" ON THE LAND LINE NEAR BRISTOL JUST AFTER THE BRISTOL AREA HAD BEEN HEAVILY BOMBED BY GERMAN RAIDERS.

FD930PES

A155

NEW YORK--THIRD ADD LONDON COMMUNICATIONS X X X GERMAN RAIDERS.

SHORT WAVE MONITORS FOR THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY AND THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, HOWEVER, REPORTED THEY WERE RECEIVING NORMALLY FROM LONDON STATIONS BEAMED TO THIS COUNTRY.

42PES

London Bankers Mix With Cockney Workers In Presence of Stalking Terror of a Blitzkrieg

People Facing Death From Hitler's Bombers Put Aside Petty Passions and All Classes Mingle Freely.

A story of what it means to live under the ever-present threat of death in England has been written by Milo M. Thompson, chief of the London Bureau of the Associated Press, who has lived there throughout the European war. He knows what it means to have his home and his office bombed and barely to miss being killed.

By MILO M. THOMPSON.

Total war such as London is experiencing today is not all bad. Something happens to people who, facing death, have put aside all the normal and petty expectations and ambitions. Their hope is not to have a better job, house, car or dress on some tomorrow, but to be alive.

Most trivial passions disappear at dawn and was found alternately when one faces as stark reality the possibility that all possessions, all freedom, even one's country, may no longer be his own in a few short months.

There is something sublime in the British reaction to blitzkrieg.

The limousine of the banker from the City loads up with Cockney workmen at a bus stop to speed them home. The maid sits in the mistress's parlor for her cup of tea at night.

The high and the low find they are actually just people whose knees can quake, whose hearts leap to throats, whose kinfolk are equally precious and whose possessions, large or small, are slipping.

In Presence of Stalking Terror.

In the presence of a stalking terror they feel the need of companionship and welcome whomsoever is closest, and great is their amazement to find that they like this. They find qualities they never suspected in each other.

We have an aging maid-of-all-work whose case, I think, illustrates one side of what the war is doing to people.

She is on a small government pension, earned by years of cleaning government offices. She had a husband once, but he went off to Australia not long after the other war. She possesses a tiny cottage, a cat, a tea kettle, a washtub and a cot.

There were a few speaking neighbors, but mostly her pre-war life was a lonely one of puttering about house and garden when she was not at her work. And at work she was never talkative.

Blitzkrieg created for her a new existence.

With the very first wave of bombings she fell heir to part of a family of refugees, two teen-age girls from a bombed-out family of ten children. She grumbled at first at the disruption of her peaceful existence, but in almost no time at all found herself as absorbed in that family's scattered affairs as if it were her own.

Invited to Join Circle.

She actually began to talk while she worked; suddenly there were things to say beside "Oh, that awful 'Itler and 'is hair-raids."

Thickening bombardment eventually made it undesirable for her to go home to her cottage at night and she began staying with us during the night raids. She visited her refugee girls and her house at odd daytime between-raid periods and on Sundays. The girls took care of her cottage.

She was far more nervous than we were, starting up in fright even at mere gunfire or at some queer sound made by a truck on the highway.

So it hurt our consciences to have her sitting alone in a corner of the kitchen, or below stairs in her own room, while we were before the fire in a strong room with battened windows. We asked her to come in and sit in the same room with us during the evenings.

She began to spruce up her appearance and she showed her appreciation in innumerable little helpful ways.

The third step in her regeneration came when our house was bombed. It was a horrid night when everything seemed to crash about one's ears and she lay terrified in bed amid debris, unable to find her slippers in order to negotiate the glass-strewn floor, bereft of light, freezing cold as the gale blew through the gaps where windows and doors had been.

But she was the first one to stir wringing her hands at the appearance of devastation upstairs and earnestly attacking the hopeless looking job of achieving order.

A period followed when no one could live in our house until window spaces were filled in, doors reset and utilities regained. So she went down the streets to spend her nights in one of the public shelters.

There she found a new world in which people like herself, talking her own language, laid their cots and pallets side by side, listened to a common radio which drowned out the gunfire, held long conversations about the affairs of the whole neighborhood, traded bits of information about the effect of the bombs, played cards; in fact had a nightly tea party until lights out time.

After that we could never win her back to staying in the house during the nightly raids. She was almost gay as she packed her little basket and set off in the gloaming to reach the shelter before the siren sounded.

At the crack of dawn and after the morning "all clear" she would be back, bubbling over with the news she had gleaned and repeating bits of conversation from the friends she had made.

For the first time in her life she had become a really social being and, for all her continuing moments of terror, she seemed to grow younger.

I tell this story, not because it is great drama, but because it is typical. It has been happening all over the London area.

She is also an illustration of that catlike devotion to home surroundings which convinces one the London people will die before they are frightened away from their home districts.

We have sometimes considered

30.24-6675

30.24—6645

establishing a rest home in the country beyond the London area and urged her, if we did, to go with us. She will not do it.

Just as the East Enders who, moved from their devastated blocks of tenements to the West End of London, inevitably filter back to their own broken neighborhoods, she steadfastly insists she is going to stay "home."

Jack of All Trades Needed To Run Office in London Now

Manager During a Blitzkrieg Must Be Everything From a Transport Expert to Father Confessor to Workers.

This installment is the second of a series of articles by Milo M. Thompson, chief of the London bureau of the Associated Press, describing life today in the British capital.

By MILO M. THOMPSON.

The successful business manager in Blitzkrieg London has to have the qualifications of a hotel proprietor, a building contractor, a referee, a father confessor, a transportation wizard, an advocate, a politician and an army captain. All this is in addition to the qualifications of his own special business, whether he manufactures tin cans, operates a department store or runs a press association office.

He has to operate a shelter in which many employees, caught by the raids, must sleep at night. That brings up problems of heating, lighting, ventilation, cot assignments, laundry and sanitary conveniences. Also involved is the supply of elementary cooking arrangements, particularly for making tea with an uncertain water supply.

The qualifications of a building contractor are called into play by many things. Shelters require modifications which call for workmen, bricks, cement and steel. It is no easy task to get them available together.

In our case, for example, we have had to send trucks to brick factories halfway across England in order to get supplies to keep busy the bricklayers already rounded up.

A Bomb Undoes the Job.

Then comes a bomb which smashes his [illegible] wrenches doors off hing[illegible] off part of his roof. It i[illegible]ive that repairs be made quickly, lest rain damage records, machinery and furniture. It is almost impossible again to find men and materials.

The referee's talents become useful when one nervy and unslept employee invites another into the alley to have his block knocked off because of some fancied affront.

The confessional is always in session.

The man whose home has been smashed by a bomb weeps on his employer's shoulder; the fellow whose wife or child or other near kin has been a casualty has to be brought around with fortifying words; the chap who sees bankruptcy staring him in the face because he can no longer reach work from the home he owns and cannot afford to rent a room closer to the office brings his problem for solution.

That manager who can arrange things that his employees get to work on time is a transportation wizard.

Some attempt to solve this problem by adjusting hours to allow for jams, halts and tie-ups. Others hire ployees who need help. Some of the bigger employers operate whole fleets of buses.

Where the Lawyer Comes In.

All a lawyer's argumentative ability comes into play when appeals must be made to government, which is most of the time. This is especially true in the news gathering business.

You may have to apply in writing or in person for permission to send a reporter anywhere; later you have to address a new set of appeals to censorship to prove it is safe to use the story.

All employers must do a deal of arguing to save from military levies the minimum essentials of a trained staff, even when their business is very important to the war effort. And arguments alone do not win. You frequently have to bring pressure to bear by enlisting persons prominent elsewhere in the government in your cause. You use what pull, what influence and what fear of superiors you can conjure up in order to win the point; in fact, all the devices of a professional politician.

Fortunate is the manager who has had army experience. The ARP unit of his own plant or building is a little army in itself, dedicated to watchfulness, to the disposal of incendiary bombs, the organization of stretcher, demolition and rescue parties.

The manager is a permanent "officer of the day" in his building or plant.

Beyond these he has no duties to perform but the things a manager would have to do in America, except maybe fill out a host of forms for army and navy, and satisfy the war risk and bombardment insurance people on changes in the salary and status of employees and damage done to the plant.

A bombing becomes interesting only when there is some definite freak, although some narrow escapes which have an element of the supernatural and unexplainable about them also are worth mentioning.

For instance:

There's one manager of an American company in London who rose up from bed in the dead of night, shook his wife and cried:

"We must get out of here"

He dragged her down the corridor, she thinking he was the victim of a nightmare. Then he threw her down and flung himself across her protectively.

Had Heard No Sound.

There came a terrific explosion. His body became inert.

He was rushed to a hospital, where doctors save him from bleeding to death.

On recovering he said he had heard no sound, but awoke with a suffocating feeling and the urge to get away. That was all.

The bomb demolished their bedroom.

I know of another case in which a dog suddenly began barking and pulled his master out of a room. A few moments later the room was wrecked.

My own case is one in point. My wife and I, with two members of the Associated Press staff, were driving into the city after dark when we were caught in the blitz.

At an intersection the green light winked out and the intermediate orange came on. It was a toss-up whether to race to beat the red or stop for it. The driver elected to go through. He doesn't know why.

Caught by Red Light.

A block away the red light caught us and two screaming bombs came down. One took away three-quarters of the roadway at the very spot where we should have been waiting for the light to change.

Bob Bunnelle of the Associated Press staff and his wife were in their tenth-story penthouse apartment when three bombs came down.

One exploded at the front door of the apartment house, playing hob with the lobby. The second put its crater at the street corner. The third whistled down right beside their window and exploded under it. The building trembled but the Bunnelles didn't lose a window or suffer a scratch.

Two friends of mine started from their apartment after a bachelor dinner to have a brandy in a hotel lobby. Just before they made the turn a bomb fell just around the corner. They lost their appetite for brandy and half crawled home.

Only the bores bother you with stories of their own private and particular bombs, now that most of us have had our own bomb experience.

The Unexplainable

A bombing becomes interesting only when there is some definite freak.

For instance:

There's one manager of an American company in London who rose up from bed in the dead of night, shook his wife and cried: "We must get out of here!"

He dragged the protesting woman through the door and down the corridor, she supposing all the time that he was the victim of a nightmare. At the corridor's turning he threw her down and threw himself across her protectively.

A Terrific Explosion

There came a terrific explosion.

His body became inert.

She felt liquid and supposed that the explosion had burst a pipe. Suddenly she realized that it was her husband's blood and struggled out, screaming. She dragged him to the street and help came. He was rushed to a hospital, where they attended to a slashed artery and saved him from bleeding to death.

The Barking Dog

He is quite conscious now, and recovering. But he cannot explain what happened. He heard no sound. He says he awoke with a suffocating feeling and the urge to get away. That was all.

The bomb demolished their bedroom.

I know of another case in which a dog which suddenly, in what seemed silence, began barking and pulling his master out of a room. A few moments later the room was wrecked. The master was safe.

My own case is one in point. My wife and I, with Hugh Wagnon and Joe Wurzel, of the Associated Press, were returning to the heart of the city from a bit of suburban business. We were in an AP car with our own driver. Unable to reach our destination before dark, we had been caught in the *Blitz*.

Gunfire was loud and rapid. Shells were bursting overhead. Naturally the dirver was "stepping on it" to get the trip over.

At an intersection ahead of us, the green traffic light winked out as we approached. The intermediate orange came on. It was a tossup whether to race to beat the red or stop for it. The driver elected to go through. He doesn't know why.

A block away the red light caught us and, as we slowed to a stop, two screaming bombs came down.

Whang And Crash

My wife slid off the seat and buried her face in the cushion.

I scrunched in the corner to get away from the window glass.

The men in the jumpseats ducked.

Whang and crash followed.

One of the bombs took away three-quarters of the roadway at the very spot where we should have been waiting for the light to change.

Million-To-One Chance

We tell ourselves that a direct hit is a million-to-one chance and recall that bombs can come amazingly close without destroying you.

Wurzel and his wife were in the little brick shelter in their garden when a bomb landed only twelve yards away. The whole shelter took a leap and settled back again. Nearby houses, including their own, were damaged.

Bob Bunnelle and his wife were in their penthouse apartment when three bombs came down.

Above The Damage

One exploded at the front door of the apartment house, playing hob with the lobby. One put its crater at the street corner.

The third whistled down right beside their window and exploded under it, where they could look down later into the yawning crater.

Tom Yarbrough, of our staff, made the personal acquaintance of a bomb on the street. It fell so close that it blew him off his feet and down into a cellarway. He was disheveled and bruised but otherwise unhurt.

There's probably no moral to all this except that, in *Blitzkrieg* as elsewhere, a miss is still as good as a mile.

London's Miracles Amid German Bombs

(Editor's Note—When Hitler promised England a "blood bath" and followed with his war from the air in an effort to terrorize the people, he failed to reckon with the British spirit of "carry on." This is strikingly evidenced in Milo M. Thompson's stories of life in England today. Other articles will follow. Tomorrow: "Underground Fashions.")

By Milo Thompson

Chief of the Associated Press London Bureau

New York, Dec. 18—The present and eternity are no farther apart in London than a snap of the fingers.

Nevertheless, narrow escapes are only something to be discussed lazily with the walnuts and the wine, not such a shuddering horror as most Americans suppose.

London's Underground Fashions

ART. IV.

By MILO M. THOMPSON, Chief of the Associated Press London Bureau

(Editor's Note: The following is the fourth of a series of stories on present-day life in war-stricken London. Tomorrow: "Marketing in Bombland." Other stories will follow.)

New York, Dec. 19—"Ain't underground London wonderful?" It was my waiting taxicab driver who spoke. He had strolled from his cab to lean over a barrier and peer down into the crater of the bomb which hit the Associated Press building.

He saw workmen replacing a giant water-main valve which had been wrecked. The part they were putting in was about as big as the 550-pound bomb which had done the damage.

He saw a crisscross of gas mains undergoing repair and just freed of earth, debris and the mess made by sandbags, which, after effectively protecting part of the side of the building, had toppled in. And there were two separate families of multiple cable conduits.

Shelter Style

His exclamation was pat, but, to my mind, it would be still more pat applied to the life that goes on in the deep underground railway stations of London once night has driven the shelterers there.

Newspaper people are often caught off base by the night bombardment and, therefore, we frequently make an involuntary tour of the deep shelters.

It seldom fails to bring tears to my wife's eyes when she sees nursing mothers with their babies, young children, aged crones, bespectacled old men, stretched out on cold concrete.

Pageant Of Fortitude

To me, however, it is an endless pagent of fortitude and determination; and there is something inspiring in the way these people make a smiling best of a bad situation.

As the train stops first in one station, then another, another and another, you see successive tableaus involving new types of people, new postures of repose, new devices for amusement.

And sometimes I see it as a fashion show with living models answering the question: What are the best dressed shelterers wearing this season?"

So I'll tell you.

Quite obviously is is desirable to choose something warm, something loose, something in colors which do not show the dirt too plainly and yet with a touch of brightness to liven the otherwise too drab scene.

For warmth there is a predominance of sweaters and light overcoats and often a glimpse of woolen underwear. The old-fashioned shawl is quite good taste and the blanket worn Indian fashion is not frowned upon. Younger women prefer slacks to skirts, which climb above the knees. Some simply wear an old pair of a husband's or brother's trousers. A scattered few have ski suits; they are fortunate.

Looseness Desirable

Looseness is desirable because, after all, shelter clothes are meant to be slept in. The blanket bathrobe would seem to be a perfect garment, but it is almost never seen in the railroad shelters.

Unshod stockinged feet are prominent.

Few shelterers wear light-colored clothes. Pastel shades are definitely out. Muddy browns, dusty dark grays and oldish tweed mixtures are commonest.

Vivid Colors In Favor

But there has to be some color relief. That is supplied by the sweaters and scarfs and it is curious how many are wearing yellows and oranges as if they realized how these vivid colors save a shelter scene from having the aspect of a charnel house.

The more intelligently dressed women who do not have slacks or care to wear borrowed trousers use cotton or woolen hose, but silk stockings still outnumber these.

As To Accessories

Accessories are of the simplest. Jewelry is not worn. Instead of handbags women carry small square overnight cases, usually the worse for wear. The handbags and purses are inside the gasmasks and probably the best of the family jewels, too, if any, for these cases are carefully guarded and often form the base of the sleeper's pillow.

One's train comes at last to the end of the deep underground section and the show is over, but before we leave the subject it might be well to note what is being worn by the West End society women in their more perfumed shelters in the basements of apartment houses and such places.

In that area one finds the open-crowned, self-coiled stockinette turban preferred for guarding the hair, in colors to match the costume. One finds loose-belted corduroy jackets and slacks worn with silk-wool hose and wool-lined shoes.

Or so she hopes.

London And The War—

How Rations Work

(Editor's Note—What about food in England today? You will find the answer in the following article by Milo M. Thompson, another in his series of stories on life in that country. Tomorrow: "Evacuation Without Stampede.")

-5-

By Milo M. Thompson

Chief of the Associated Press London Staff

New York, Dec. 20—Suppose we take a market basket and go looking for food in my own little suburban shopping district of London today.

We take a double-deck bus almost at my door and pay three ha'pence (3 cents) for the ride that in prewar days was a penny one.

Some of the houses are not so tidy as they once were, due to broken glass, but no heap of wreckage stares at us on this particular ride.

The Five-And-Ten

We hop off at the English equivalent of the American "five-and-ten" store, a "thruppence and sixpence" store.

There is always something one needs in such a place. This crowded store has its food counters, too. They are full of canned soups, fruits, gelatins, fish, such as sardines and kipper snacks; malted milk, packaged cheese, jellies, self-rising flour, dried fruits and the like.

"Edible Offals"

But we are after sturdier stuff and go out again to the meat markets. It is early in the day and we find in the windows, below the roasting and stewing cuts of strictly rationed beef, mutton and veal hanging on their hooks, trays of unrationed "edible offals."

There are hearts, kidneys, liver, tripe and the like, and sausages which are half meat and half bread crumbs, the meat content of sausages being prescribed by law. One has to snap these things up quickly if one wants them, because the day's supply does not last many hours. But you may shop for offals where you please, whereas you must go for bacon, butter, sugar, cooking fats and fresh meat to the store at which you are registered.

Then The Bakery

Next comes the bakery. There is certainly no sign of want here. There are piles of bread—white, rye, whole wheat, raisin, malt (which is dark, sweet and excellent with tea) and even twisted seed loaves. There are innumerable rolls and buns. What is most alluring is the display of tea cookies, cakes and scones.

You would think war had had no real effect upon these things if you were making a quick tour, but we who live in London in peace as well as war can point out differences.

Bakery confections which took many eggs have diminished in number. The splendid sugar icings have disappeared from both cakes and buns.

Vegetables And Fruits

We choose a loaf of milk bread, a jelly roll, a squarish coffee loaf and a much decorated gateau. We spend the equivalent of 50 cents and are on our way to the vegetable and fruit market. It is just around the corner.

Here are white stalks of celery, bundles of fat leeks, heaps of watercress, the first winter crop of radishes. Here are baskets of mushrooms and bins of potatoes. Cabbages and cauliflower and big piles of brussels sprouts are prominent, and one may choose, if one will, fat "swedes," which belong to the turnip family but are much bigger.

On the fruit side are cooking apples, eating apples, desert plums and big brownish pears. It is late now for the more yellow, softer pears. There are still Jaffa oranges from Palestine. But lemons are few and expensive and bananas are disappearing.

Next stop is at the fishmonger's. Here we find dover and lemon sole, plaice, bream, hake, herring and cod. The Scotch salmon is too expensive to interest one who used to live near the Columbia river. Fat herring, lightly kippered, used to be always available, but it sometimes runs out these days. One can substitute smoked haddock, however.

Winkles And Shrimp

The villagers get scoopfuls of winkles and quarts of tiny shrimp for a treat. We find them too much trouble to dig out or shell. And Whitstable oysters at several shillings a dozen have little appeal to one who dreams of Chincoteagues and the fat big New Orleans variety.

But we waste time. There'll be guests tomorrow. We have to obtain some unrationed main meat dish, so we move along to the poulterer's and stand thoughtfully eyeing his resplendent pheasants, softly colored wood doves, grouse, ducks, geese and chickens. Near by are hanging large rabbits.

Thick Venison Steaks

The choice is hard to make, for fish, fowl and rabbit come on the menu with great frequency these days. We decide to have none of them, but make a special trip to another market district where we can get thick venison steaks to broil. They are not rationed, except by their price, and, this being a special occasion, that will not stop us.

Our regular grocer, with whom we are registered for the rational commodities, doles out the bacon, sugar and butter. We pick up some Cheddar, Cheshire and Chilvern cheese, since one can no longer get the Continental varieties. We also wheedle three precious eggs out of our grocer, who does what he can for his registered customers. Then we return to the bus stop for our 3 ha'pence ride back home.

Leaving London

By Milo M. Thompson,

Chief of the Associated Press London Bureau

(Editor's Note—Here is Chapter 6 in Milo M. Thompson's story of life today in bombarded England. Monday: "Shelters Can Be De Luxe." There will be other releases next week.)

New York, Dec. 21—There has been a substantial evacuation of London since *Blitzkrieg* began—completely without stampede.

At no time has there been any line of hysterical refugees stringing along the highways, their household goods piled in carts, their mattresses atop the family car. At no time has London ceased to do its business at the old stand.

Trains, busses and taxicabs have all the business they can handle as people go back and forth to work and shop and guard their property.

Countryside Groans

But the fact remains that a large percentage of London's population has been dumped upon the English countryside outside the London area—and the countryside finds it can scarcely contain it.

All you have to do to prove the point is try to rent a flat, a house or even a room anywhere in the interior of the island. Hotels will tell you they are booked full. Real estate agents will laugh in your face. You can go from door to door without no better luck.

To be sure, the situation in the country is not wholly due to the exodus from London.

Army Complication

The army has complicated the situation by commandeering all manner of small hotels and other large buildings for winter billeting purposes. A couple of million men under arms, many of them imported from the far reaches of the empire and from the lands of occupied Allies, can affect considerably such a situation, of course.

Londoners, nevertheless, are the biggest factor in the jam.

First there were hundreds of thousands of evacuated children—those children I used to see lined up on railway platforms wearing big tags. Then there were their mothers, and the mothers to be, and the lame, aged and blind, all removed and billeted in more or less orderly fashion and on a more or less voluntary basis by the Government itself.

Exodus Of Schools

Then there was the exodus of schools. Most of the private schools in the London area found quarters far away from the bombed areas. They took over unoccupied mansions or big resort hotels. Some of them took clusters of ordinary houses.

Behind them came a large number of purely clerical departments of London firms. They were custodians of duplicate records in some cases, providing reserve offices in the event headquarters "in town" should be bombed out. Certain small insurance and accounting outfits moved bodily to the small villages for the duration. Government departments themselves set up many provincial offices. This movement began before bombardment was an actuality.

Employe Rest Houses

The trek gained great impetus, however, in the early weeks of the rain of bombs. It had become immediately apparent to most of the business that there would be a disastrous let-down in employe efficiency and grave danger to employe health unless arrangements could be made for getting employes very frequently outside the zone of noise and nervousness for revitalizing sleep. The big companies began to establish employe rest houses.

I suspect, however, it was a drain of quite another character which has happened to people in my own little base the suspicion upon what has lost London for the present a very large percentage of its citizenry. I circle of freinds.

An army colonel, for example, came to me early in the *Blitz* to discuss the possibility of sending his wife and small son to America.

Said he: "I do not know what we may be in for, but I am in the army and I have two sons in the services. We are willing to give our lives for England. It seems logical and in no way unpatriotic to safeguard the youngest boy and keep our stock alive, and I believe his mother should go with him." That argument also has been potent in moving wives and

30.24 - 6674

30.24 — 6677

young children to the safer parts of England.

Neighbor Situation

A next-door neighbor of mine was a kind motherly woman who lived alone. Her husband died of natural illness in September 1939. Some months later her only companion, her daughter, was married and had to follow her husband to service posts. Even her aged pet dog died. There was no reason why she should remain in a bombarded area, so she went to live with friends in the country.

My daughter's school chum lived down the street with her widowed mother. The mother is an English woman who married a Canadian soldier in the previous war, followed him to Canada but returned home after his death some years ago to live on an income at home with her two daughters. One married. She held on at home with the other until the *Blitz* was weeks old and a bomb had fallen in her front yard. Finally she asked herself why she was remaining in London to risk death or to become a possible liability. So she went to the other side of the island.

I know two bankers whose wives are living together in a west country hotel. The husbands keep up the family apartments "in town." I know several British journalists who have sent their wives out of the area similarly (though the few remaining wives of American journalists insist upon remaining in London with their husbands).

One of my friends has three daughters in a province school, so his wife has taken a room in the same town to be near them.

London is no longer just a big sprawling city by the Thames. London is all over England. It is probably safe to say that if all of us who live in the area were wiped out in some furious and inescapable holocaust there would still be enough of London outside of London to move in immediately and make the "business as usual" signs continue to mean what they say.

Savoy Raid Shelter in London Can Be a Paradise for Sleeper

You Slumber Amid Silken Hangings on Beds of Luxury, but if You're a Snorer, You Literally May Get Your Neck Wrung.

This is the seventh article of a series on wartime London written by Milo M. Thompson, chief of the Associated Press bureau there.

By MILO M. THOMPSON.

One wearies of dreary stories of the shelters of bombarded London and it is time to give the other side of the picture.

Newspaper men who write of the squalor of Tilbury Arches do not sleep there, or in the other places where people huddle by thousands under begrimed blankets, doing with few sanitary conveniences. Reporters dash in and out of such places.

Perhaps the largest concentration of these fellows has been at the Savoy, famous to American tourists for its bar and floor shows patronized in pre-blitz days by the elite in white tie and tails.

One can still enjoy dining and dancing there, two floors below the main dining room in the specially bombproofed River Room, the windows of which, on the embankment side, are screened by thick fragment-proof brick walls. But I think the Savoy shelters, still further down, are one of the prime sights of blitzkrieg London.

Just Follow the Arrows.

If you are stopping at the Savoy and find the night too filled with gunfire, explosion quake and scream of bombs, you throw on your bathrobe and follow "To the Shelter" arrows down carpeted stairs.

Down you go to a haven under nine floors of steel and concrete and come noiselessly before a serious clerk who sends you to your allotted bed in care of a uniformed servitor.

You find there are four departments reached down softly-lighted corridors made by long, thick, silken hangings.

Turn to the right as you leave the check-in clerk and you go to the snorers' section.

Turn to the left and you pass in turn the departments for women, for men and for married couples. Each is a broad expanse of floor space filled with beds placed side by side in neatly regimented rows. These are the beds of luxury you read about in the mattress advertisements—soft and immaculate and complete with eiderdowns.

Air Is Freshly Conditioned.

The silken walls all about you and the freshly conditioned air make you forget this is communal sleeping. The dim lights help you also to forget the lacework of steel scaffolding designed to protect you from debris. The silence makes you forget war is on.

Take it from me, if you snore, you will be well advised to take the turning to the right. If you go to the quiet sectors, your night will be a hideous thing, despite everything.

The moment sleep comes and you emit the first sounds of a snorer's broadcast, you will find yourself suddenly awake, feel soft hands on your temples and catch, out of the corner of your eye, a disappearing shadow. It is the shadow of a vigilant nurse who reaches you quickly and silently, deftly grasps your head and expertly turns it.

That can go on all night.

In the snoring department on the other hand, you will listen to the night-long symphony by your neighbors until it, or your weariness, puts you to sleep.

Protective Isolation Assured.

The ever-present nurses and physicians add to the feeling of security silence brings. You know that the cougher and sneezer, who might spray you with germs in a shelter of another type, will get courteous but quick treatment or, if that fails, protective isolation.

There is no lack of modern conveniences in such de luxe shelters and you can be sure there will be watchful wardens at the door and a fire watch on the roof all through the night. I am sure the dreams in such places are usually of a land where there is always peace.

It is easy there to forget the hundreds of thousands cramped in their chill Anderson shelters; the millions who, like me, sleep rudely in ordinary basements, and the great army of those who are glad to have concrete subway platforms or the cobblestones under the arches below them if only they are safe from the death and dismemberment which comes from above.

London Stores Full And Raids Ignored

ART. VIII

(Editor's Note—A striking picture of the way in which Londoners "carry on" under Hitler's bombardment from the sky is given in the following story by Milo M. Thompson. His next will be "Bombed Out," in which he relates what happens when a home is hit.)

By Milo Thompson

Chief of the Associated Press London Bureau

New York, Dec. 21—The advertisement headline: "Salvage Sale—You Know Why" in a London newspaper means that somebody's store has had a bomb visitation but the censors are not yet permitted that particular bombing to be advertised publicly.

If you find it strange that people should be flocking toward the scene of a bombing carrying shopping bags, not running away from it carrying mattresses and the family valuables, there are ten thousand things which would surprise you in London.

Crowds Of Shoppers

Right now there are Christmas shopping crowds in Oxford street, Regent Quadrant, Knightsbridge and Kensington High street. And the show windows have the same "Santa's coming" look that you will find on any American main drag from New York's Fifth avenue to San Francisco's Post street.

To be sure, there's this difference: Sometimes you have to move up to a little three-by-five window to get the benefit of the full display, for much of the large plate glass is gone.

On the other hand, plenty of it is left, and attention is still paid to trick moving displays and to lighting effects which do their stuff right up to blackout time.

You might think to find inside the stores mostly the warming appliances and shelter conveniences which have been so greatly in demand during *Blitzkrieg* months.

If so, you will be amazed to see that delicately wrought Sheffield silver still glistens under the electric lights, that jewelry displays are as alluring and colorful as ever, and that pottery, china and glassware in new shapes and colors spread over whole departments.

There is no outward appearance of scarcity in the piece-goods and ready-to-wear departments. It is only when you seek a particular pattern or run into clothing materials cheapened by the rationing of wool and silk at the factories, that you feel the effect of war.

Perhaps it should be noted here that the production of cheapened fabrics does not extend to the export trade. The home folks are accepting less wool to the yard so that quality can be kept up for sale abroad to win the dollars and other foreign currencies which in turn will help win the war.

One thing which interests me greatly is the way the sports goods departments keep going. Whether you want a set of golf clubs, a billiard table, a soccer football, shiny new cricket wickets, a tournament croquet set of selected woods, an archery target or a canvas canoe for the Thames, it is all spread out before you.

And I have seen no very noticeable change in the art-material departments. You can buy a sketching chair complete with easel as readily as you can buy an extra blanket to use in your shelter.

All of England is not in the bomb-torn areas and gardens are as much loved as ever, even in London. The rose which withstands months of bombing is valued more than ever.

Susie Still Sews Socks

The departments devoted to knitting wools are larger than usual and just as colorful, though prices are higher. Yarn supplies are distributed among the stores only after enough is laid aside for the service departments.

Knitting goes on everywhere and sister Susie still sews socks for soldiers, notwithstanding she may live in the front-line trenches of this war while the soldiers are in peaceful rural areas. She also knits shelterwear for herself, in between the socks, scarves and balaclava helmets.

I suppose it seems shocking to some that a London woman should be in a pet shop seeking a showy toy for her Pekingese while several blocks away, in a rubbish pile that yesterday was a sturdy building, grim A. R. P. workers and army engineers seek bodies of the dead.

Determined To Carry On

But it is all part of the stubborn determination to carry on as usual and let Hitlerian terrorism upset no more of the usual procedures than is necessary. No good would be served by the woman with the Peke getting in the way of the methodical workers, wringing her hands and becoming a nervous wreck. And she'll probably be doing her stint in a canteen, driving an official car or reporting to her first-aid post or ambulance station by night.

Shopping in London these days goes on from store opening to store closing, and store hours have been adjusted so that both shoppers and salespeople have time to get to their shelters before the nightly bombing is too far advanced.

This was not so at the beginning of the *Blitz*. It was then the rule to usher out those customers who wanted out and herd the rest, with the employes, to store shelters, leaving only that part of the staff assigned to A. R. P. and fire-watch duties.

That was no go. It annoyed the patrons. It stifled business. It was letting Hitler disrupt everything, just as the English supposed he intended to. So most of the big stores began to keep doors open and to make use of store-wide signals or loud-speakers which advised all when there was really imminent danger. It developed that this danger was very rare in the daytime.

Even when the danger comes today, some stores merely evacuate the vulnerable areas. Shopping may continue elsewhere. You are unmolested if you are in the bargain basements. You are usually able to get your shopping done on the main or ground floors, sirens or no sirens.

How It Feels To Be Bombed Out

Man-made Tornado Has as Many Freakish Aspects as One of Nature's Own.

This article is the ninth of a series on the siege of London written by Milo M. Thompson, chief of the Associated Press bureau there.

By MILO M. THOMPSON.

I have been "bombed out." So have many of my friends. Some men on the London staff of the Associated Press have actually been bombed out as many as three times. It is by no means the worst thing which can happen to you in total warfare waged upon a metropolis.

Four things happen to buildings from bomb explosions: they may be merely damaged, their occupants may be bombed out, the premises may be demolished or they may be leveled.

"There's nothing over three feet high," they say when they try to describe to you a leveled buildings. It is the product of a direct hit by a high explosive bomb of the highest caliber. I have seen a whole block in that condition, more than once.

The demolished building is one so messed up that it has to be torn down and rebuilt. But the bombed out premises can frequently be made tenantable again. They are victims of concussion, of a man-made tornado as freakish as nature's.

Usually Happens at Night.

For every demolished building there are probably twenty-five from which the tenants have been driven, either permanently or temporarily. One experience, therefore, gives a fairly accurate picture of what has happened to tens of thousands among the ten million people in the London area.

It usually happens at night, when the bombardment is at its worst, and probably in the second stage of the night's attack, when the heavy stuff succeeds the incendiary bombs and showers of parachute flares used to develop targets.

You have long since retired from the blacked-out living rooms to the basement shelter, leaving doors unlocked in case the police or ARP men need to make hurried entrance and windows partly open to save the glass against some less-distant explosion.

The gurgling whistle of a bomb brings you up tensely, all nerves. The sound swells into a scream which is coming right at you.

You say inwardly, "Perhaps this is it," referring to that direct hit against which no ordinary shelter is proof, the thousand-to-one chance that this may be the end.

Comes a blinding flash and the earth heaves. You have a feeling that all your little world has suddenly been shaken into a pile.

Debris seems to be falling all about you. The air is sharply cold and dusty, almost unbearable. A gale seems to be whistling through the once cozy house.

Things continue to fall. Long after the crash of sound has been succeeded by a deep silence, that silence is broken occasionally by falling glass.

You have a desire to fly, but you keep your place by sheer force of will, knowing it is the safest place you've got, hoping that a collapse is not going to bury you next minute.

The next minutes pass like hours.

At last, you reach for the light switch and snap it, but nothing happens. As you fumble for the matches and candle on your bedside table, knocking off the first-aid kit and the candy intended to feed you if you have to be dug out, pieces of plaster slip from the bed to the floor.

Draperies Stir Eerily.

At last you make a light, find slippers and steal through a carpet of glass and plaster to view the scene.

Tattered draperies stir eerily at empty windows.

Doors have been crookedly wrenched off their hinges.

Here is a whole window frame pushed into the kitchen.

Yonder is a mullioned window looking like the billowing sail of a Spanish galleon.

The terrific wrench to the house has dislodged soot from all the chimneys which has swept three inches deep over some of the rugs and mingled with the glass and plaster dust upon all the furniture.

The locks of glass connecting doors have burst. An interior partition is out of plumb. There's a splash of water from a damaged pipe.

It is a mess which grows increasingly uncomfortable as the wintry winds blow through the house.

You do not know until later how the blast has scrambled the slates of the roof and ripped off many of them, leaving the rafters bare. Fortunately it is not raining.

When we were bombed out at our house we lost seventy panes of glass, including the heavy plate glass of the first floor rooms. Many of the window frames were started from their places. Most of the doors were damaged. Thick solid shutters had been splintered.

Rocks from the fernery out of doors had been thrown into rooms. The chrysanthemums in the conservatory were jumbled with the glass from its sides and roof. The food in the larder was so full of powdered glass that it had to be thrown away.

But you are grateful—grateful that you are just "bombed out" and not demolished—grateful at the many possessions which appear unhurt—grateful that you are at least quite alive and unhurt and able to begin again.

You can scarcely wait for daylight to begin.

Rural England Still Observes Formalities, Despite War

Even to Soup and Fish at Dinner Parties, Correspondent Discovers

(Tenth of a Series.)

By MILO M. THOMPSON,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—There was a time when one would no more take a week's holiday in England without packing along the "soup and fish" clothes and party frocks than wear a bathing suit in Westminster Abbey.

But when my wife, Patience, and I, after weeks of wearing duty in London's front line bombproofs and pockmarked streets, decided to seek a few days of recuperative respite in some distance shire, Patience packed up sturdy slacks and sweaters and I took my oldest, most comfortable tweeds.

We also took along our rations for the current week as a gesture of helpfulness: A joint of mutton, a small package of bacon, a little sack of sugar, 6 ounces of butter, even a full dozen of eggs to show our wholesouled pleasure at the invitation we had received.

Ours was the war complex and the London habit.

London, except in the night club zone, which caters to the city-locked hotel crowd, has put aside most evening entertainments which involve dress.

Entertainment Limited.

Instead of entertaining at dinner, when shells will be bursting and bombs falling, one entertains at luncheon.

Late at night one is in one's own shelter or at one's post. Night entertaining extends only to such few people as you can put up in your own family shelter—and that, of course, involves no dressing.

And in London, when you do accept the hospitality of a friend, you take along your rations as a matter of course. Your host and hostess may have all the money and influence of an Indian rajah, but they'll still have only the ounces of rationed commodities allotted to two, three or four persons, whatever the number in their family.

But in rural shires you find England again—the England which always dresses for dinner, makes something like a religious rite of tea and shines resplendently in gala attire when the glasses clink round the evening fire.

"Look!" exclaimed our hostess with a Zasu Pitts gesture of her hands as she viewed our eatables. "They've brought a dozen eggs! And there, beyond the garden hedge, are all those laying hens!"

"You'll never know," said another guest from London, "how much those dozen eggs mean."

She, too, had been up against the business of arguing with provisioner, dairyman and even fishmongers for two or three eggs at a time.

Dressed for Dinner.

It was while we were chatting in the sitting room before dinner that I began to suspect all was not well with our equipment. I noticed people dropping out of the party to begin to dress. When we, too, retired I suggested to Patience, who was in wool skirt and sweater, that, perhaps, she'd better put on the one dress-up dress she had packed.

"Surely that won't be necessary," she said. "You don't suppose they'd really dress, do you?"

"I'm afraid they will," said I, reaching for the darker of my suits and the only white shirt.

And they did.

A party had been planned for that night. Parties and teas and ex[illegible] been planned for every day, we found.

The wardrobes of those women in the hills, worn on these occasions, were positively amazing. And how Patience regretted the absence of those party costumes she had had no opportunity to wear, those dresses so carefully packed away in trunks put out of reach of bombs in the safest part of our basement!

The slacks were never worn. We saw no women in trousers in those parts. We had a feeling that, somehow, they frowned upon it.

The evening festivities were amazing to us. Glasses were filled and music played until long past midnight. There was great singing, too, for we were on the borders of Wales, among a singing people. But I am afraid we sat rather drowsily and were none too vivacious in the later hours, long past the time when, wearied of the racket of war, we would have been abed in our London shelter.

We took to dropping out of the daytime activities and taking long walks in the gorgeous autumn forest, filling ourselves with blackberries cold from the season's first frost which offered themselves all along the hedges bordering the lanes. We drank in the fresh rural air with never a taint of the smoke and dust of London. And we stopped gayly at wayside inns.

They knew about war, these inns, for war had stopped the usual stream of forest hikers and cyclists. One landlady told us she hadn't seen a hiker in two months. She was feeding, instead, refugees from London.

Otherwise it was all the old England, the pre-war England, the England of the song: "There'll Always Be an England."

If one did not meet truckloads of soldiers on the highroads and sometimes, in the dark, hear the distant rhythmic beat of German plane motors and the sound of far-off anti-aircraft fire, like the whispering memory of a dream of another existence, one could quite forget a war was on.

Don't Send Food Over to England

You Might Embarrass Recipient—Menus Show Cut But There's Enough To Eat

DEC 30 19[illegible]
ART. XI

(Editor's Note: If you dropped in an English restaurant today you would find that although the menu has been sharply reduced there's still plenty of food, despite Hitler's "total" warfare. Monday's subject: "It's a gamble—getting to work.")

By MILO M. THOMPSON

New York, Dec. 28—(AP)—Do not send food packages to England.

You will annoy the Ministry of Shipping and probably embarrass the recipient. He may be questioned on the theory he is trying to circumvent the rationing laws and the chances are he'll have to pay more to get your package out of customs and inspection than he'd have to pay for twice its equivalent in English foods.

Restaurant menus are not what they used to be, but there is one which will serve to illustrate the present situation. It comes from a place catering to the newspaper men of the Fleet Street area. Prices have been converted to the United States equivalent.

Soup

Consomme Brunoise .08; Pea Soup .08.

Fish

Fillets of Plaice .40; Fried Whiting, Tartar Sauce .42.

Entries

Vienna Steak with Braised Celery .36.

Chop Toad-in-the-Hole .40.

Boiled Cod, Lobster Sauce .42.

Sausages and Mashed Potatoes .30.

Roast

Roast Mutton, Red Currant Jelly .42.

Vegetables

Cabbage .08; Boiled, Mashed or Saute Potatoes .08.

Sweets

Plum Tart .12; Suet Roll and Marmalade .12.

Savories

Soft Roes on Toast .18; Welsh Rarebit .12.

Toasted Cheese .12; Club Toast .18.

Sardines on Toast .12.

Beverages

Coffee .06.

This is a typical menu and, if one studied it, eloquent of the food situation. While it indicates no serious want, it also shows what rationing and bombs have done to the food situation.

In prewar days there were half a dozen soups on this menu, several of them ready to serve. Today only the pea soup is freshly made. The consome is canned and you wait 10 minutes for its heating. Uncertainty of gas pressure and a limited number of emergency oil burners lead to making as few commitments as possible in this section.

The abbreviated entree list of these days is notable for its avoidance of scarce and rationed foods and its use of left-overs. The Vienna steak is a pat of ground meat from yesterday's roast. It is cooked like a hamburger steak but is more like a croquette in the eating.

The toad-in-the-hole is a braised lamb chop without bone pressed into a mound of mashed potatoes and splashed with gravy Sometimes this has an underlayer of pastry.

Sausages are not rationed. They are of limited meat content, but savory and fat and you get two

broiled ones with your potatoes. Egg dishes have disappeared from the entree list.

Time was when you had several roasts to choose. Roast lamb with mint sauce, roast mutton with jelly and roast beef with Yorkshire pudding were always present. Now you have no choice, but nearly always you find one roast offered.

The omission of grilled meats shows how wary the restaurant is of pledging its kitchen burners. Frequently, however, a mixed grill or rump steak is on the list.

The vegetable assortment has shrunk from six or eight to two. One is always potatoes and the other some kind of greens like cabbage, brussels sprouts or spinach.

The list of hot desserts has been cut in half, but one can choose one of the standard cold dishes, like wine gelatine or fruit trifle (sponge cake plus a cornstarch custard plus gelatine with bits of fruit) but there will be no cream to pour over it now.

The English often choose a savory rather than a sweet for the end of a meal and the present list of savories is the standard one. It will probably endure while cheese, canned herring roe and canned sardines are available.

And it is always possible to call for cheese and biscuits (providing you'll take Cheddar or Cheshire cheese) or to have an apple or pear. The once-available French, Dutch, Swiss and Italian cheeses are gone. So are the tropical fruits.

The offering of only one hot beverage is another indication of the uncertain gas situation. Sometimes we have to take coffee with milk in it whether we want it black or not because that is the way it has been prepared. Usually a glass of milk is available, however.

With our lunch we take a roll or wedge of bread from the basket on the table and, perhaps, ask for butter, getting a thin pat the size of a quarter. It may be butter or it may be margarine.

There is no sugar on the table. One tiny cube three-eighths of an inch square comes with the coffee. If you do not use sugar, you present your cube to the man who does.

The cost of the average "business man's lunch" on this basis (you can figure it yourself) will be about 80 cents. The quality is about that of a 50 cent in America at a place halfway between the lunch counter cafe and middle class table service place.

You can eat cheaper at counters. A quarter will buy a cup of soup, a glass of milk and a sandwich. You can also spend $2 at a deluxe place and eat much more, but you'll still be held to one meat or fish dish, fare little better on butter and sugar and still miss things like cream.

London Commuting Game For Gamblers

ART. XII

(Editor's Note—This chapter brings to a conclusion the story of life in England under current wartime conditions, writen by Milo M. Thompson, who returned to the United States recently on his first visit since 1938.)

By Milo M. Thompson
Chief of the Associated Press London Bureau

New York, Dec. 30—If you are a good rummy player, putting your faith in combinations of cards which give you several chances, not merely one, of success, you will enjoy the gamble and adventure of going to work with me in London.

I am a commuter and I offer a typical experience because it will show what most Londoners face.

I have slept through the storm of the night, lulled by the grind-grind-grind of German planes overhead and wakened only half a dozen times by spasms of gunfire close enough to make the house tremble. A near-by bomb or two has made my dreams nightmarish and I am not quite rested when I leave the house an hour earlier than in peacetime days.

Post-Blitz System

We shall not choose the pre-blitz route under the chestnut trees and beside the typical English gardens to my suburban railroad station. If the night bombs have interfered with that line, which is part of the underground system, we shall have had the walk for nothing and lost time. That is like putting all our faith in the turning up of one card only.

Instead, we wait at our own corner for a bus bound in the direction of the city, hoping we shall not have yesterday's experience. Yesterday, because the railroad was tied up, all the busses in that direction were too full to stop and it was necessary, after four or five misses, to go in the opposite direction to the nearest town and take a roundabout southern railroad train to Waterloo station, then a bus to the office.

That alternate route offers two chances of success, but if we catch a bus in the right direction today we shall have four.

Trains Not Running

We are successful this time, and off on the gamble. Half a mile down the road our route parallels another part of the underground system and we watch the railroad closely. If there are signs of trains moving, we shall hop off presently near a station and take one.

But that doesn't happen today and we continue on to Hammersmith, a junction which offers three chances. There is the district line, which runs shallowly underground following the general line of the Thames river. There is the Piccadilly line which, after several surface stops, goes deep underground far out of reach of the bombs. There is also a terminal on the Metropolitan line which, however, is a rather out-of-the-way route for me and to be avoided if anything better offers.

We pile off the bus and dash into the station to have a look at the blackboard. Each station has one now to chalk up the temporary breaks in the service on the immediate line and connecting lines. Only eight or ten entries usually cover the early morning situation, but this time the signals are against us. Somewhere near by some debris of the night has not yet been cleared away. Both district and Piccadilly lines are tied up. They may be running in an hour or two, but we cannot wait.

Emergency Bus Ride

The near-by Metropolitan line is not overly encouraging, and we choose to hike five blocks across town to try the Central line, another deep underground, at Shepherd's Bush.

There's some technical difficulty here, something affecting the electrical current. So, instead, we are herded on an emergency bus for Marble Arch, beyond which point the subway is running, so the bus loader says.

It may be just as well we didn't catch the Piccadilly line back at Hammersmith today. That ride means a short bus ride at the office end and it was just the other day that slow movement in the tunnel made me miss a bus I sometimes take. A bomb caught it messily a few minutes later.

Besides, there happens to be an alarm on. Though we have lost count of sirens, can tell it by the helmeted ARP men at their doorway station and by the policemen wearing their gasmasks on their chests.

Takes Another Bus

The day is sunny and bracing. I am rather glad to be on the bus. There are no planes in sight, nor any sound of them. If they are in the area they must be at a distant end of it. I decide, when I reach Marble Arch, to take another surface bus to the office to enjoy the morning and avoid three blocks of walking.

I wait beside a shoe store, which still has plenty of plate-glass windows, for the right bus. It seems slow coming Then, suddenly, out of the upper blue, comes a swelling scream, a whoosh, a jarring explosion. A second one follows. The sound of planes overhead reaches me. Though the bombs have fallen two blocks away something takes the appeal out of the nipping air and sunshine and I walk briskly up the street and duck into the dismal bowels of the earth, content to ride the tunnel a hundred feet down and later grab a steel-domed taxi for that three blocks to the office. And so arrive, on time in spite of it all.

Knocks Wood

This is just a true picture of a Londoner going to work. My case is different from that of many of my friends only because I have more choices to make, more cards to play. During the blitz so far I have used all the six available routes and various combinations of them.

I congratulate myself that the trip which normally takes twenty-five minutes has never yet taken more than ninety.

I also knock wood at this point.

30.24-6679

30.24—6679

FOR CAREE FILE:
MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON TO AP, DEC. 26, 1940:

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPERTS SAY GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION NUMBERS 15,224 MEN, PANZER DIVISION 11,000. NUMBER OF ACCOMPANYING CORPS AND ARMY TROOPS IS FLEXIBLE BUT AN ARMY OF TEN DIVISIONS WOULD PROBABLY CONSIST OF A BALANCED FORCE NUMBERING BETWEEN 200,000 AND 250,000 TROOPS. THE TEN DIVISIONS MIGHT BE ORGANIZED IN THREE CORPS, EACH OF WHICH WOULD HAVE POSSIBLY 15,000 CORPS TROOPS IN ADDITION TO ITS DIVISIONS. ARMY TROOPS AND AIR CORPS UNITS ATTACHED TO THE ARMY WOULD BRING THE TOTAL FORCE UP TO THE STRENGTH INDICATED. THE ARMY WOULD INCLUDE INFANTRY, ARMORED TROOPS, ARTILLERY, FIELD HOSPITALS, ENGINEERS, MILITARY POLICE, ETC.
WX 11 AES 26/12

London 'City' Ravaged, Blow Worst Since 1666 Fire

Heart Of London In Blackened Ruins

DEC 31 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 30—The smashed, blackened ruins of many buildings littered London's ancient "City," the heart of the capital, today after Nazi bombs had rained down through the night in the fiercest fire raid of the war.

Scarcely a street in the busy business district stretching eastward from the Strand was unmarked by fire or undamaged by explosives.

Scores of landmarks were damaged or destroyed. Among them were the Guildhall and the church of St. Lawrence Jewry in the Guildhall yard, which Sir Christopher Wren built and where Dick Whittington worshipped.

At that, Royal Air Force night fighters were credited with saving London from still worse destruction.

Fires Fought With Dynamite

When the German bombers first flew over the city and scattered their incendiaries, ground defenses shot up a heavy anti-aircraft barrage. But their guns ceased firing as the glow of fires began to light the sky, and then fighter planes were

heard high in the air swooping in to smash and scatter the German formations.

While firemen and police battled the flames with dynamite and tons of water, the R. A. F. patrolled the sky and gave them a chance to work unmolested by the explosive bombs usually thrown into fire areas.

Broad sections of London were hit, but the raid centered on the "City." The Government described the assault as a "deliberate attempt" to burn out Britain's hub of empire.

Great Fire Of 1666 Recalled

(EDITOR'S NOTE—"The City" is the ancient heart of London, around which the huge urban and suburban districts developed. It is a county corporate, and the other twenty-eight municipal divisions that make up the Administrative County of London are metropolitan boroughs. Situated on two low hills separated by the Walbrook Valley, the City covers only 678 acres, but it contains the great exchanges, money markets and business houses. The lines of ancient Roman walls determine, to some extent, the lie of its streets.

(The Great Fire of 1666 destroyed 13,200 houses in over 400 of the City's streets and courts, as well as 87 parish churches. When the section was rebuilt the great job was done with brick and stone, thus eliminating to a large extent the fire hazard always present in a city largely made of wood.

(That blaze of 1666 was the last really great fire in London. There were big fires in 1794 and 1861, but these were not comparable to the conflagration of 1666.)

Prelude To Invasion Try Suspected

By the time today's dawn lifted the blackout from the night of horror, only charred girders, smoking heaps of rubble, and bleak, blackened walls marked what had been scores of churches, offices, stores and other buildings.

But the British mobilized their fire-fighting reinforcements today and said they were ready for any German effort to devastate all London as a prelude to an invasion attempt.

The defense forces were confident that they could repeat what they called a successful battle against last night's conflagration, even though a sudden intensification of the aerial war was forecast by some observers.

Raids Henceforth Seen "All Out"

Both Britain and Germany, experts said, probably would go "all out" in coming air assaults. Neither side, they pointed out, has begun to use up its aerial resources and both now are producing far more planes than they are losing.

Britons expressed the conviction that the Nazis would never be able to force withdrawal from London by an ordeal of fire.

Fire engines still clanged through the streets this morning as office employes started to work, many to offices that no longer were there.

Shelter Housing 15,000 Imperiled

At the height of the attack, London's greatest shelter, housing about 15,000 persons, was ringed with fire and the building above it was aflame, but the fire fighters quickly got control.

The Associated Press Building was destroyed and St. Paul's Cathedral was endangered again by spreading flames. Commercial buildings were damaged in other parts of London.

Although the all-clear signal sounded shortly before midnight, the raid, which had started just after nightfall, caused more fires than any previous assault on London. Explosive bombs rained down after the incendiaries.

Greatest Threat Since The 1666 Fire

The fires were the greatest threat to the ancient "City"—

[Continued On Page 3, Column 1]

financial and commercial heart of London—since it was rebuilt after being laid waste by the Great Fire of 1666.

Rain, which swept over England from the "invasion strait" after London's water pressure began to fail at the height of the fire fighting, helped keep the flames in check.

St. Paul's, imperiled before by delayed-action bombs and fires, was saved when firemen, working through a hail of explosives which killed some of their number, prevented flames from spreading from neighboring buildings.

Death Toll Unestimated

Damage was expected to run into millions of pounds sterling. Casualties in the hard-hit financial center of London were said to be few, but the toll throughout the London area was unestimated.

A communique declared that "damage was done to many famous buildings" and said these included the Guildhall, scene of colorful civic ceremonial functions of the City of London.

Every fireman in London, aided by thousands of volunteers, fought the flames through the hail of explosives before midnight and then on past the red dawn. The communique termed their efforts "heroic."

It also declared:

"No Search For Targets"

"Last night the enemy dropped a large number of incendiary bombs on the City of London in a deliberate attempt to set fire to it. . . . There was nowhere any attempt to single out targets of military importance."

The raid followed a day of only scattered air activity over Britain. From soon after nightfall until just before midnight hardly a minute passed without the crackle of gunfire, the bark of anti-aircraft or the thunder of explosions.

Two whole waves of bombers apparently laden with only incendiaries swept across the capital, dumping single fire bombs and huge Molotoff breadbaskets which spewed 50 to 100 incendiaries over entire districts.

Thousands Watch Despite Peril

Fires broke out in the center of London, in business and commercial districts and in outlying areas. Then, as the fires spread, hundreds more raiders roared over and dumped tons of explosives by the wavering light of flames reflected back, blood-red, from the clouds.

With the first explosive fury of the assault thousands of Londoners dashed for subway and basement refuges, and thousands more took shelter in their back-yard Anderson "doghouses"—the little steel shelters furnished by the Government.

But despite the intensity of the attack thousands remained where they could look on, and many joined in the risky work of pumping water onto the flames or smoldering fires with sand.

Shelter Reported Hit

Casualties also were feared high at a trench shelter reported hit squarely by a bomb after a large number of persons had taken refuge there.

It was believed that bad weather might have been a factor in the failure of the raiders to continue the attack after midnight.

Authoritative sources said the weather over the continent became so bad late last night that raids by the R. A. F. were held to a small scale. British bombing squadrons were said to have ranged over German-occupied territory, but found visibility in most places too poor for accurate bombing.

Air Filled With Smoke

Londoners who went to work before daybreak groped through streets littered with burned timbers and hose lines and running with water. The air was filled with smoke.

Eighty horses were killed by one bomb which struck a brewery.

Four hundred persons were taken safely from a shelter in a church which was struck by a bomb.

St. Paul's New Danger

St. Paul's Cathedral for a time was ringed by fires and firemen used its yard as a base for hoses and fire engines in fighting blazes on Ludgate Hill. Several incendiary bombs hit the cathedral itself, but were extinguished.

The Cheapside district was blackened. Building after building became nothing but a scarred shell.

At one time during the fire, the roof of the Guildhall was a vast bonfire with the Union Jack still flying from its staff. The building, which houses the [illegible]poration of the City of London—t[illegible] city administration—was begun in 1411 and completed in 1430. It was damaged by the Great Fire of 1666 and rebuilt in 1866. Most of the historic art treasures in the building were saved.

St. Bride's Church Lost

Workers at the Press Association tried to save St. Bride's Church, which is in a courtyard near by, but incendiaries gained ground too quickly and the building was burned out. St. Vedast Church, in Foster Lane, suffered a similar fate.

Other churches damaged included St. Stephen's Coleman Street, St. Mary Aldermanbury and St. Andrew by the Wardrobe.

The ancient hall of the Girdlers Company in Basinghall street was badly damaged and the Central Criminal Court was hit.

Part of Londonwall street in the City was closed to the public because a tremendous mass of masonry from wrecked buildings lay across the roadway.

Christmas Goods In Streets

Leftovers from Christmas stocks tumbled out of broken store fronts.

"City" workers, equivalent to Wall Street clerks, had their black coats and striped trousers sprayed with water from loose hose connections as they stepped through the streets to the financial offices this morning.

Crowds of workers who were unable to reach their offices, or whose offices had been bombed, congregated at the corner of Londonwall and Moorgate, which became a sort of clearing house for the stranded.

The words were shouted by grimy rescue and demolition squads to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who visited for two hours the wreckage of the "City," London's normally busy financial section, where scarcely a street was unmarked by fire or undamaged by high-explosive bombs.

As he left one deep underground shelter, a woman ran forward and asked:

"When will the war be over?"

Churchill replied, amid cheers:

"When we have beaten them."

"We Can Take It"

Churchill, accompanied by his wife, visited what is left of Guildhall and other historic city places damaged by a single enemy aircraft appeared over these islands, dropping bombs at one point in East Anglia and at a place in Kent. Damage and casualties were said to have been light.

Lack Of Watchers Assailed

In contrast to the night's fierce assault the Government announced tonight that during yesterday's daylight hours only a single enemy aircraft appeared over these islands, dropping bombs at one point in East Anglia and at a place in Kent. Damage and casualties were said to have been light.

Lack Of Watchers Assailed

LONDONERS CRY FOR REPRISALS AGAINST REICH

DEC 31 19[illegible]

"Give It Back To Them," They Shout At Churchill As He Views Ruins

Nazi Raiders Fail To Return To Attack—Bad Weather Blamed

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Dec. 31—London's firemen, the dead in their ranks replaced by new recruits after Sunday night's devastating German raid, stood guard over this fire-blackened capital until dawn today, but not a single Nazi bomber was reported over Britain.

Bad flying weather was advanced as the only reason the German airmen did not return to carry on what the British said was a deliberate indiscriminate attempt to burn London to the ground.

Yesterday Britons defiantly cried: "Give it back to them; we can take what we have had and much more."

Demand For Reprisals

Out of the very heart of the capital blasted by the heaviest fire raid of the war rose the demand for reprisals.

they shouted over and over from perches on fire-scarred roofs and piles of debris.

30.24 - 6681

30.24—6681

Criticism of a lack of fire watchers on buildings was expressed generally.

The *Daily Mail* declared that the city's businessmen were "largely responsible for their own loss" and criticized "irresponsible property owners."

The paper called for swift Government action to compel employment of fire watchers on all buildings.

crunches under a man's weight. Where a few hours earlier printers and typewriters clattered, the only sound now is steam hissing from cracked radiators.

Thus stands the blackened ruins of the building which first was damaged on September 24, again on December 27 and reduced to a shell on December 29.

London Radio Station May Have Been Hit

Berne, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Commercial radio stations in neutral countries, including Switzerland and Yugoslavia, which normally work with the London station, reported today that London had failed to reply throughout the day. It was believed that German bombs may have hit it.

RCA Communications, Inc., reported its communications with London, interrupted during last night's heavy raid, still were silent today and said messages to Great Britain were being accepted with the understanding that there would be an indefinite delay.

Western Union said its services, disrupted for several hours last night, again were halted from 10:49 A. M. until 11:21 A. M. today. Commercial Cables (Postal) reported it still was in contact with Britain. The trans-Atlantic telephone was not affected.

Norse Ship Missing.

Shipping circles reported here today that the 6,732-ton Norwegian freighter Talleyrand was missing in the Pacific and believed to be the victim of a German raider.

The thirteen-year-old vessel was last reported in July. Advices from Shanghai say that more than twenty Norwegian ships have fallen victim to raiders.

Shipping officials also reported that the 5,811-ton Norwegian motorship freighter Touraine had been sunk in the Atlantic by a submarine.

The Touraine traded between New York, Norfolk, Los Angeles and Japan before the war.

Report Raider Foiled.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—A powerful enemy surface raider—possibly a German pocket battleship—was driven away from a North Atlantic convoy Christmas morning by the British cruiser Berwick, which hit the raider squarely once and also sank a German vessel believed to have been the raider's supply ship, according to the Admiralty.

The Admiralty said the 10,000-ton Berwick, recently transferred from the Mediterranean service, suffered slight damage and five casualties in the fight and, although the raider escaped, the 8,204-ton steamship Baden was sunk after being set afire by her crew.

DEC 31 19

Nazis Attack 3 Freighters.

Berlin, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—German bombers were reported today to have sunk a freighter 125 miles northwest of Londonderry, set another afire east of Harwich, and damaged a British minelayer.

The German High Command said both freighters, one of them estimated at 10,000 tons, were in convoys.

Reporters Flash Story of London Fire Raid As Associated Press Building Is Burned Out

By WILLIAM W. WHITE.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—We were doing a story on planes over Eire when last night's alert sounded and within a few minutes the first three bombs thudded on the roof above us.

"Incendiaries!" yelled a member of the staff of the Associated Press of Great Britain who was standing behind my chair.

Our men donned tin hats and rushed to the roof to fight the fire. Canadian Press men, whose offices were on the third floor, joined them.

Others grabbed files and books and headed for the basement shelter. From the shelter I telephoned two staff members, Alfred E. Wall and William J. Humphreys, at their hotel to tell them that the building was ablaze and that we'd probably have to get out.

They, in turn, advised Hugh Wagnon, acting chief of bureau, and staff members Robert Bunnelle, Tom Yarbrough and Drew Middleton. All headed for the office.

We put in three calls to the Fire Department, but they were too busy to help us, for other bigger fires were raging in the neighborhood.

"The building can't be saved," somebody yelled and we ran for it. Just as we dashed from the building, the lights in the shelter winked out.

Rush to Daily Mail.

We went first to the Daily Mail Building a block away and then a block and a half more through crashing bombs to the building occupied by the British Press Association and Reuters, a British news agency.

Soon we were joined by other staff members, who brought along photo equipment, a typewriter and some clothes.

Wagnon, Yarbrough and Edwin Stout, another staff member, arrived and helped save more equipment as soon as firemen

Continued on Page 3.

permitted entry into the charred building. Wall and Humphreys stayed at their hotel to act as a central switchboard.

We soon set up temporary offices in the basement of the Press Association building and tried to tell our New York office that our building was burned out, but that we all were safe. The censor refused to let this information through immediately.

We managed, however, to keep a running story of the raid moving, though it was necessary to telephone our account directly to Western Union.

News Room Is Flooded.

At last the all-clear sounded and we went back to find the roof and top four floors of the five-story A. P. Building had been burned out. Water was inches deep in the news room and basement shelter.

With fires all around in newspaper row, flames broke out again in the A. P. Building soon after midnight and once more at 6:30 A. M., but soon were checked.

At daybreak we picked our way through choking smoke in the A. P. Building to survey the damage. Water cascaded down staircases and dripped on soggy newspaper files.

We learned then that our troubles were only beginning, for our regular channels of communication failed and Humphreys had to walk a mile to the Ministry of Information to telephone New York of our predicament.

Parts of historic Fleet street blazed heavily, but the news kept flowing.

True, there was some delay in cable transmission, since London offices of the cable companies are in the affected area, but the delay was not great and today cables were nearly normal.

Even as incendiary and high explosive bombs continued to fall, reporters moved to the comparative safety of the great concrete and steel Press Association Building and once more had the stories of the raid moving.

A. P. Morgue Is Destroyed.

Back in the A. B. Building, "morgue" records of tens of thousands of news stories—of the coronation and deaths of kings, of war and happier events—were destroyed.

The building, standing at Tudor and Dorset streets, had borne earlier scars of the war. Several weeks ago a high explosive bomb plumped into the street a few feet away, blowing out part of the basement and starting a fire which soon was put out.

Then again in last Friday night's heavy Nazi raid windows were broken and the structure generally was shaken, but the damage was minor.

Today daylight floods into what is left of the upper floors. There are great holes in the rear wall.

Concrete stairs still stand. A few steel filing cabinets went through the blaze intact.

There is a mass of tumbled girders, tangled wires. The floor

London Nurses Don Metal Hats, Douse Bombs

By Drew Middleton,
Associated Press Staff Writer

London, Dec. 30.—They started bringing the casualties from London's fierce air raid last night into the hospital's receiving room long before midnight.

The air was heavy with the smell of blood and drugs. Each time the door opened you'd hear the "wham, wham" of the guns outside and the clanging of fire bells.

Women ambulance drivers helped the nurses carry in the stretcher cases. The wounded who could walk lurched in on the arms of friends or policemen.

The voices of doctors detailing injuries to nurses sifted through. "Multiple fracture of . . ." "Wham! Wham! . . . "Ready, nurse? We'll have to work on him right away."

I went out to a little room next to the operating theater. The guns were going hard outside and a block away flames were licking through the blackout curtains.

There were five operating tables, and each was busy.

One surgeon straightened up as they took his patient away. He looked expectantly toward the examination room. But the doors didn't open. Then he lurched into the room from which I was watching.

"A close one," he said. "Been watching? Like a film, what?"

He peeled off his blood-stained gloves and lit a cigarette.

We went out on the fire escape for a breath of air. The glare of fires lit the whole city. As we watched, six separate flashes of white spurted up.

"High explosives—no rest for the weary," said the surgeon, and went back inside.

Suddenly a door opened and a little old man, his mustache quivering, bawled:

"An incendiary on the roof."

No man could be spared. So three of the nurses grabbed buckets of sand, crammed tin hats over their head-dresses, and ran off to throw sand on the fire bombs.

"There's another old man watching on the roof, but often there are so many incendiaries he can't deal with them," said one of the nurses, "Poor man, it does make him so mad when we help him."

British Ship Calls for Help

But Soon Cancels Alarm About Mystery Craft—2 Other Vessels in Trouble.

DEC 31 19

The British freighter Nalgora, according to a message picked up by Mackay Radio today, is being trailed about 200 miles east of the Azores by a mysterious ship.

This report, received at 9:53 A. M. (Eastern standard time), came in after radio pleas for help flashed by two British freighters 600 miles off the coast of Scotland and in the principal submarine zone in the North Atlantic.

Ninety minutes after its call for help, the Nalgora canceled her raider alarm without explanation, indicating that she had met a friendly vessel.

The message from the Nalgora, a vessel of 6,579 tons, said: "Being traced by a mysterious ship in 37:22 north (latitude), 21:50 west (longtitude)." Before the war this ship was in the India-England trade.

Collision Is Indicated.

The S O S calls from the other freighters indicated that one had been in a collision. The other radioed that she was "making water fast."

The 6,402-ton City of Bedford, out of New York for England, radioed at 8:53 A. M. (Eastern Standard time) that she had collided with an unidentified ship, the Associated Press said, and the 5,342-ton Bodnant sent this message picked up by Mackay Radio at 8:53 A. M. (Eastern Standard time):

"Position 58:40 north (latitude, (21:38 west (longitude) making water fast in number 1 hold. Need immediate assistance."

The Bodnant did not give the cause of her trouble. Her position was close to that of the City of Bedford, indicating that they were in the same convoy. The Bodnant, a Liverpool freighter built in 1919, traded between England and Africa before the war. The City of Bedford is listed in Lloyd's Register of Shipping as a 430-foot vessel built in 1924 and owned by Ellerman Lines, Ltd., with the home port of Liverpool.

Norse Ship Believed Nazi Victim In Pacific

6,732-Ton Freighter Talleyrand Missing—Another Craft Reported Sunk By Sub

New York, Dec. 30 (AP)—Shipping circles reported today the 6,732-ton Norwegian freighter Talleyrand was missing in the Pacific and believed to be the victim of a German raider.

The 13-year-old vessel was last reported in July. Advices from Shanghai say more than twenty Norwegian ships have fallen victim to raiders.

Shipping officials also reported that the 5,811-ton Norwegian motorship freighter Touraine had been sunk in the Atlantic by a submarine. The Touraine traded between New York, Norfolk, Los Angeles and Japan before the war.

DNB, the official German news agency, said the Rolls-Royce plant was attacked by dive bombers, which scored several direct hits. Big explosions and fires were observed, the agency declared.

R. A. F. Bombers Attack Naples In Two Waves

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—The British Air Ministry's news service announced tonight that R. A. F. bombers attacked Naples Sunday night.

Quoting the Middle East air command, it said a two-wave attack scored direct hits on customs houses and jetties and set a fire near a customs jetty, but that weather conditions were so poor the pilots could not judge the full effect of the blaze. All planes returned safely, it was announced.

(The Italian high command announced that British planes raiding Naples had killed seven persons and that propaganda leaflets as well as bombs had been dropped.)

British Planes Bomb Naples

Seven Killed in Italian City—Leaflets Dropped Too by R. A. F.

Rome, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—British planes attacking in two waves were reported to have bombed Naples early today, killing seven persons and dropping propaganda leaflets as well as bombs.

The High Command said several persons were injured and civilian dwellings were wrecked by the explosives.

Weather Restricts R. A. F.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force bombers last night attacked an objective in Germany and also ports and airdromes in German-occupied territory despite bad weather, an official announcement said today.

"Bad weather over Europe seriously restricted our bombing operations last night," the announcement stated. "In spite of this, small numbers of our aircraft attacked an objective in Germany and also invasion ports and airdromes in enemy-occupied territory."

An Air Ministry communique added that "two of our aircraft are missing."

BLAZE DAMAGES BERLIN STATION

Explosion Heard Prior to Fire in Rail Terminal.

Berlin, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—A fire which officials said was quenched quickly damaged the luggage room and ticket offices of Berlin's Anhalter station early this morning.

Persons living in the vicinity said they heard an explosion prior to the blaze and pointed to smashed windows opposite the station.

Authorized persons said petroleum supplies for railway lamps in a room above the luggage room had been set afire, presumably by a short circuit.

Raid on Airports Reported

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (AP).—Two English airports were targets of a surprise attack by a single German bomber today, D. N. B. announced tonight. It said the bomber, swept low and set afire two planes on the ground, damaged six others and also damaged hangars and barracks.

German bombers were reported to have sunk a freighter yesterday 125 miles northwest of Londonderry, set another afire east of Harwich, and damaged a British minelayer. The high command said both freighters, one of them estimated at 10,000 tons, were in convoys.

The high command's communique said that "last night large combat plane units again bomb-raided London." Informed Germans added that the Rolls Royce Motor Works at Crewe, thirty-five miles southeast of Liverpool, also was a target of the night attacks. D. N. B. said the Rolls Royce plant was attacked by dive-bombers which scored several direct hits. Big explosions and fires were observed, the agency declared.

Some British planes were said to have struck at Germany and occupied territory during the night. The communique said two of these were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. The British bombs were said to have fallen harmlessly in fields or at sea.

Five Persons Killed In German Train Wreck

Berlin, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Five persons were killed and many injured today when a freight train crashed into the rear of a special train carrying troops on furlough near Rathenow.

The accident was attributed to faulty operation of a block signal.

HOLIDAY MAIL SUNK

Much on Way to Britain Reported Lost.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Ordinary letters and parcels posted in the United States for Britain between November 11 and 14 and between November 18 and December 6 have been lost through enemy action, the British General Post Office announced today.

CHURCHILL VISITS SCENE OF BOMBING

'We Can Take It!' Cheering Londoners Cry

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Cries of "We can take it!" greeted Prime Minister and Mrs. Winston Churchill this afternoon when they viewed the fire-ravaged sections of City of London.

Firemen perched on roofs and grimy demolition squads rested for a moment to cheer.

The Churchills visited what was left of the Guildhall and other historic places damaged by bomb-set fires.

The Ministry of Information said that city workers gave Mr. Churchill this message:

"Good old Winston! Give it to them back and remember we can take what we had and much more."

Dr. Johnson's Home, Memorial House, Burns

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Memorial House, where Dr. Samuel Johnson compiled his "Dictionary of the English Language" (1748-1755), was burned out in last night's bombing attack, but the first edition of the dictionary was saved.

The house stood in Gough Square, off Fleet Street, and was the lexicographer-essayist-critic's home for ten years.

GREEK FORCES HALT ATTACKS BY NEW TROOPS

Pound Last-stand Defense Lines on Road to Port of Valona.

SNOW RESTRICTS OPERATIONS

Athens Reports Fascist Bombers Raided Corfu, Levkas and Preveza.

Athens, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Greek forces have repulsed especially strong counter-attacks by fresh Italian troops in two sectors of the Albanian battlefront, reports from the front lines said today.

North of Chimara, where the Greeks are aiming at the key coastal base of Valona, they were reported to have "scored further local gains" after beating off "strong, desperate counter-attacks launched with newly arrived forces." In the region north of Klisura the Italians suffered "heavy losses," another dispatch declared.

The Greeks were reported continuing heavy shelling of Italian last-stand defense lines in the Tepeleni - Klisura sector from newly captured heights commanding roads north to the ports of Valona and Durazzo.

A government spokesman said the Greeks "have again attacked fortified positions which the Italians held and defended stubbornly," and finally have hurled the Fascists back.

"We have been able to push our lines forward appreciably," he declared.

Three more small villages were reported occupied. Operations were restricted, however, because of a new spell of intense cold and snow which piled in drifts six feet deep.

Italians were said to be clinging to some heights in the vicinity of Tepeleni, road junction town on the way north to Valona, but the Greeks said the road beyond Tepeleni was under their machine-gun fire. At Klisura, which commands a parallel road twelve to fifteen miles east of Tepeleni, the Italians were reported driven from important hilltop defenses and thrust back to a last line of trenches. Even those trenches were said to be under heavy fire.

Greeks Still Advancing.

The spokesman said counter-attacks by the Italians at Klisura and on the snow-clogged northern front near the Yugoslav frontier failed to halt Greek advances.

British flyers reported yesterday another raid of Valona, and the Greek Ministry of Home Security said Italian bombers attacked the islands of Corfu and Levkas and the port of Preveza.

The ministry's summary of air-raid casualties during the second month of the war showed a great decrease.

During the second month, from November 29 to December 29, eighty-eight persons, including twelve women and twenty-five children were reported killed, and 296 wounded. Sixty houses and a church were reported wrecked.

For the first month, 604 were listed as killed, with 8,070 wounded and 1,200 homes destroyed.

GREEKS TAKE 1,000 MORE PRISONERS

Report Capture Of Entire Battalion And Rout Of Ski-Troop Unit

Finnish Snow Tactics Declared Flop When Tried Out By Fascists

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Dec. 30—Italian troops in Albania took to skis today to battle the counter-invading Greeks, but the Greek high command announced that the experiment collapsed when the Fascists kicked off their runners and fled.

The scene of the action was not disclosed, but it was one of a series of local engagements in which the Greeks said they took more than 1,000 prisoners, including an entire battalion and its officers, and added to their store of captured Italian guns and supplies.

King Praises Army

With the Italians struggling afresh—and vainly, the Greeks said—to win back some of the Albanian soil they have lost, King George II of Greece tonight praised the achievements of his army in driving the Italians out of Greece and expressed confidence that the New Year would bring further successes.

"Our struggle will be hard," he said in a message to the Greek people, "but our reserves of morale are inexhaustible because a people who are determined to face everything and who do not forget its great traditions have a feeling of honor and human dignity so deeply rooted it never gives way."

Further Gains Scored

Dispatches from the front asserted the Greeks, after beating back newly arrived Italians, had "scored further gains" north of Chimara in a thrust toward the port of Valona, a base often raided by air.

Heavy losses were claimed among fresh Fascist forces in attempting counter-drives in the central sector north of Klisura.

Appreciable gains despite stubborn Italian resistance in the Tepeleni-Klisura area were announced by a Government spokesman. The remaining Italian "last-stand" defense lines there were reported shelled heavily.

A British Royal Air Force communique told of two raids yesterday on Valona.

Bomb hits on military stores, a motor transport park, buildings and a road leading to a jetty in the harbor were claimed.

The communique said pilots saw bombs fall among transports and troops on a highway. The raiding planes were said also to have machine-gunned a cruiser and cargo vessels. One plane was lost, but the British said its crew of two descended by parachutes.

The Greek Ministry of Home Security said enemy aviation yesterday raided Salonika, Preveza, Ioannina and the rural district of Cozani, inflicting but few casualties and slight damage.

Italians Report Greeks Hard Hit By Air Blows

Rome, Dec. 30 (AP)—the Italian air force, closely cooperating with the Fascist army and navy, has inflicted "very important losses" on the Greeks in recent days, a Stefani correspondent reported tonight from the Greek front in Albania.

A long Greek column on the march was attacked for four hours north of Koritza by groups of chasers which machine-gunned the troops, the Italian news agency's correspondent reported.

Groups of bombers "machine-gunned and hammered" zones around Vescopia, where Greek concentrations were seen, and a crossroad between Pogradetz, held by the Greeks, and Leschnica.

Other groups poured "tons and tons of bombs of various calibers on Preveza, where the enemy has the most advanced naval base," the correspondent said.

The high command said Italian warships shelled the western coast of Greece and Greek-occupied southern Albania "with destructive results."

Italians Shell Greece.

Rome, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Italian warships were reported today to have shelled the western coast of Greece and Greek-occupied southern Albania "with evident destructive results."

The Italian High Command said Italian flyers also bombed targets along the coast, striking especially at the Greek naval base at Preveza. A steamer in the harbor was said to have been damaged.

Greek attacks in Albania were reported repulsed and the Greeks were said to have suffered heavy losses.

The Italian communique said anti-aircraft guns shot down one enemy plane which attacked the Italian-held Albanian port of Valona yesterday. Italian fighter planes were said to have intercepted other planes in the formation, shooting down two of them.

HUNGARY CALLS MORE TO COLORS IN BALKAN CRISIS

Interpreted as Sign Nazis Expect Clash—Soviet Troops on Move.

30.24-6683

Budapest, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Hungary began mobilizing additional troops today in a movement reported as designed to lead to total mobilization by January 15.

This action was interpreted in some quarters as a sign of one more move in German preparations for war in the Balkans, where Hungary's army might help strengthen the German flank against Soviet Russia while the Nazis struck south toward Greece and Turkey.

Mobilization cards reached thousands of Hungarian men of military age last night and this morning. This coincided with reports of renewed Russian military activity on highways running from Lwow (Lemberg), in Russian Poland, to the Slovak frontier.

The flow of German troops and materials continued at top capacity on Hungarian and Rumanian railroads.

Many observers were of the opinion that Germany, now reported to be swelling the total of her forces in Rumania to some 600,000 men, is preparing her own Balkan army and the armies of her Balkan and central European allies for double duty—striking south against Greece and Turkey but at the same time protecting the northern flank against a possible Russian thrust.

This was taken to mean Berlin had not received Moscow's promise to stay neutral if the Germans drove deeper into the Balkans or, if such a promise had been given, that the Germans were taking no chances.

Adding to the Balkan tension was the presence of an advance guard of German troops on the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier, and the resignation of Hungary's Minister of Agriculture, Michael Teleki, because of a reported difference with his Government over the mass movement of German soldiers through his nation.

Reports from Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, said King Boris III was expected to make an important radio speech on New Year's Day. It was believed he would give the nation the key to his policy on the presence of German troops at Bulgaria's front door.

Neighbors Bulgars, knowing well that their country constitutes a potential avenue to Greece, to Turkey or to the Russian-dominated Black Sea, wondered where and how far the steady surge of Nazi troops would spread. Informed quarters said Bulgaria probably would permit passage of German forces only under protest, recognizing the futility of armed resistance.

Route to Albania.

German troops moving to aid Italy in Albania might go through Bulgaria. King Boris was reported Saturday to have informed Adolf Hitler on a recent visit in Berlin that he would abdicate before permitting German troops to pass through his country.

King Boris conferred with Premier Bogdan Philoff yesterday and political circles speculated on the possibility of a government crisis. Minister of the Interior Peter Gabrovsky, former leader of the small Bulgarian Nazi party, was mentioned as a possible head of a new government should the existing regime fall.

At Giurgiu, Rumania, across the Danube river from Ruschuk, Bulgaria, German soldiers could be seen arraying equipment, taking up positions and occupying barracks, but some observers felt that churning masses of ice in the river might hold the Nazis in check for a time, even if the German High Command should order them into Bulgaria.

Nazis Move Big Guns.

While most of the Nazis troops rolled straight through Hungary into Rumania, reports circulated that some might remain in Hungary, where censorship blotted out many details. Hungarians reported that big guns of the type used in shelling Great Britain's Dover Coast from across the English Channel were included in the German equipment.

Bulgaria has withdrawn most of her soldiers from the Greek border and most of some 100,000 Bulgars now under arms are at the Turkish frontier, since Sofia is reported to hold that a German march into Bulgaria would be considered a provocative act by Turkey, a British Ally, and a step likely to involve Turkey in war.

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 30—With Germany pouring soldiers into Rumania at top speed, Hungary called more men to her army today in what some circles viewed as another phase of the vast Nazi preparations for war or any other outbreak in the Balkans.

Thousands of Hungarian men of military age were handed mobilization cards last night and today. This additional call-up coincided with reports of fresh Russian military activity on highways running from Lwow (Lemberg), in Russian Poland, to the Slovak frontier. General Hungarian mobilization was expected by January 15.

Aid To Nazis Indicated

The call-up was considered in Budapest political circles as a step in cooperation with the German military machine to protect the German Balkan flank in the event Russia showed an inclination to intervene in the turbulent southeastern European situation.

Reports from heavily censored Rumania gave further support to the view that the Nazis were preparing Balkan armies for double duty.

Bucharest was ordered to hold air-raid warning drills two hours each morning, and other reports said there was a serious oil shortage in the Nazi-occupied country, which is rich in petroleum fields.

No Special Precautions

While troops moved in other sections of the Balkans there was no sign of special military precautions in Bulgaria. However, it was reported additional reserves might be called up by mid-January, perhaps the year's entire conscript class.

King Boris III of Bulgaria, who is reported to have told Adolf Hitler he would step from his throne rather than grant German troops a free way across his country, is expected to make an important radio speech Wednesday.

That address, observers said, might give Bulgaria a tip on his policy regarding the German troops on his border.

Bulgarians Nervous.

Sofia, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Bulgarian political quarters watched the movement of German troops in neighboring Rumania nervously today, but expressed the hope Adolf Hitler's main purpose was to exert diplomatic pressure on surrounding countries.

Reports reaching Sofia said the Nazi forces were concentrating principally in the oil districts west and north of Bucharest, with other units taking up positions on the Bulgarian frontier near the Danubian port of Giurgiu and on the Danube along the Russian border in northern Dobruja. The Germans were reported also to have mined the mouth of the Danube, control of which the Russians were said to have been demanding.

Reports of sabotage in the Rumanian oil fields were believed to offer one explanation for the heavy concentrations there. Numerous oil fires of late were said to have been attributed to disgruntled Rumanian army officers.

Balkan News In Moscow.

Moscow, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The Soviet press reported Balkan friction today under the headline "Hungarian-Rumanian Polemic," but there was no Russian comment on developments.

Newspapers published dispatches by Tass, official Russian news agency, from Budapest and Bucharest describing disputes over northern Transylvania, the area transferred from Rumania to Hungary through Axis arbitration last August.

The Budapest report said the Hungarian press charged Rumania with counting on a victory of the Axis's enemies to get the area back. The Bucharest dispatch said the Rumanian press "continues to carry on an anti-Hungarian campaign."

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, Dec. 30.

The Rumanian railways announced tonight cancellation for an indefinite period of all trains except three expresses and thirteen local trains.

No official explanation was given.

No tickets are being sold to Budapest, Belgrade or Sofia.

All plane traffic also was stopped.

'Major Turning In War,' Is Turkish Reaction

Istanbul, Turkey, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt's call for more United States aid for Britain was received enthusiastically by Turkish Government circles, press and the general public today and the official Ankara radio said it constituted a "major turning in the war."

A spokesman in Government quarters termed the speech "extremely strong and extremely promising for the outlook of democratic powers and their friends. It made an excellent impression in Ankara."

The greatest effect of the speech, the Ankara radio said, "will be upon the Vichy Government which is in a state of hesitation."

Peace Held Assured

Newspapers in Turkey expressed belief that despite reports of German troop concentrations in Rumania, peace in the Balkans was assured at least for the winter.

The newspaper *Yeni Sabah* will say in an editorial tomorrow:

"President Roosevelt has read the death sentence of the Axis countries.

"It is impossible now for Berlin and Rome even to dream of victory. . . . The speech will have an important effect on the destiny of the world. It was a fearful typhoon on the horizon of Berlin and Rome."

The newspaper *Tan* will say editorially that America has decided the result of this war, just as she did by entrance into the first World War.

French Fighting Siam Sent Vichy's Greetings

Gen. Huntziger Issues New Year's Message To Empire Troops

Vichy, Dec. 30 (AP)—Gen. Charles Huntziger, Minister of War, in a New Year's message to the army today, sent this greeting to the French forces fighting against Thailand (Siam) troops along the Indo-China-Thailand frontier:

"Our thoughts turn to those of our soldiers defending the sacred unity of our empire in distant lands."

On Oasis Repulsed, Italians Say

Rome, Dec. 30 (AP)—Italian defense forces repulsed a British attack on the Jarabub Oasis, southernmost Italian outpost on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, the Italian high command reported today.

At Bardia, artillery exchanges between British besiegers and the Italian garrison were said to be continuing.

The high command's communique said British planes bombed Italian war bases elsewhere in Libya "without damage."

GIBRALTAR GETS SUPPLIES

Spaniards Report Caves Being Hewed in Rock as Storerooms

MADRID, Dec. 30 (AP)—Spanish news agency today reports from Algeciras, across the bay from Gibraltar, said large new supplies of munitions were arriving at that British fortress and other defense preparations were proceeding rapidly.

The reports said new caverns were being hewed out of the rock as storerooms for additional supplies.

Long Siege Held Likely

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—British military circles said today that there was no reason to expect an early surrender of Bardia, beleaguered Italian base in Libya, because of lack of food and water.

"It has been a base for some time and is well supplied," it was said.

A continuing "artillery and aerial bombardment" of the town was reported.

30.24-6683

A REVIEW OF THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR IN RED STAR, THE ARMY PUBLICATION, DESCRIBED THE 1940 CAMPAIGN AS ONE OF "STAGNATION ON ALL FRONTS." IT SAID THE PAST YEAR SHOWED AN "INCREASED BATTLE CAPACITY OF THE CHINESE ARMY."

CHINA, THE ARTICLE SAID, HAS 2,000,000 REGULARS AND 1,000,000 IRREGULAR TROOPS UNDER ARMS, COMPAREDWITH 1,000,000 JAPANESE IN CHINA.

IT SAID THAT THE JAPANESE WERE SUPERIOR IN TECHNIQUE, BUT THAT THE CHINESE HAD "ENORMOUS HUMAN RESOURCES AND VAST SPACES" AS WELL AS IMPROVED SUPPLIES THROUGH REOPENING OF THE BURMA ROAD AND THE CREATION OF NEW WAR INDUSTRIES IN SOUTHWEST CHINA.

A "PROLONGED WAR IS EXHAUSTING FOR THE JAPANESE," RED STAR SAID.

ADD-DOS COV-DEC 30

FOLO BUDAPEST BALKANS

SOFIA, BULGARIA, DEC.31--(TUESDAY)--(AP)--THEODOSIS DASKALOFF, BULGARIAN WAR MINISTER, IN A NEW YEAR STATEMENT TO THE NATION TODAY TOLD EVERY BULGAR TO "STAY ON THE JOB AND AWAIT ORDER FROM THE KING."

"NINETEEN FORTY-ONE WILL BE A YEAR OF DECISION AND CONFLICT IN WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES MORE THAN EVER BEFORE WILL MAKE IT NECESSARY FOR THE PEOPLE TO PREPARE FOR SACRIFICES," HE SAID.

KING BORIS III IS EXPECTED TO ADDRESS THE NATION BY RADIO TOMORROW.

PONTIFF HINDERED

But Those Hampering Relief Work Are Unnamed.

Vatican City, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The Vatican radio, without naming names, said today that Pope Pius XII had been hindered in his war relief efforts.

"During the last war everything seemed to be done to facilitate the work of charity of the Vatican," the broadcast asserted. "During the present war, despite all the Holy Father's efforts, everything seems to hinder this work."

NEW FOOD LAWS

Italy Drafts Rules and Names Ration Dictator.

Rome, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Agriculture announced today that it was drafting new rationing regulations to be issued soon, without indicating whether changes were contemplated in the amounts of rationed foods.

The announcement, made in advising consumers on procedure for obtaining the present rations for the first half of January, followed naming of Giuseppe Tassinari, Minister of Agriculture, as supreme dictator of Italian dinner tables.

He will see that farmers and industrialists produce enough food and that there shall be no profiteering

VICHY REPRIMANDS PRESS

Failure to Make Comments Upon 'Youth Day' Is Observed

VICHY, France, Dec. 30 (AP)—General dissatisfaction with the French press was reflected today in a semi-official reprimand of newspapers for their failure to publish anything but the official text on yesterday's "Youth Day" functions.

Chief of State Henri Philippe Pétain's address to the youth of the nation was a feature of the program.

The French press for some time has been limiting itself to reproducing identical texts of government communiqués and bulletins of the semi-official Havas news agency.

The reprimand is considered an expression of government opinion that the press admittedly has been hampered by excessive censorship and it was disclosed that specific restrictions would be reduced from 384 to ninety.

At the same time, "the fact that newspapers have fallen out of the habit of making comments" was deplored.

R. A. F. BOMBS BASES IN WESTERN LIBYA

Reports Fires Started At Tmimi, Italian Air Force Depot On Desert

Artillery Duels Continue Between British And Besieged Port Of Bardia

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 30—British bombers attacked bases in the desert west of Bardia and preparations were reported continuing "smoothly" tonight for an assault by land forces on the Italian-held Libyan port which has been under a two-week siege.

The R. A. F. Middle East command declared fires were started by raids last night on Tmimi, a Fascist desert air base. Planes were attacked, the communique added, but the extent of the damage could not be observed.

Gazala, Derna Bombed

Gazala and Derna, the latter an important port about 150 miles west of Bardia, also were attacked from the air, it said.

Artillery duels continued between the beleaguered garrison at Bardia and British forces. The British said intensity of the shelling had increased, but had failed to hamper operations.

London military circles have discounted the possibility of starving out the garrison at Bardia.

"It has been a base for some time and is well supplied," these sources said.

Say Japanese Downed Chinese-German Plane

Nazi Circles In Chungking Report Craft Was Machine-Gunned And Destroyed

Chungking, Dec. 30 (AP)—Japanese warplanes machine-gunned and destroyed a grounded Junkers transport plane belonging to the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, a Chinese-German concern, at Chengtu Airfield today, German circles reported.

The passengers and crew escaped injury by diving into a shelter. Chungking itself was under an alarm, but no bombs were dropped.

A China National Aviation Corporation plane from Hongkong with several Americans aboard took a far western circuitous course over Sikang, formerly part of Tibet, before landing here. The normal five-hour flight took twelve hours.

BERMUDA-BRITAIN AIR MAIL IS LOST

Shipments By Steamer On 4 Dates Also Went To Bottom Of Sea

At Same Time English Admit U. S. Postal Dispatches Destroyed By Enemy

[By the Associated Press]

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 30—A terse Government announcement today said that air mail dispatched from Bermuda for Britain on November 23 and 30 had been lost at sea, as had steamer mail dispatched on November 19, 26 and 27 and December 1.

The lost mail totaled 111 bags, including registered letters and parcels.

At the same time, the British General Postoffice announced in London that ordinary mail posted in the United States between November 11 and 14 and November 18 and December 6 had been lost "through enemy action."

Pan American Airways in New York reported that none of the mail carried by its planes between the United States and Lisbon, Portugal, was missing and that it obtained receipts for all mail taken off at Bermuda by the British censors or delivered to Lisbon.

This would narrow the loss of air mail to the route between Lisbon and England, which is traversed by British flying boats and land planes.

Perhaps significantly, Capt. Harold H. Balfour, British Under Secretary for Air, announced on December 18 that land plane flights to Lisbon had been resumed after suspension on November 11 due to undisclosed "difficulties." He said the twice-weekly flying boat service never had been interrupted.

Mexico Refuses German Protest On "Dictator"

Charlie Chaplin's Film Scheduled. Italian Propaganda Movie Also Billed

Mexico City, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Ministry of Foreign Relations has rejected an official German protest against the showing here of Charlie Chaplin's "The Dictator," it was learned authoritatively tonight.

The protest has been filed by Rudt Von Collemberg, German Minister. No Italian protest was made.

The picture is scheduled to open Wednesday. Billed to open Thursday is the official Italian propaganda picture, "Scorpio Africanus," which relates dramatic episodes in the history of the Roman Empire. Though the Italian picture is widely advertised, it was not learned whether a final permit has been awarded it.

Visits 'Japanese Base'

Colombian Warship Investigates Rumors, and Officials Are Silent

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Buenaventura correspondent of the newspaper "El Liberal" reported today that the Colombian warship McJunin had investigated rumors of a Japanese submarine base on the Colombian island of Malpelo, in the Pacific, 315 miles from Buenaventura, but that authorities were silent on the findings. The correspondent's account said the warship was accompanied to Malpelo Island by the private yacht Wahoo.

Informants familiar with the island said it was uninhabited. Rumors were said to have gone the rounds that the Japanese had established a base there and were in radio communication with the Japanese colony on the extensive Corinto plantation in the Department of Cauca.

Fists Fly In Uruguyan Chamber Of Deputies

Row Starts When Two Are Accused Of Wanting To Surrender Country To Nazis

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 30 (AP)—Two Herrerista party deputies, Montano and Vinas, came to blows today on the chamber floor with Socialist Emilio Frugoni, who had accused them of wanting to "surrender this country to the Nazis" because of their opposition to Government policies for establishment of defense bases in Uruguay.

Other deputies quickly separated the three.

Montano and Vinas had opposed the Government proposals because they asserted they were combating United States and British influence within Uruguay, but Frugoni declared that was not their real purpose.

HONORS FOR RED ARMY

Banners to Be Awarded to Units Making the Best Showing

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (AP)—Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, Commissar for Defense, created today ninety-six special red banners to be awarded annually to Red Army units which make the best showing in military training.

The units are required to show an excellent record for 70 per cent of their members and good grades for the rest.

Appointment of three lieutenant generals and sixteen major generals chosen from Baltic military commanders also was announced.

Rationing of Soap Begun in Denmark

Copenhagen (via Berlin), Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Soap rationing began today in Denmark. Each inhabitant may have one bar of soap a month and each male adult one stick of shaving soap. The fat content of soap also was decreased from 80 to 60 per cent and laundries were obliged to cut their soap consumption by half.

SAY 11 EX-U. S. DESTROYERS LACK CREWS

Seamen Report British Craft Still In Western Hemisphere

Assert England Is Sending 3,000 Soldiers Daily To Near East

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Dec. 30—Eleven of the fifty United States destroyers ...ded to Great Britain in return fo... ...lantic bases still are at Halifax, No... ...cotia, an... St. Johns, Newfoundla... for lack of s... ...ient crews to take ... ...m across the ocean to England, the crew of the British freighter Dromore said today on arrival from ... ...se ports.

The Furness Lin... ...eamen, completing a voyage from ...verpool said they saw seven of the "four-stackers" at Halifax and four more at S... Johns.

On Convoy Duty

Others, however, already are on convoy escort duty in the Liverpool area, they said.

The men said both Liverpool and Manchester had been attacked heavily by air raiders, although Liverpool docks had suffered little damage, they added, because the port's anti-aircraft defenses were among the best in the kingdom.

In one German ...aid, the men said, 500 planes took part and an area within a half-mile radius from the center of the city had to be evacuated.

Replaces Newfoundland

The Dromore came here in the Boston-Liverpool service, replacing the Furness liner Newfoundland, which crew members said now is a hospital ship in the Near East.

The seamen asserted that 3,000 troops were leaving England daily for the Near East, supposedly in preparation for a rumored offensive against Italy.

30.24—6685

BRITAIN BUYS PLANES OF PAN AMERICAN LINE

Baltimore Sun Reports Transfer of Three New Aircraft

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Sun said tonight that it had learned that three of Pan American Airways six new transoceanic flying boats now under construction had been sold to the British Government.

The sale had the approval of the United States Government, The Sun said, and "it is reported that the transaction was carried out at the behest of the State Department, as a means of further aid to Great Britain."

The planes are not designed for military use, but would be useful for long-range patrol flights over the North Atlantic. They are valuable especially for their load-carrying capacity and great range.

Sale price to the British was reported to be $1,000,000 per plane. The Sun said that it was testified at a hearing before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington recently by Pan American Airways officials that the air line would pay the manufacturer $1,600,000 for all six ships.

The first of the six planes, being built at Boeing's Seattle factory, is almost ready for test flights, the paper said, and a British flight crew is on its way to the United States "to undergo a course of instruction in the operation of the aircraft."

Other crews are expected to be sent for instruction as quickly as the second and third ships are completed, The Sun continued.

Battleship Wyoming To Head Atlantic Unit

Former Training Vessel Being Remilitarized At Norfolk To Serve As Patrol Flagship

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 30 (AP)—The battleship Wyoming, used for a number of years as a training vessel for Naval Academy midshipmen and reservists, is now being remilitarized and will be used as the flagship of the base vessels of the Atlantic Patrol Force, it was learned today.

The work is being done at the Norfolk Navy Yard where, it is understood, new guns are being installed and magazines replaced.

A number of other base force vessels are being overhauled in the yard while other ships are being converted for use with the patrol force.

Wheeler Resumes Peace Drive

Montanan Calls Idea Of Nazi Invasion Of America 'Fantastic'; Compares Fears To War Trend of 1917

President Receives Praise for Sunday Speech But Senate Group Hits Efforts To Involve Nation

(Text of Wheeler's address is printed on page 2.)

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Asserting that the idea of a Nazi invasion of America was "fantastic," Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont) tonight answered President Roosevelt's plea for greater aid to England with a call for immediate peace in Europe before, he said, America becomes involved in "the insanity" of war.

As a "working basis for a just peace," he suggested eight points:

Restoration of Germany's 1914 boundaries with an autonomous Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

Restoration of an independent France, Holland, Norway, Belgium and Denmark.

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Restoration of German colonies.

Protection of all racial and religious minorities in all countries.

Internationalization of the Suez Canal.

No indemnities or reparations.

Arms limitation.

The Montana senator, long one of the Senate's most severe critics of the Roosevelt foreign policy, made his remark on the National Radio Forum of the Washington Evening Star. His address had been repeatedly referred to by his associates during the day as a reply to the talk Mr. Roosevelt made last night urging all possible assistance to England to keep the Axis powers from attacking America.

Invasion Too Gigantic

"Our independence can only be lost or compromised," Wheeler said, "if Germany invades the Western Hemisphere north of the equator. This would be fantastic—as it would require the transportation of at least two million men—with planes, tanks and equipment—in one convoy across the Atlantic. This would require two or three thousand transports plus a fleet larger than our navy—plus thousands of fighter-escorted bombers. Such a fleet cannot possibly be available. * * *

"Remember—Hitler has already been seven months in vainly trying to cross twenty miles. If Hitler's army can't cross the narrow English Channel in seven months his bombers won't fly across the Rockies to Denver tomorrow."

Where Mr. Roosevelt had spoken of a peace negotiated on a basis of the present war situation as one meaning Nazi domination of the other countries affected, Wheeler said that "the offer of a just, reasonable and generous peace will more quickly and effectively crumble Hitlerism and break the morale of the German people than all the bombers that could be dispatched over Berlin."

Quotes Lothian on Cause

Hitlerism, he said, can "be destroyed and banished from Europe only by destroying that which caused or maintains Nazism." He went on to quote Lord Lothian, the late British ambassador to the United States, as having said that the rise of Hitler was "in great measure" a "rebellion against the discriminations of the treaty of Versailles."

Asserting that the United States was "no longer trudging along the road to war" but "running," he added:

"Last night we heard the President promise that there would be no American expeditionary force [illegible] We received no promise[illegible] ships and sailors—and [illegible] and pilots—might [illegible] within the near future [illegible] the cauldron of blood [illegible] is Europe today."

If Mr. Roosevelt's logic were followed to its conclusion, he said, 'We ought immediately to break off diplomatic relations with Russia, Italy, Germany, Japan and other nations whose domestic and foreign policies we abhor."

"And where do we go from there?"

(Continued From First Page)

he asked. "Regardless of who is proclaimed victor in the present war—it cannot last forever. Peace—fleeting though it may be — will eventually come to Europe. At some time in the future representatives of England and Germany will sit around a table—some time they will agree upon peace—and until that day, the world suffers. Each of us from the President of the United States to the most humble citizen—should exert his effort for peace now. * * *

"We have reached a strange situation in America when those who advocate peace—who do not follow the party line—are branded appeasers and unwitting tools of the dictators. This still is a democracy—and American citizens whose beliefs vary from those of the government ought not to be howled down or intimidated. Free speech still belongs to all the people—not just to a few at the top.

Majority Oppose War

"I do not believe that the great majority of our people are eager to be embraced by war—and I call upon them not to be afraid to say so. I—for one—believe the policy advocated by the interventionists is insane because it will lead to total war—and war is insanity.

"Americans, do not let yourselves be swayed by mass hysteria. Do not travel again the road that you took in 1917. . . . . Has this war a sweeter odor than the last? Don't let yourselves be misled by the so-called notables. Numerically they are few—a few hundred—even though they command the newspaper headlines. But they do not speak for the mass of Americans. They do not represent labor, the farmer, the youth, the mothers or the fathers of America. The great mass of our people are inarticulate—but it is time you were heard. You must not be driven like sheep to the slaughtering pens.

End Unemployment First

"There is a war that I call upon to enter—a noble war which the royalty of Europe and our tory friends at home are unwilling to face—a war to end economic inequality and poverty and disease in this, the richest land in the world. America's war ought to be a war against industrial unemployment and low farm prices."

He went on to quote a famous statement of the President that a third of the nation was ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-housed, adding that "unless and until this situation is corrected our democracy is in danger."

"Believing as I do in this thesis," he said, "I cannot help but feel that we should settle our own problems before we undertake to settle the problems of Asia, Africa, Australia, South America and Europe."

White House Pleased

The White House reported a highly favorable reaction to President Roosevelt's defense broadcast, but in the Senate criticism and praise were mingled, with Senator Clark (D-Mo) asserting that if the President had made the speech before the November election "he would have been defeated."

Stephen Early, White House secretary, said an extraordinary outpouring of messages followed Mr. Roosevelt's broadcast call to the nation last night to put itself on a wartime production basis. There were 100 indorsements of the Chief Executive's remarks to each message registering an objection, he said.

Early described the President as "tremendously pleased," and especially gratified that there had been praise from both Republicans and Democrats since the objectives he set forth in his address called for national unity.

Stimulates Debate

It was quickly apparent, however, that the address would stimulate, rather than still, the continuing debate at the Capitol, in the press and on the radio over the administration's foreign policy.

From Senator McCarran (D-Nev), also a frequent Administration opponent, came a statement that the President had raised a "warning signal—a danger sign" which would "make the American people more determined than ever that the United States will remain out of this war."

Clark and Senators Van Nuys (D-Ind), Johnson (D-Colo) and Holt (D-WVa) lunched today with Verne Marshall, head of the no foreign war committee. It was reported they discussed the President's address and gave preliminary study to the attitude Administration critics should take toward possible future foreign policy legislation.

Mongers Called 'Traitors'

On the Senate floor, Holt asserted that "war mongers now think they can push us into this war."

"People who seek to get us into this war—to send our sons to the blood saturated soil of Europe—are traitors," Holt shouted.

"The strategy today," he remarked later, "is to provoke the Axis powers to declaring war on us and then say we were attacked."

On the other hand, Senator Sheppard (D-Tex) said the President had "outlined the only course we can pursue."

Backed by Al Smith

In New York, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, often a critic of the President's domestic policies, said he was "heartily in accord" with the speech and called it "courageous, straight-hitting."

"He certainly put his finger on it," Smith added. "It remains to be seen whether the American people will regard it as addressed directly to them or just another speech.

"There is no use of talking about sacrifice unless it is transformed into action. Like everybody else, I'm waiting to be asked; I'm willing to make the sacrifice."

Ought To Quiet Down

He remarked that "these organizations ought to pipe down a little and not try to run the affairs of the country. There's a government in Washington for that."

He said he included the Committee to defend America by aiding the Allies and the No Foreign War Committee in his remarks and said that "all these committees" in their activities "sometimes furnish an argument that we are a disunited nation."

Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) said he thought that the President's talk was "notable in that it scouted the idea that an American army would be sent to Europe, but made no reference to naval aid, shipping or convoy aid and no reference to sending American armies to Western Hemisphere or Far Eastern points."

Failed To Define Result

"No true blooded American can be in other than thorough accord with the President's statements relative to the need for national defense," Gillette said. "But in my opinion, the President failed to define clearly how these defense preparations should be utilized, expressly stating that the extent and amount of aid to present belligerents is a matter for the government agents to determine.

"It was notable that there was no reference in the speech to 'aid short of war.' I believe that was the first time in a Presidential pronouncement that there was failure to allude to that limitation. The President also expressly added the category of merchant ships to the type of aid needed."

M'CARRAN WARNS OF 'DANGER SIGN'

He Says 'Arsenal' Proposal by President Should Spur Drive to Avoid War

AUSTIN PRAISES SPEECH

Sheppard Gives Enthusiastic Approval, but Clark, Idaho, Hits 'Trick' Utterance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Congressional reaction to President Roosevelt's defense address continued today to range from unqualified applause to sharp criticism. Democrats, with few exceptions, gave it their endorsement, but comment did not follow strict partisan lines, several Republicans voicing similar approval. Other legislators spoke favorably of the speech with reservations, while a third group found fault for various reasons.

Senator McCarran, Nevada Democrat, a frequent administration opponent, amplified his comment today in a statement that the President had raised a "warning signal—a danger sign" which would "make the American people more determined than ever that the United States will remain out of this war."

"The danger sign in the President's speech was his statement that he wanted to make the United States an arsenal for warring European countries," the Senator added. "The United States can't violate principles of decency and international law without reaping the dire result—and the dire result is involvement in war."

Sheppard Wires President

Senator Sheppard, Texas Democrat, said that the President had "outlined the only course we can pursue." He added that he had sent to Mr. Roosevelt a telegram "congratulating him and telling him the American people are with him."

Senator Austin of Vermont, the acting minority leader, said his impression was that the President "kept his hands untied" on the amount of defense production to be sent to Great Britain and had left

the Administration "free to take any position which our military necessities make obvious."

Mr. Austin, frequently a supporter of Administration foreign policies, added that the President had made clear it was "necessary for our own safety" to give Britain all possible assistance "short of sending troops."

At Rawlins, Wyo., Senator Hiram Johnson of California declined comment, saying he had not yet read the speech. He told reporters during a train stop that he was on his way to Washington "to help keep America out of war."

He added that he favored aid to Britain, but not at the risk of involving this nation in war.

Senator Gillette, Iowa Democrat, said that he thought the President's talk was "notable in that it scouted the idea that an American army would be sent to Europe, but made no reference to naval aid, shipping or convoy aid and no reference to sending American armies to Western Hemisphere or Far Eastern points."

Clearness Is Questioned

"No true-blooded American can be in other than thorough accord with the President's statements relative to the need for national defense," he declared. "But in my opinion, the President failed to define clearly how these defense preparations should be utilized, expressly stating that the extent and amount of aid to present belligerents is a matter for the government agents to determine.

"It was notable that there was no reference in the speech to 'aid short of war.'"

Senator Connolly, Texas, Democrat, said:

"I'm in favor of extending all possible aid to Great Britain. We don't need to wait until the fire burns our feet."

Senator Bunker, Nevada, Democrat, said:

"The President expressed the thoughts of the nation when he stated that Britain is fighting the battle of world democracy. It is the will of the people to aid Britain to the fullest extent so long as we can preserve American independence and build our own national security."

At Boise, Idaho, Senator Clark, Democrat, described the address as "a trick speech, calculated to lead the American people into war and ruin." He added that the "whole import" of the speech was "tricky," but declined to elaborate until he had studied the text.

Dies Advocates Caution

ORANGE, Texas, Dec. 30 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies, chairman of the House Committee investigating un-American activities, commenting today on President Roosevelt's defense address, said that he could not share fears that dictator nations ever would be able to conquer the United States from without.

ROOSEVELT'S TALK HAILED IN LONDON

Official Quarters Cite Stand Against Appeasement.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—It was said in British official circles today that President Roosevelt's fireside chat of last night was welcomed "as further proof of the courage and realism" of the attitude of the United States toward the European conflict. A spokesman described it as "one of the most powerful, logical indictments ever spoken." He said that the President's "recognition of the futility of appeasement was noted with especial satisfaction."

The spokesman added that a definition of the American role as an arsenal for democracy and the expression of belief in the ultimate defeat of the Axis would "be a source of inspiration and courage to the leaders and people of Great Britain."

He said the good will and promises of American assistance in gathering volume, and above all with the utmost speed, are of no less than vital importance to the people of Britain, "who are determined to continue the war no matter what the cost until the dangers that beset democracy are finally overcome."

The Evening Standard, published by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, said: "We bend to our task with new defiance and faith.

"President Roosevelt hurled his message with the fury of a thunderbolt," it said. "He required no rhetoric. His aim was to hunt illusion to its lair, wherever it might be found, and stab it to the heart so that all the world might know.

"He slew complacency which still believes the seas can protect America if some other Power but Britain rules them. He murdered appeasement with a last, sure-handed cut. He said two things plainly enough for every child to understand. There was danger ahead. It could only be averted if America made herself the great arsenal of democracy."

Italy Critical, England Hails Roosevelt Talk

Berlin Withholds Comment, Expects Hitler to Answer

By The Associated Press

Great Britain and most of the neutral nations yesterday received President Roosevelt's Sunday night speech with enthusiasm, while Italy was critical and Germany officially reserved comment pending further study.

Here, briefly, is how some of the nations viewed it:

BRITAIN—A spokesman called it "one of the most powerful, logical indictments ever spoken" and official circles saw in it "further proof of the courage and realism" of the United States' attitude toward the European war. Britain faces her tasks now "with new defiance and faith," said the Evening Standard, published by Lord Beaverbrook, aircraft minister.

GERMANY—Amid strict official silence, Nazi reaction could only be guessed—that the speech was regarded as of vital importance, but, for the present, Germany will stick to her policy of not being provoked into hasty action concerning the United States. Adolf Hitler has a translation of the text and, it is believed, when he is ready to break his silence Germany's attitude will be known, but not before then.

ITALY—Rome, too, was silent officially in an atmosphere of watchful waiting, but Virginio Gayda, well-posted editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, warned that the Axis powers' "tolerance" has limits, and called the President a "man of undeclared war against the Axis."

Meanwhile, he said, they are waiting "for events to take shape." The Fascist press had told its readers in advance that an important current of United States opinion "manifests considerable reluctance to be involved in war."

GREECE: The Greek press carried long accounts of the President's speech and the gist of them was that Italy had suffered a severe blow. Said the newspaper Estia, "Covert hopes of naive Italians and their idea that their threat could restrain or terrorize President Roosevelt" have been frustrated.

FRANCE: Government circles in Vichy were surprised and sympathetic, informed sources said, but the government was forced to maintain reserve because of unoccupied France's situation.

Observers considered the speech important because, they said, it permitted the President to group around the United States all powers still neutral, such as the Balkan states and Turkey. Some even expressed the opinion that the speech was the beginning of events which will demonstrate that the law of force can be defied by a great democracy and that a new situation for Germany has been created.

Although French newspapers still were restricted to 350 words for reporting the speech, informed sources called it an "historical act." Many Frenchmen waited to read the Swiss newspapers.

TURKEY: Mr. Roosevelt's call for more aid for Britain was received enthusiastically by Turkish government circles, press and the general public and the official Ankara radio said it constituted a "major turning in the war." The greatest effect of the speech, the Ankara radio said, "will be upon the Vichy government which is in a state of hesitation."

Newspapers in Turkey expressed belief that despite reports of German troop concentrations in Rumania, peace in the Balkans was assured at least for the winter.

The newspaper Yeni Sabah will say in an editorial tomorow: "President Roosevelt has read the death sentence of the Axis countries. It is impossible now for Berlin and Rome even to dream of victory."

CHINA: Political and press circles said that Mr. Roosevelt's mention that the American fleet was in the Pacific was regarded by them as an indication the United States was prepared to fight Japan if necessary. They termed the President's speech an "excellent New Year's gift" to China.

SWITZERLAND: The Basel National Zeitung, one of the leading Swiss papers, voicing virtually the only free, neutral European comment on the Roosevelt speech, called it the clearest affirmation yet that "the United States wants to defeat the Axis powers even if it does not wage war directly."

JAPAN—Unofficial Japanese sources said the President's reference to China's "great defense" indicated to them a commitment to further United States aid for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's government. Official comment was not available.

Bulgaria Hail Speech

BULGARIA—The Bulgarian press acclaimed it as "historic." Many papers devoted two front page columns to a summary—more than ever before given to declarations of any foreign statesmen outside central Europe. However, many passages which might be offensive to the Axis powers were omitted.

MEXICO—The first newspaper to comment, Ultimas Noticias of Mexico City, said Mr. Roosevelt wanted to get the United States into the war "and this is terrible for those who, like ourselves, may be drawn into its orbit . . . From last night there has been initiated, without any doubt whatsoever, the universal war." In most newspapers, the speech was the top story of the day.

COLOMBIA—Press reaction was warm and favorable. El Liberal, one of Bogota's leading dailies, called the Presidents' attitude "extremely valiant."

ARGENTINA—Wherever Argentines gathered Mr. Roosevelt's speech was a topic of conversation yesterday, generally of approval, but no official or newspaper comment had appeared so far.

Chinese Are Heartened By Roosevelt's Speech

Chungking, Dec. 30 (AP)—Chinese political and press circles said today President Roosevelt's mention that the American fleet was in the Pacific in his anti-Axis speech last night was regarded by them as an indication the United States was prepared to fight Japan if necessary.

They termed the President's speech an "excellent New Year's gift" to China, and said his specific linking of the European and the Asiatic wars as a vast scheme for world domination on the part of Japan, Italy and Germany proved a long-held Chinese contention.

SCORES PEACE BEFORE DEFEAT OF AGGRESSORS

Reaffirms That Security Of U. S. Is Involved In British Victory

Al Smith "In Accord" With President; Urges Sacrifices By People

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 30—The policy board of the Committee To Defend America By Aiding The Allies, indorsing President Roosevelt's defense address, said today the committee stood against "any dictated or so-called negotiated peace effort before the aggressors are defeated."

"We stand unanimously against isolation, appeasement and defeatism," a statement by the policy board said. "We reaffirm that the vital security of our country is directly involved in the victory of Britain and her Allies.

"Representing the hundreds of thousands of the membership of our committee throughout the nation, we pledge continued and redoubled patriotic efforts in behalf of our national defense and aid for Britain and her Allies.

"We reaffirm the statement of policy as made on November 26 last."

The November statement said that "the time has come when Congress should assume a larger share of responsibility, with the President, for the policy of aid to the Allies." Revision o fthis country's international policy also was urged, including repeal or modification of "restrictive statutes which hamper this nation in its freedom of action."

The board also said that it had "associated itself" with Chairman William Allen White's telegram to the President Sunday night in which he said: "You have rallied America with a magnificent call."

Lewis W. Douglas, a member of the board, in a separate statement said that the President's address had won approval of many of the signers of last week's telegram to the President urging him to do "everything that may be necessary to insure defeat of the Axis powers."

Says Speech Will Give Courage To Free Men

Emporia, Kan., Dec. 30 (AP)—William Allen White, who organized the Committee to Defend America By Aiding the Allies, commented editorially today in his Emporia *Gazette* on President Roosevelt's Sunday night talk to the nation:

"The speech boils down to one sentence—the United States will be the 'arsenal of democracy.'

"That phrase will become the slogan of our great defense program that will arm democracy to fight for our cause. . . .

"It was a great speech. It will give courage to free men fighting all over the earth and to free countries in the dungeons of Nazi captivity. . . . Americans have reason to be proud of the voice that spoke for them."

Al Smith In Accord; Calls Talk Courageous

New York, Dec. 30 (AP)—Former Governor Alfred E. Smith today expressed readiness to do his part to aid Britain after declaring himself "heartily in accord" with President Roosevelt's Sunday night speech.

The 1928 Democratic Presidential candidate observed his sixty-seventh birthday, receiving the press as is his custom.

Frequently in disagreement with Mr. Roosevelt's policies in the past, Smith called it a "courageous, straight-hitting speech."

"He certainly put his finger on it," Smith added.

"It remains to be seen whether the American people will regard it as addressed directly to them or just another speech.

"There is no use of talking about sacrifice unless it is transformed into action. Like everybody else, I'm waiting to be asked; I'm willing to make the sacrifice."

He remarked that "these organizations ought to pipe down a little and not try to run the affairs of the country. There's a Government in Washington for that."

He said he included the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and the No Foreign War Committee in his remarks, and said that "all these committees" in their activities "sometimes furnish an argument that we are a disunited nation."

"If any group has a program they should submit it to Congress," Smith said. "In other words, there is too much 'whereasing' and too much 'be it resolved.'"

Senator George Terms Speed Call Reassuring

Atlanta, Dec. 30 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said in an interview here tonight that "the President's call for speed" in preparing defense of America "is reassuring."

The Senator, who also is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, was en route by train from his Vienna

30.24 - 6687

(Ga.) home to Washington for the new session of Congress.

"Sometime ago," he said in commenting on President Roosevelt's address to the nation Sunday night, "I stated that the first line of our defense was in the American workshop and the speed with which we can prepare.

"The total defense of the nation is the test of assurance against our involvement in war. The President's call for speed along this line is reassuring."

DEC 31 1940

Wood Calls It Personal Declaration Of War

Chicago, Dec. 30 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, acting national chairman of the America First Committee, in a statement today on President Roosevelt's address to the nation last night said in part:

"The President's reaffirmation of his determination not to send American boys abroad is welcome, but it has an empty ring in the context of a speech that is virtually a personal declaration of undeclared war on Germany.

"No longer is the President pledged to keep us out of war; his policy is now to keep us out of what he calls a 'last-ditch war.' Does this new phrase mean that we might fight a war in some foreign ditch now, while we are unprepared, to avoid war later?

"In view of all the pledges made during the campaign, we think the American people wanted to hear the President say clearly and without equivocation that we should contniue to give all possible help to Britain, but not to the point of involving ourselves in war abroad.

"They did not hear him say it.

"Instead, they heard him say we should do 'all we can.' Would that include war?"

ROOSEVELT'S TALK STIRS WARNING BY ROME SPOKESMAN

DEC 31 1940

Gayda Calls Tolerance of Axis Limited—Hitler's Reaction Kept Secret.

Rome, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, replied to President Roosevelt's fireside chat today with a warning that the "tolerance" of the Rome-Berlin Axis is limited. He called the President a "man of undeclared war fought against the Axis."

Writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, Gayda cited two specific actions which, he said, would mean open United States intervention for which no excuse could be created. But he indicated the Axis would not take any action until they had been put into effect.

The steps which Gayda said would bring America close to war were any attempt by American flag ships to force a counter-blockade or the cession to Britain of German and Italian ships now taking refuge in United States harbors.

Gayda asserted that, in itself, the President's speech had produced nothing new. He said it only confirmed the passage of the United States first from neutrality to non-belligerency and from that to a state "short of war."

"It is not without significance that President Roosevelt showed he gives due consideration to that current of American public opinion which manifests considerable reluctance to be involved in war," one high Fascist said.

Without Monday morning newspapers, Italians had to wait until the noon editions of the afternoon press for a 300-word summary of the radio talk distributed by Stefani, official Italian news agency, in which only fifty words were quoted directly from the President's text.

Although the Stefani summary reported President Roosevelt's warning of possible aggressive intentions of the Axis Powers in the Western Hemisphere, it failed to mention his reference to "tyranny" and to the "unholy alliance . . . to enslave the human race."

Covered Fully by Swiss.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Switzerland's press, which has been careful to maintain neutrality since the start of the war, carried full and direct quotations from President Roosevelt's fireside chat today, but made no editorial comment. The entire first news page of Berne's conservative Der Bund, which frequently is used to interpret Government policy, was given over to the President's speech and a study of the American arms program.

Reaction in Vichy.

Vichy, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Some official French sources today described President Roosevelt's fireside chat as sensational, while other official comment tended to minimize its significance with assertions that he failed to present statistics on United States defense production to prove that "America's bite would equal her bark."

In some Government circles it was said that increased material for Britain from the United States had not yet compensated for losses by war and that only in increased United States production could results of the speech be judged.

Up to a late hour this morning French newspapers did not even have an official summary of the talk, but it was announced that a brief official version would be prepared for inclusion in afternoon papers. Publication of the full text was not permitted.

The broadcast was the main topic of conversation in French political circles, however, and reaction generally was favorable.

Featured in Madrid.

Madrid, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The only newspaper published in Madrid on Monday morning, the Monday Official Bulletin, prominently displayed today an account of President Roosevelt's broadcast, but made no editorial comment.

Predict New Aid for China.

Tokio, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Unofficial Japanese spokesmen said today that they considered President Roosevelt's speech a commitment to further assistance to China.

The President's reference to China's defense against Japan was interpreted as an indication that Washington already had decided on additional support for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government and is not disposed toward conciliatory conversations on the forthcoming arrival in Washington of the new Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura.

The pointed references in the speech to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio pact were interpreted as meant to reply to repeated statements by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka that this alliance is not aimed at the United States.

Official comment was not available.

Text of Senator Wheeler's Speech

DEC 31 1940

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The text of the address by Senator Wheeler is as follows:

The views I express to you tonight are not the views of The Washington Evening Star, which has generously afforded me an opportunity to speak to you. They are not the views of any international banker, nor are they dictated by interventionists or war mongers.

The thoughts I am about to express are not based upon any fear of wild boasts of American conquest by Stalin, Hitler or Mussolini. I know that neither they nor their ideologies will capture the people of the United States or our imagination to the point that we would adopt fascism, communism or nazism as an American doctrine.

You and I are Americans—and as Americans, of course, we are interested in the well-being of the people of all the world. Coming, as we do, from the four corners of the earth, we know that our business, our race and our religion color our reaction to any European war. We know that today wars in Europe or Asia affect us economically, politically and emotionally.

We sympathize with the oppressed and persecuted everywhere.

Stresses Problems at Home

We also realize that we have great problems at home, that one-third of our population is ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clad, and we have been told repeatedly, upon the highest authority, that unless and until this situation is corrected our democracy is in danger. I fully subscribe to this view.

Believing, as I do, in this thesis, I cannot help but feel that we should settle our own problems before we undertake to settle the problems of Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America and Europe.

As Americans, interested first in America, what is our present stake? Our stakes are our independence, our democracy and our trade and commerce. Every red-blooded American would fight to preserve them.

What is the best way to preserve them? There are two schools of thought. One group feels, as they felt before the last world war, that England is our first line of defense and that we must go to England's aid every time she declares war and that some European dictator is after rich loot in the United States, perhaps our not defeat. Remember, Hitler has already been seven months in vainly trying to cross twenty miles. If Hitler's army can't cross the narrow English Channel in seven months his bombers won't fly across the Rockies to bomb Denver tomorrow.

A Union of Nations Denounced

The only threat to our independence would be to join in some "union of free nations," so-called, in which we would be but a unit and out-numbered and out-generaled by our good neighbors across the sea.

Democracy! We cannot hold our democracy except by prosperity and improvement in the mechanics of democracy . This will not be aided by joining the war.

The cost of this war will come out of the millions of poor people, the common folk of the world who will toil for generations to pay the cost of the destruction.

War inevitably means back-breaking debt, blighted lives, bedeviled futures. War means the end of civil liberties, the end of free speech, free press, free enterprise. It means dictatorship and slavery, all the things we abhor in nazism, communism and fascism. It means Stalin or Hitler will have achieved their boasts for a totalitarian world without conquering America.

The President, in his speech last night, ridiculed the idea of a peace in Europe. Conceding all that he so eloquently said about "outlaws," the "concentration camps" and the "servants of God in chains," what about Russia and Joseph Stalin's communism? And have we not recognized Hitler and Franco? Did we not at least acquiesce in Mussolini and all his works?

If we follow the logic of Mr. Roosevelt then we ought immediately to break off diplomatic relations with Russia, Italy, Germany, Japan and other nations whose domestic and foreign policies we abhor.

Eventual Peace Is Visualized

And where do we go from there?

Regardless of when or who is proclaimed victor in the present war, it cannot last forever. Peace, fleeting though it may be, will eventually come to Europe. At some time in the future representatives of England and Germany will sit around a table. Some time they will agree upon peace, and until that day the world suffers. Each of us, from the President of the United States to the most humble citizen, should rowing anguish to millions of hearts. And how would they bring this to pass? They would take us in today as they did in 1917.

The Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, writing for Harper's Magazine of March, 1918, said of American entry into the last war, quote: "Practically since the day war broke out between England and the Central Powers I became responsible for American publicity. * * * We established connection with the man in the street through cinema pictures of the Army and Navy, as well as through interviews, articles, pamphlets, etc. * * *

"We had reports from important Americans constantly, and established association, by personal correspondence, with influential and eminent people of every profession in the United States, beginning with university and college presidents, professors and scientific men, and running through all the ranges of the population.

We had our documents and literature sent to great numbers of public libraries, Y. M. C. A. societies, universities, colleges, historical societies, clubs and newspapers. It is hardly necessary to say that the work was one of extreme difficulty and delicacy." Unquote.

Attacks Educators' Action

Do Sir Gilbert's words in any way explain the war-mongering telegram to the President urging greater aid to Britain? Has British propaganda again reached the college and university professors? Twenty-nine educators signed the highly publicized wire that urged steps that would take the United States into war on the side of Britain.

And have you and I, "the man in the street," felt the insidious force of war propaganda through the movies?

Is there another Sir Gilbert Parker in the United States? Perhaps not, but there are a lot of foreign slackers, European royalty, princes and potentates, and their idolaters, who, instead of being wined and dined in high places in Washington and urging us to go to war, ought to be home fighting the battles for liberty and Christianity they so glibly tell us about. Poor things! As usual, they were forced to leave their country while their subjects had to remain to do the fighting.

My friends, it is this satanically clever propaganda that appeals to the Christianity, the idealism, the

"Aggressive" U. S. Designs

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Dec., 30—An Italian announcer on the Government radio station here tonight declared the United States "nurtures aggressive designs against Europe," but watchful waiting characterized the official Fascist reaction to President Roosevelt's anti-Axis speech last night.

Shipment of war materials to Britain under United States flags or surrender to England of Italian and German ships in United States port "would be regarded by the Axis powers as an open break of neutrallty tantamount to United States entry into the war," the announcer pointed out.

DEC

He said the Axis repeated its "indorsement" of the Monroe Doctrine, meaning that "Europe should keep its hands off America, and America should keep its hands off Europe."

"With great frankness," the speaker declared the Axis "would regard it as a very good thing" if all European territorial possessions in the Western Hemisphere were liquidated to the interests of those countries in America.

"Nor, as far as the southern Pacific is concerned, is there any objection whatsoever . . . if Australia and New Zealand elected to place themselves under the protection of the United States and Canada instead of Great Britain, together with all the southern Pacific Islands at present belonging to Britain and France."

The President's statement that a new order in Europe eventually would involve the United States in war, the announced said, was a denial by Roosevelt of "Europe's right to settle her own internal affairs."

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor often reflecting Premier Mussolini's own views, said German-Italian "tolerance" had its limits.

Note! Each column continued on reverse side

gold buried in the hills of Kentucky.

This group wants to repeal our Neutrality Act and the Johnson act. They want to loan our ships, our guns and our planes, even though it may involve us in the European conflict. They profess to believe it is necessary for the preservation of our country, our religion and civilization.

We were told the same things in almost the same terms before the last war.

Defense Group Is Considered

The other group feels that we should build our defenses to meet any emergency that may arise. But we do not believe that the preservation of the American people or our democracy depends upon any foreign nation. It is hard for us to defend ourserves, when our forefathers in the thirteen original colonies, poor, divided and weak, were not only able to conquer an army already in our midst but to build the greatest democracy the world has ever known.

Just as I love the United States so do I dislike Hitler and all that he symbolizes. My sympathy for the British is both deep and genuine and is exceeded only by the depth and sincerity of my Americanism. No anti-British feeling dictates my opposition to the evasion or repeal of the Johnson and Neutrality acts.

I am opposed to American convoy of British ships. I oppose all these because they lead us down that road with only one ending, total, complete and futile war. And Mr. William Allen White, chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, agrees that the convoying of British ships by American vessels and the repeal of the Neutrality and Johnson acts would mean war for us.

Refers to President's Speech

Remember, if we lend or lease war materials today, we will lend or lease American boys tomorrow. Last night we heard the President promise that there would be no American expeditionary force but we received no promises that our ships and sailors and our planes and pilots might not at some time within the near future be cast into the cauldron of blood and hate that is Europe today.

Our independence can only be lost or compromised if Germany invades the Western Hemisphere north of the equator. This would be fantastic, as it would require the transportation of at least 2,000,000 men, with planes, tanks and equipment, in one convoy across the Atlantic. This would require two or three thousand transports plus a fleet larger than our Navy, plus thousands of fighter-escorted bombers.

Such a fleet cannot possibly be available. Certainly it cannot be trained efficiently before our two-ocean Navy is ready. It is not possible for the German Navy to prepare an effective plan for such an invasion which our Navy and Army with our air force can-

DEC 31 1940

exert his every effort for peace now.

Removal of Hitler, even the defeat of the German armies, will not destroy that which Hitler symbolizes. Hitlerism can be destroyed and banished from Europe only by destroying that which caused or maintains nazism.

Ask yourselves who and what were responsible for the real birth and growth of Hitlerism.

Lord Lothian, until his recent death, wartime Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, said of nazism (I quote him):

"In great measure it was rebellion against the discriminations of the treaty of Versailles. * * *"

That wasn't some Nazi sympathizer; that was Lord Lothian speaking.

I firmly believe the German people want peace just as any people prefer peace to war. And the offer of a just, reasonable and generous peace will more quickly and effectively crumble Hitlerism and break the morale of the German people than all the bombers that could be dispatched over Berlin.

Peace Linked to Belligerents

A just peace is difficult, if not impossible, to abstractly define while war rages. It is too completely dependent on the attitude of the belligerents.

A working basis for a just peace might involve among other factors the following:

Restoration of Germany's 1914 boundaries with an autonomous Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

Restoration of independent France, Holland, Norway, Belgium and Denmark.

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Restoration of German colonies.

Protection of all racial and religious minorities in all countries.

Internationalization of the Suez Canal.

No indemnities or reparations.

Arms limitation.

The United States is no longer trudging along the road to war. We are running. Some feel that we have gone so fast and so far that there can be no stopping—no return to complete peace except via war. But we are at peace and we can remain at peace if either one of two lines of action is pursued. First, Americans in greater number must firmly resolve and express themselves that we will fight no offensive war. And, secondly, we can remain at peace if the horrible European débâcle of death and destruction ends in the near future.

Though today we stand as close to the brink of war as we stood in January of 1917, some people still oppose a European peace. War mongers, sordid romanticists, reckless adventurers and some whose sympathies and sentiments are stronger than their reasoning powers would plunge this nation into war. Plunge us into a war from which we could gain nothing. Plunge us into a war that would destroy democracy, that would bring deep, harhumanity and the loyalty of the American people that take us to war. It is this that we must resist. It is this that we must cast aside if we truly love our country and democracy. We must remain at peace and dedicate ourselves to effecting peace for a war-torn world.

Demands Free Speech Right

We have reached a strange situation in America when those who advocate peace, who do not follow the party line, are branded appeasers or unwitting tools of the dictators. This still is a democracy, and American citizens whose beliefs vary from those of the Government ought not to be howled down or intimidated. Free speech still belongs to all the people, not to just a few at the top.

I do not believe that the great majority of our people are eager to be embraced by war and I call upon them not to be afraid to say so. I, for one, believe the policy advocated by the interventionists is insane because it will lead to total war, and war is insanity.

I say so now and I intend to continue to say so, even if at the end I stand alone.

Americans! Do not let yourselves be swayed by mass hysteria. Do not travel again the road that you took in 1917. You hanged Bob LaFollette in effigy because he opposed war—and lived to repent your action and put him in the hall of fame. fifteen years after the war, when the secret treaties were exposed, you realized that you had been duped. Has history suddenly changed?

Urges Appeal to Congress

Are the facts of yesterday no longer facts? Has this war a sweeter odor than the last? Don't let yourselves be misled by the so-called notables. Numerically they are few—a few hundred—even though they command the newspaper headlines. But they do not speak for the mass of Americans. They do not represent labor, the farmer, the youth, the mothers or the fathers of America. The great mass of our people are inarticulate, but it is time you were heard. You must not be driven like sheep to the slaughtering pens.

There is a war that I call upon you to enter—a noble war which the royalty of Europe and our Tory friends at home are unwilling to face—a war to end economic inequality and poverty and disease in this, the richest land in the world.

America's war ought to be a war against industrial unemployment and low farm prices.

Whether the stroke of twelve will usher in a really happy New Year tomorrow night depends upon you—and upon your sincere loyalty to Christian ideals. "Peace on earth to men of good-will" is a sacred cause for which we should pray and work. Let your representatives in Washington know that you have not surrendered the independence of America to war-mongers and interventionists, and God will bless America.

Berlin Tight-Lipped; Awaits Hitler Cue

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 30—The official German reaction to President Roosevelt's talk last night is Adolf Hitler's personal secret and until he breaks the silence no one—not even officials usually well-informed—can predict what Germany's attitude will be, it was indicated today.

This stand was evident to correspondents attending the daily press conference today.

Hitler Has Translation

From the atmosphere in political circles it was evident that Roosevelt's speech was considered to be of vital importance. It also seemed, for the time being, as if official Germany would stick to its policy of not letting itself be provoked into hasty action toward the United States.

But that is guesswork—nobody can with certainty anticipate Hitler's actions in vital moments.

The Führer is wont to take his time. That he already has a translation of the Roosevelt text in hand was admitted. That he is away from the noise and bustle of the capital is also known. But that is all that is known.

No sooner had the expected question about the Roosevelt talk been asked than a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said emphatically, underscoring every word: *"Ich habe keinerlei Stellungnahme abzugeben."* Literally, this means "I have no announcement whatever to make of the position taken," but the wording also permits of the translation: "I may not make any statement concerning the reaction."

Sticks To Same Words

Those present concluded that the spokesman failed to state the reaction not only because he had no instructions about it as yet, but because a strict injunction had gone out from the highest quarters that no one in official or semi-official position may say anything for the present.

Later attempts to elicit a reply by tackling the question indirectly or from varying angles met with the same apparently memorized German words.

Afternoon papers carried a brief summary of the Roosevelt speech, omitting the President's prediction that the Axis would lose the war. They devoted about the same amount of space to Senator Burton K. Wheeler's address to the National Youth Anti-War Congress.

U. S. Liner To Bring Nearly 1,000 From Orie

The President Coolidge Due To Sail Today From Shanghai Via Kobe And Yokohama

Shanghai, *Tuesday*, Dec. 31 (AP)—The American liner President Coolidge is scheduled to sail tomorrow for the United States via Kobe and Yokohama; where about 200 Americans will be added to the passenger list of nearly 800.

The President Coolidge brought 550 Americans here from Hongkong and is picking up 251 here, mostly missionaries and children.

Numerous other missionaries plan to go home on the President Pierce January 6 and the President Taft January 20, but many others are remaining at their posts or are slipping into the portion of China not occupied by Japanese troops.

NEITHER DID IT REPORT HIS DEFENSE OF AMERICA'S NEUTRALITY WITH ITS COMPARISON OF AMERICAN ARMS SHIPMENTS WITH RUSSIAN OIL AND SWEDISH STEEL SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY. IT LIKEWISE IGNORED HIS REMARK THAT ITALIANS DID NOT KNOW "HOW SOON THEY WILL BE EMBRACED TO DEATH BY THEIR ALLIES."

ROME-DEC 30
DEC 31 1940

ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS HAD ANTICIPATED THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR MORE AID TO BRITAIN. LA STAMPA OF TURIN RAISED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT GO SO FAR IN AIDING BRITAIN THAT IT WOULD BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR.

"ONE DAY WHEN THE WHITE HOUSE HAS ADOPTED A MEASURE TO WHICH THE AXIS WILL BE FORCED TO REACT BY NECESSITY OF LIFE AND SELF DEFENSE NOTHING WILL BE ABLE ANY LONGER TO HALT WAR IN ITS MOVEMENT," LA STAMPA SAID.

"PRIDE AND AMOUR PROPRE (SELF LOVE) WILL MAKE AMERICANS ACCEPT A WAR IN WHICH UP TO NOW THEY DIDN'T WANT TO COMPROMISE THEMSELVES."

30.24-6689

30.24—6689

"IF HE (THE PRESIDENT) DENIES THIS RIGHT, HE IS PERFECTLY RIGHT IN ASSUMING IT WOULD LEAD TO WAR."

THE PRESIDENT IS COUNTING "ON THE IGNORANCE OF A LARGE SECTION OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC" REGARDING TWO MATTERS, HE SAID--EUROPEAN AFFAIRS AND "THE REAL NATURE OF THEIR OWN CREDIT AND BANKING SYSTEM."

"HE IDENTIFIES AMERICAN INTERESTS WITH WHAT WE CALL THE BANKING PLUTOCRACY, WHICH AS FAR AS EUROPE IS CONCERNED, WE ARE DETERMINED TO DESTROY."

DEC 31 1941

THE AXIS POWERS, HOWEVER, WILL NOT "ANTICIPATE EVENTS," GAYDA WROTE IN THE NEWSPAPER IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, AND "ARE WAITING FOR EVENTS TO TAKE SHAPE." THEY WANT FIRST TO SEE EXACTLY WHAT FORM UNITED STATES HELP FOR BRITAIN WILL TAKE, HE SAID.

THE SPEECH HAD BEEN DISCOUNTED IN ADVANCE BY MANY NEWSPAPERS, WHICH TOLD THEIR READERS THERE STILL WAS AN IMPORTANT CURRENT OF AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION WHICH "MANIFESTS CONSIDERABLE RELUCTANCE TO BE INVOLVED IN WAR."

GAYDA SAID ROOSEVELT'S FAITH IN ULTIMATE BRITISH VICTORY WAS BASED ON BRITISH DOCUMENTS AND REPEATED THE CONTENTION OFTEN HEARD HERE IN AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES THAT AMERICAN AID WILL REACH ENGLAND TOO LATE.

HE CITED TWO SPECIFIC STEPS WHICH HE SAID WOULD MEAN "OPEN UNITED STATES INTERVENTION FOR WHICH NO EXCUSE COULD BE CREATED" AND WHICH WOULD LEAD AMERICA CLOSE TO WAR--ANY ATTEMPT BY AMERICAN FLAG SHIPS TO FORCE A COUNTER-BLOCKADE OR DELIVERY TO BRITAIN OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN SHIPS NOW REFUGED IN UNITED STATES HARBORS.

DEC 31 1941

U. S. ARMS-LENDING PROGRAM MAY INCLUDE GREECE AND CHINA

Morgenthau States Extent of Assistance Will Be Up to Congress.

HE HAS LUNCH WITH PURVIS

President Is Highly Pleased With Country's Reaction to Radio Speech.

Washington, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed today that President Roosevelt's lease-lending plan for financing war materials might apply to Greece, China and other countries.

Asked about lending airplanes and other materials to Greece and China, he said that the plan might apply to anybody. The extent to which the plan was used, he said, would depend on Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt said recently that instead of basing future aid to Great Britain on dollars, he favored lending on mortgaging weapons to the British, so that they could be repaid in kind after the war.

Mr. Morgenthau made the statement soon after returning from a White House luncheon to which he escorted Arthur B. Purvis, director-general of the British Purchasing Commission. The secretary, however, declined to discuss the meeting with the President.

Purvis Talk Was General.

Mr. Purvis told reporters afterward that it was a general talk on supply matters and the situation in London as he found it over there. He returned last week from England.

He said that he did not present any new British requirements to the Chief Executive and that the question of augmenting Britain's dwindling merchant fleet was not brought up.

The President also scheduled conferences with Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, and with Capt. Allen Kirk, who has just returned from London, where he was naval attache at the American embassy.

President Shows Pleasure.

Meanwhile the President was described as tremendously pleased by the reaction to his defense address, in which he told the nation that it faced an emergency comparable only to war and that it must be the great arsenal of democracy.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, said that Mr. Roosevelt was gratified that leaders of both parties had praised the speech, because he had called for national effort and realized that it could be attained quicker and more effectively by unity.

Last night's address, Mr. Early said, brought a greater response than any other Mr. Roosevelt had made. Messages ran about 100 to 1 in favor of the views expressed in it, he added, saying that the total was not yet available.

Nothing More Specific.

Asked whether the President was likely to be more specific in future addresses than in the one last night, Mr. Early replied that he did not think Mr. Roosevelt would go into a statistical review.

He was asked whether Mr. Roosevelt had anything definite in mind, such as automobiles, when he said that production of luxury goods might have to be supplanted by production of war materials. Mr. Early asserted that he thought the President had nothing more specific in view than what he had said in the address.

As for the President's declaration that the idea of business as usual must be abandoned, Mr. Early said he thought that applied only for the duration of the emergency.

DEC 31 1941

Method (

AIR MARSHAL TELLS CANADA OF NEW DEVICE

Sir Hugh Dowding Predicts System Will Be In Effect By Spring

Emissary Coming To Washington This Week To Discuss Planes

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 30—The nights of Germany's bombers are numbered, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding assured Canadians today on his arrival here from London en route to the United States.

A method of frustrating the night bombers definitely has been found, Sir Hugh said, and the necessary equipment is being completed so rapidly that by sometime this spring the bombers' "whole weight and sting will have been removed."

Predicts Heavy Casualties

The former chief of Britain's fighter command added, "I don't mean to say that night bombing will cease entirely.

The odd bomber may come, but the casualties from heavy and concentrated attacks will compel them to desist from night bombing just as they were compelled to give up their policy of crashing through in daylight in preparation for invasion."

He warned that "the end of night bombing may greatly increase the menace of air attacks at sea, for the bombers diverted from our cities may be expected to seek other targets."

To Leave For Washington

Sir Hugh is conferring here with C. G. Power, Canadian Air Minister, and other officials, but plans to depart Thursday or Friday for Washington, where he will discuss means of standardizing plans and other air equipment manufactured for Britain.

The air marshal emphasized that he was "not going to Washington to lay down the law," but to seek greater coordination of British air-war needs with American production.

He said that "up-to-date knowledge of actual fighting conditions" would be placed at the disposal of American authorities.

DEC 31 1940

Praises U. S. Planes

Sir Hugh said that thus far comparatively few United States-built aircraft have been used in the R. A. F. fighter command, but expressed great interest in the latest United States types, which he said have the performance required of good fighters.

American planes are of great value to the coastal command, he said, and are, in fact, the best available for coastal patrol work.

Some American equipment, particularly navigational instruments, is better than British equipment, he said, and in other cases the reverse is true.

He showed great interest in the new United States Airacobra fighter and commended the Douglas dive bomber.

German dive bombers are good, too, he conceded, "but not pleasant things to be in if caught by a squadron of Spitfires."

MARSHALL SAYS U. S. SPURNED 1939 NAZI PEACE OFFER

'No War' Chief Terms Germany's Proposal Honorable and Just

State Department in Reply To Charges, Declares No 'Feasible' Plan Received

DEC 31 1940

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Verne Marshall, Chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, reported today that high Nazi officials had proposed "honorable and just" peace terms to be negotiated at a White House conference a month after the war started but that the Roosevelt administration rebuffed the offer.

Marshall described the terms as constituting "a sound economic peace." He added that Americans "want the war won by whichever side can dictate a sound economic peace" to eliminate future conflict.

The German peace offer, Marshall said, was brought to this country by W. R. Davis, New York oil operator who Marshall said had sold expropriated Mexican oil to the Axis powers but only prior to the war. The offer, he said, was pigeonholed at the State Department.

State Department Replies

Tonight, the State Department issued a statement saying that, "Naturally individual citizens often volunteer to the State Department information and suggestions pertaining to some phase of international affairs" and that "these are always courteously received.

"Nothing, however, has come to the State Department on the subject mentioned which has proved feasible," the statement added.

"Furthermore, the government can only conduct important international affairs effectively through duly authorized and official channels created for that purpose."

Marshall, editor of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, recounted the details at a press conference when reporters quizzed him as to whether Davis was giving financial support to the No Foreign War Committee. The editor said Davis had offered to assist.

Marshall also was asked whether Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was a member of the committee.

"Colonel Lindbergh warned me repeatedly," he replied, "against letting his name appear publicly in our support. I said to him, 'The sooner you walk up Fifth Avenue as an executive of our committee, the happier I'll be'."

To further questions about Davis and his activities, Marshall related that the oil man went abroad by Clipper in September, 1939, "after a lengthy conference at the White House with President Roosevelt and Adolph Berle of the State Department," and that "the President knew what he was going for."

Efforts were made at Bermuda to stop Davis from proceeding, Marshall continued, but he succeeded in getting through.

"On Oct. 9 or thereabouts," Marshall's account continued, "Davis landed at Port Washington, N. Y., bringing a complete agenda as conceived and taken down in shorthand by several stenographers at a conference that lasted parts of three days. That's all I'm going to say about the conference.

"Davis delivered at the State Department the agenda for what appears to me would have been presented for the consideration of a peace conference.

"The document itself in plain words agreed that President Roosevelt would be the mediator at a conference in the White House. It indicated the identity of the plenipotentiaries who would be sent. Davis had it translated into English."

Given to State Department

"He notified the White House he was here. They asked him to submit it to the State Department. He declined, explaining he thought it should be placed only before the President. After jockeying back and forth all of one day, he finally agreed to take it to the State Department and submit it to Berle.

"Davis was so mystified by all these circumstances that he refused to give Berle the original document, initialled by all the high government officials of at least two governments who attended the conference on these peace proposals, but gave him a copy. Berle was exercised—he was mad.

"Davis didn't give him the original, but I know where it is, and I have a copy."

Marshall said that he believed the only copies were those held by Davis, the State Department, and himself but that "maybe a certain United States Senator" whom he did not name had one.

To queries about the terms of the document Marshall suggested that reporters apply to Berle but said he regarded the terms as "amazing because they were predicated entirely on a lasting solution to the economic differences which always have caused all wars."

"At that time," he emphasized, "only Poland had been bombed."

Proposes Easy Air "Bridge" Between Europe And America

Dr. W. H. Hobbs Offers Plan By Which Greenland Could Be Crossed Through Wind Holes

DEC 31 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Dec. 30—An authority on Greenland today offered a plan for an easy air "bridge" over which fighting planes could pass back and forth between Europe and America with no water hop longer than 900 miles.

The plan involves crossing Greenland, now held by German-controlled Denmark.

It was put forward by Dr. William H. Hobbs, of the University of Michigan, who told the American Association for the Advancement of Science that he has discovered two big "holes" in the wind barriers that airmen heretofore have believed impeded flight over Greenland.

Discusses Wind Obstacle

One "hole," he said, could be used for east-west flights, and the other for the opposite direction.

Airmen using his route would first touch, or leave, the North American continent in Labrador. Other stops would be southern Greenland, Iceland (now temporarily in British hands) and the British Isles.

The wind obstacle is Greenland's centrifugal storms, supposed by scientists to be the key to weather of the Northern Hemisphere. The storms according to Dr. Hobbs, are seldom equaled elsewhere in intensity.

Above this whirl there is a strong wind rotating in the opposite direction. Knowing this and by choosing the right altitude it is nearly always possible, Dr. Hobbs said, to make a Greenland flight with a favoring tail wind.

Vital To Keep Canal Open

The American counterpart of France's great Maginot Line was described by a naval expert at today's meeting.

This line, according to Capt. G. S. Bryan, hydrographer of the United States Navy, can be outlined as a circle 2,000 miles or more in diameter, measured from the Panama Canal.

With a one-ocean navy and the threatening possibility of a two-ocean war in which all the countries of the Western Hemisphere would be threatened, maintenance of the canal as an open waterway for the passage of battleships and troopships is one of the most vital of defenses, he declared, and every effort is being made to protect it.

Until a two-ocean navy is built and ready for action, it is vital to Western Hemisphere defense to keep the canal open for quick shifting of vessels to and fro to meet threats from either European or Asiatic powers, Captain Bryan declared.

To emphasize the importance of naval and air defense of the canal, he pointed out that damage to the canal "might result in leaving a force in either ocean in a position of inferiority."

"The importance of the canal to our national defense would encourage an enemy to make an effort to destroy it or at least to render it inoperative," he added.

"Such a move, if successful, might alter the strategical situation enough to decide the outcome of the war."

The wealth of the West Indies and the rest of the Western Hemisphere from the Straits of Magellan to Great Slave Lake, in northern Canada, "has always aroused the cupidity of other countries," he said.

America's Maginot Line

The Maginot Line of the Americas worked out since acquisition of bases in British-owned islands, consists of a string of harbors and airports in Bermuda, the Bahamas, San Juan, St. Thomas, Antiqua, St. Lucia and Trinidad to provide a "feeler force" in the Caribbean.

Back of these are a group of deep-water harbors such as those in Jamaica, Guantanamo, Gonaives, Port Au Prince, Trinidad, the Gulf of Cariaco and Pozuelos Bay bases for a main force of warships and airplane carriers.

In the Pacific, "an invading force probably would seize a base on the Central American or Colombian coast, or in the Galapagos Islands," Captain Bryan said. To meet such a threat, the navy's light forces would be stationed along these areas to meet any attempts of invasion.

With the bases newly acquired from Great Britain, countries of the Western Hemisphere are in an excellent defensive position for interception of invaders, Captain Bryan declared, and in the Pacific the distances are so great that attacks by foreign battleships across the great southern circle route are strategically improbable.

EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM U. S. INCREASE

Total $191,413,000 For Ten Months Of '40 Against $179,377,000 In '39

Sales Of Petroleum Products Also Show Gain For This Period

DEC 31 1940

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 30—American exports to Japan increased during the first ten months of 1940 in comparison to 1939, the Department of Commerce disclosed today.

For the ten months, latest period for which Department of Commerce figures are available, American exports to Japan totaled $191,413,000, compared with $179,377,000 last year.

Oil Men Increase Business

Far from losing their Japanese market, oil men increased their business across the Pacific. Total sales of petroleum products, mostly of California origin, totaled $37,672,000, compared with $35,761,000.

Averaging $3,750,000 a month, the prospect for the industry was some $45,000,000 or better in sales to Japan this year.

Japan spent more in American markets for crude oil than for any petroleum product, but decreased the total crude purchases more than 3,000,000 barrels. The shipments were somewhat less than 10,000,000 barrels sold for $13,275,000. That was nearly $4,000,000 less than value of shipments for the same period last year.

Iron And Steel Materials

Gasoline shipments of 1,749,000 barrels sold for $9,426,000—increasing more than $4,000,000 in spite of the shut-off of aviation gasoline. Fuel oil shipments decreased appreciably. Lubricating oils, while a little lower in volume, rose markedly in value.

Iron and steel materials, considerably in the limelight, increased in value of shipments to Japan, in spite of a big cut in scrap tonnage. Total value of iron and steel semi-manufactures of various groups was $33,788,000, compared with $33,308,000 last year. Steel manufactures exports to Japan went up to $3,651,000 from $1,885,000.

Figures Out on Arms Output

Defense Commission Reports 700 Planes a Month Are Now Being Turned Out.

DEC 31 1940

Washington, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The defense commission reported today that the nation's arms output was up to 2,400 aircraft engines, 700 planes, more than 10,000 semi-automatic rifles and 100 tanks a month.

The defense program, the commission said, already had put a million persons to work in the last two months, and "several million more will be needed by next November."

The agency likewise reported that it had approved contracts totaling more than ten billion dollars, and that the army and navy had awarded nine-tenths of these, including $3,300,000,000 for ships, $1,500,000,000 for factory expansion and housing, $1,500,000,000 for planes and parts, $600,000,000 for ammunition, $500,000,000 for guns and $400,000,000 for trucks and tanks.

These contracts, plus those placed by the British and other nations, commit American industry to produce 50,000 airplanes and 130,000 airplane engines, 9,200 tanks, 2,055,000 guns of all kinds and their ammunition, 380 navy ships, 200 mercantile ships, 210 camps and cantonments.

30.24 - 6691

clothing and equipment for 1,200,000 men; 50,000 trucks.

Also under contracts are forty Government factories, among them the first mass-production tank factory in the world, five explosive plants, six ammunition plants, five machine-gun plants.

Gun contracts embrace 400,000 automatic rifles, 1,300,000 regular rifles, 17,000 heavy guns, 25,000 light guns, 13,000 trench mortars, 300,000 machine guns. Other contracts call for 33,000,000 loaded shells.

Another item was that a new fighting ship slides down the ways every twelve days to join the navy.

The report, designed to give the public a summary of the commission's work since its formation last May, was released not many hours after President Roosevelt informed the nation last night that armament production to date was "not enough" to meet the heavy demands and that "more of everything" was needed fast.

The commission said that in the last six months stock piles of such strategic materials as tin, antimony, manganese, tungsten, and chrome ore had been accumulated, production of synthetic materials encouraged, and expansion of facilities to produce aluminum, vital in the construction of warplanes, had been undertaken on a large scale.

DEC 31 1941

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP).—An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Last night the enemy dropped a large number of incendiary bombs on the City of London in a deliberate attempt to set fire to it.

Damage was done to many famous buildings, including the Guildhall and several of the City churches. St. Paul's itself was endangered but the neighboring fires were extinguished in time.

There was nowhere any attempt to single out targets of military importance.

Fires also were caused in other parts of the London area where damage was done to commercial buildings.

London's fire services worked heroically and with success throughout the night.

Casualties were few.

A government communique:

During daylight today, bombs have been dropped by single enemy aircraft at one point in East Anglia and a place in Kent. The damage done was slight and casualties few.

CAIRO, Dec. 30 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

Enemy artillery in Bardia was somewhat more active yesterday in reply to our continued harassing fire. Our troops sustained no damage or interruptions to preparations, which are proceeding smoothly.

On the Sudan-Kenya front, active patrolling continues.

A Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Enemy landing grounds at Tmimi, Derna and Gazala in the western desert were raided by bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force yesterday. Fires were started at Tmimi and dispersed aircraft were attacked, but the full extent of the damage could not be observed. At Gazala and Derna, bombs straddled the targets.

Our fighters continued their offensive patrols, but no contact was made with enemy aircraft.

The remainder of this communique was identical with that issued in Athens.

ATHENS, Dec. 30 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Valona, chief enemy port in Albania, was attacked for the twenty-first and twenty-second times yesterday by bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

In the first raid our pilots saw bombs exploding among transports and troops moving on a road near a jetty where a building was hit and a large fire started. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced and enemy fighters attacked. The engagement lasted fifteen minutes. One of our aircraft was shot down, two members of the crew descending by parachutes.

The second raid was carried out in bad weather condtions, but various hits were registered on a road leading to the northern jetty, buildings were hit and a number of bombs were observed to burst in a motor transport park and military stores. Two cargo boats, a merchant ship and a cruiser were machine-gunned.

On the return flight a formation of enemy bombers was seen and fired at, but the aircraft took cover in a cloud before results could be observed.

With the exception of one aircraft lost in the first raid, all our aircraft returned safely.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The night of Dec. 28 combat planes attacked port facilities at Plymouth. Bombs caused fires and explosions.

In the course of armed day reconnaissance flights (Dec. 29), several war-vital objectives on the English east coast were bombed. Furthermore, one important industrial plant at Crewe suffered several direct hits in a dive attack.

East of Harwich a freighter of approximately 10,000 tons sailing in a convoy was set afire by bombs. Farther east and south, a minelayer was struck. During an attack on a large convoy 200 kilometers (about 125 miles) northwest of Londonderry, a freighter was hit so severely by a bomb that it listed and sank.

Navy artillery took under fire an enemy warship which tried to approach the Channel coast in the haze. After a few well-aimed salvos, the target could no longer be seen.

Last night larger combat plane units again bomb-raided London.

A few enemy planes last night dropped bombs on German and occupied territory, exclusively into open fields or the sea. Anti-aircraft guns shot down two enemy planes.

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 31 (Tuesday) (AP).—A Greek ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation made the following raids on Greece yesterday:

Salonika—Two casualties, slight damage.

Preveza—No casualties, slight damage to buildings.

Janina—Small number of casualties, slight damage.

On rural district of Cozani—No damage or casualties.

Yesterday's Greek Army headquarters communique:

Local successful operations at various points. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken, including an entire battalion with their officers. Four guns and many automatic weapons, mortars and such material have fallen into our hands.

A section of skiers attempted to act, but was dispersed and abandoned its equipment and lost a number of prisoners.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In the Cyrenaica (Libya) frontier zone artillery actions are continuing around Bardia. Some small English mechanized detachments which attempted to approach our works have been repelled.

In successive offensive actions our air force dropped shrapnel bombs and machine-gunned enemy mechanized forces. Numerous vehicles were damaged or destroyed.

In the Jarabub zone, an enemy attack was repulsed.

The English bombed some of our bases, without causing damage.

On the Greek front the enemy attempted operations of a local character, but was repelled with serious losses.

Formations of our bombing and fighter planes of two squadrons one after another attacked harbor installations, defense preparations and troops.

At Preveza, an enemy naval base, following a bombing action carried out with daring, fires and serious damage were caused to materials, harbor installations and a steamer in the bay.

Over Valona, naval anti-aircraft defense guns shot down a bombing plane in flames yesterday morning. Fighter planes intercepting a formation shot down two more enemy planes.

Naval units carried out an undisturbed and prolonged bombardment against enemy preparations along the Greek and Albanian coast with evident destructive results.

In East Africa there is nothing noteworthy to report.

The night of Dec. 29 to Dec. 30 enemy planes in two successive waves flew over Naples, dropping leaflets and some bombs in the city. Blocks of civilian dwellings were hit. Seven persons were killed and some wounded.

One of our submarines stationed in the Atlantic shot down an English bombing plane.

In the War Zone

Reaction in France to Speech By Roosevelt Is Vital to Hitler

DEC 31 1941

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

One of the new and stern questions Adolf Hitler is facing today is what the French reaction is likely to be to President Roosevelt's declaration that "there will be no bottleneck in our determination to aid Great Britain," and that he believes "the Axis Powers are not going to win this war."

The French attitude, which has hardened toward Nazidom still further this last week end, is one of Der Fuehrer's great worries. That makes it one of the worries of the other two partners of the triple alliance—Italy and Japan.

Hitler is said to have been trying everything he could to cajole or frighten old Marshal Petain, French Chief of State, into giving the support of France to Germany against England. The Nazi Chief wants use of the still powerful French fleet, and he at least wants assurances that the armies in the French colonies won't make war against the Axis.

Petain has stood his ground stubbornly and with growing independence. Indeed, he is reported to have threatened to cut the French Colonial forces loose against the Axis if the Nazi demands are too harsh. It would be a grievous blow to Hitler should Marshal Petain throw the support of his navy and colonies to Britain at this crucial juncture, when Germany is maneuvering for position to administer the finishing blow to England by invasion.

At Inconvenient Moment.

And now, at a most inconvenient moment, comes the Roosevelt speech, making America the "arsenal of democracy." It is one of the last things which Hitler could have wished. It is one of the things which the triple alliance has been trying to stave off by threats of dire consequences if America doesn't cease aiding Britain.

What will the French reaction be? It is difficult to see how Hitler can find any answer other than that France's determination not to aid Britain's enemies will be immeasurably strengthened. Anything which strengthens Britain's chances to win must give added courage to France.

Why doesn't Hitler use force on France to compel acquiescence with his wishes?

Well, he could. Continental France is crushed and is under the hob-nailed boots of a vast German Army of occupation. Herr Hitler could exact terrible penalties for failure to co-operate. But with all that he is up against this proposition—you can enforce a considerable degree of obedience with guns, but you can't exact loyalty. Der Fuehrer couldn't make Frenchmen fight against Britain if they didn't want to—and as a whole they don't.

Needs Aid of French Crews.

It would avail him little to seize the vastly important French fleet, unless he could at the same time secure the services of the French officers and crews. He could scarcely man and operate those warships with German crews.

What is more to the point, any move of this sort likely would result in the great French colonies throwing their active support to England.

Gen. de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces still allied to Britain, took advantage of the position at the week end to make an appeal to all Frenchmen to go to the aid of the Anglo-Allied cause. He declared that if French North Africa, Syria and the French fleet were fighting with the Allies, the battle of the Mediterranean could be won quickly.

The way things are tending, I think those who want France to lend her aid to Britain have a right to do a little wishful thinking. It perhaps would be a mistake to bank too much on active military aid, for Continental France is a prisoner in German hands, but it shouldn't be overlooked that Marshal Petain's refusal to join Hitler against Britain is a powerful, though indirect, assistance to the Allies.

LEAHY REACHES LISBON

Will Be at Vichy to Take Post as Envoy Probably Sunday

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 30 (AP)—Delayed three hours by a dense fog, the United States cruiser Tuscaloosa carrying Admiral William D. Leahy to his new post as Ambassador to Vichy, France, anchored in the Tagus River today after exchanging salutes with a shore battery.

As soon as the cruiser dropped anchor, the United States naval attachés at Lisbon and Vichy, Commander Ben H. Wyatt and Commander Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, boarded the ship and escorted the new envoy and Mrs. Leahy ashore. They lunched at the American Legation.

It was announced that Admiral Leahy probably would remain in Lisbon over the New Year and h[e] at Vichy probably Sunday.

DEC 31 19[41]

NIGHT LEAD LEAHY

LISBON, PORTUGAL, DEC.30--(AP)--ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO VICHY, FRANCE, SAID TONIGHT HE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT HIS POST JAN.5.

ARRIVING HERE ABOARD THE U.S.CRUISER TUSCALOOSA, HE PLANNED TO LEAVE BY TRAIN TOMORROW FOR MADRID, WHERE HE INTENDED TO SPEND THREE OR FOUR DAYS.

THE TUSCALOOSA IS TO SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES JAN.2.

TALKING TO REPORTERS, ADMIRAL LEAHY SAID HE HAD MET THE FRENCH CHIEF OF STATE, MARSHAL PETAIN, SEVERAL YEARS AGO IN NEW YORK, AND DECLARED, "AMERICA'S FRIENDLY FEELINGS FOR FRANCE ARE AS STRONG AS EVER. WE HAVE MANY HISTORICAL AND INTELLECTUAL TIES AND SINCERELY

A140 -RANCE WILL COME OUT WELL FROM ALL HER MISFORTUNES."

LONDON, DEC.30--(AP)--THE HISTORIC GUILDHALL WAS ONLY A SHELL TODAY. IT WAS ONE OF THE FAMOUS BUILDINGS SET AFIRE IN THE GERMAN INCENDIARY RAID ON THE CITY (CAP C) OF LONDON SUNDAY NIGHT.

THE UNION JACK STILL FLEW OVER THE RUINS OF THE 15TH CENTURY HALL.

DEC 31 1941

WALLS OF THE MAIN BUILDING STOOD, AS DID MOST OF THE OFFICES AND THE CANTEEN IN THE EAST WING, BUT INSIDE ALL THAT REMAINED WAS A HEAP OF CHARRED WOODWORK, CRUMBLED MASONRY AND TWISTED GIRDERS.

THE GREAT HALL WAS RUINED. THE GALLERY HAS VANISHED IN DEBRIS. THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, THE ALDERMAN'S COURTROOM, THE FAMOUS LIBRARY AND GALLERY AND MUSEUM WERE DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S STATUE STILL STOOD, BUT THE FAMOUS GOG AND MAGOG FIGURES THAT STOOD ALONGSIDE THE DOOR LEADING TO THE COUNCIL CHAMBER WERE TOPPLED INTO THE DEBRIS.

THE MOST TREASURED RELIC WHICH USED TO BE KEPT IN THE GUILDHALL WAS THE CHARTER GRANTED TO THE CITY OF LONDON BY WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. IT IS THE BASIS OF ALL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES ENJOYED BY THE CITY ACROSS THE CENTURIES.

SOME OF THE VALUABLES HAD BEEN REMOVED TO PLACES OF SAFETY AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, AND OTHERS WERE IN FIREPROOF VAULTS BUILT IN 1633. SOME OF THE FAMOUS STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS HAD BEEN REMOVED PREVIOUSLY.

THE GUILDHALL, ON KING STREET, CONTAINED THE GRAND CIVIL HALL (CAPS) WHERE THE SOVEREIGNS AND VISITING ROYALTY WERE ENTERTAINED, FREEDOM OF THE CITY WAS CONFERRED ON DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, AND THE GREAT CITY FUNCTIONS SUCH AS THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET WERE HELD.

THE BUILDING ALSO HOUSED THE OFFICES AND COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AS WELL AS THE CITY'S LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY.

ITS PEACETIME TREASURES INCLUDED A PLAN OF LONDON IN 1570, A DEED OF SALE WITH SHAKESPEARE'S SIGNATURE, AND FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH FOLIOS OF SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS.

OTHER HISTORIC BUILDINGS DAMAGED INCLUDED THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, ADJACENT TO THE GUILDHALL AND GUTTED BY FIRE; ST.STEPHENS IN COLEMAN STREET; ST.VEDAST IN FOSTER LANE; VIRGIN IN ALDERMANBURY; AND ST.ANDREW-BY-THE-WARDROBE; ST.BRIDE'S IN FLEET STREET; MEMORIAL HOUSE, WHERE DR.SAMUEL JOHNSON WROTE HIS DICTIONARY; THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING; AND THE ANCIENT HALL OF THE GIRDLERS.

DEC 31 1941

95

ROME, DEC. 30-(AP)-AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE OPERATING IN THE ATLANTIC WAS CREDITED TODAY BY THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND WITH SHOOTING DOWN A BRITISH BOMBING PLANE.

BOGOTA, CO

OMBIA,DEC 30-(AP)-RUDOLPH CERNICZ, DESCRIBED AS A GERMAN NAVY OFFICER AND STORM TROOPER, WAS EXPELLED FROM COLOMBIA YESTERDAY FOR PROMOTING TOTALITARIAN PROPAGANDA, IT WAS

DEC 31 1941

L-ARNED TONIGHT.

30.24-6693

AT THE SAME TIME, ANOTHER GERMAN, LENGENER GAIDA, SIMILARLY ACCUSED, WAS SENT TO A PENAL COLONY INDEFINITELY WHEN IT WAS FOUND HE COULD NOT LEAVE THE COUNTRY, AND A THIRD, W.H.ROSEMBERLAN, WAS DETAINED BY POLICE ON THE GROUND OF SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES NEAR A MUNITIONS PLANT.

A155

DEC 31 1940

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, DEC.31--(TUESDAY)--(AP)--THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR DECREED DISSOLUTION OF ALL TRADE UNIONS TODAY AND FORBADE ANY FURTHER UNION ACTIVITY. NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR TH DECREE.

FOLLOW TOKYO

PEIPING, DEC.30-(AP)-THE JAPANESE COMMAND REPORTED TODAY THAT ITS FORCES IN NORTH CHINA FOUGHT 18,000 ENGAGEMENTS AGAINST 3,500,000 CHINESE GUERRILLAS AND REGULARS IN 1940, INFLICTED 600,000 CASUALTIE AND TOOK 27,000 PRISONERS.

DEC 31 1940

THE AREA INVOLVED COVERS ALL CHINA NORTH OF THE YELLOW RIVER TO THE MANCOUKUO AND OUTER MONGOLIA FRONTIERS.

THE JAPANESE ASSERTED THAT EFFORTS TO REORGANIZE THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY IN NORTHWEST CHINA WERE THWARTED IN THE PAST FOUR MONTHS BY JAPANESE THRUSTS.

TOKYO, DEC 30-(AP)-THE JAPANESE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY TH 1,800,000 CHINESE AND 100,000 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED SINCE HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS BEGAN IN JULY, 1937.

DEC 31 1940

OF THE TOTAL CASUALTIES, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID IN A REVIEW OF THE CONFLICT, 590,000 CHINESE AND 13,000 JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN 1940.

A119

MEXICO CITY, DEC.30--(AP)--A RELIABLE SOURCE IN THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY REPORTED TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO'S ADMINISTRATION WOULD CARRY A LEGAL FIGHT TO CANCEL A JAPANESE OIL CONCESSION TO THE SUPREME COURT IF NECESSARY.

A CONCESSION TO EXPLOIT 247,000 ACRES IN VERACRUZ STATE WAS GRANTED THE TOKYO-CONTROLLED VERACRUZANA PETROLEUM COMPANY LAST OCTOBER, BUT SUBSEQUENTLY WAS ORDERED WITHDRAWN BY THE THEN PRESIDENT CARDENAS AS AN "ACT OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY."

DEC 31 194

THE JAPANESE INTERESTS HAVE FILED SUIT IN LOWER CIVIL COURT TO HAVE THE CANCELLATION ORDER SET ASIDE.

THIS ACTION WILL REQUIRE MANY MONTHS, A MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID, AND DURING THIS PERIOD THE VERACRUZANA COMPANY WILL BE ALLOWED ACCESS TO THE CONCESSION AREA.

OTTAWA, DEC. 30-(AP)-NEW REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH ANY RESIDENT OF CANADA MUST OBTAIN A PERMIT FROM THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD BEFORE LEAVING THE COUNTRY WILL BE "STRICTLY ENFORCED" WHEN THEY BECOME EFFECTIVE JAN. 1.

DEC 31 194

PERMITS WILL BE NECESSARY WHETHER OR NOT THE RESIDENT WISHES TO TAKE MONEY OUT OF CANADA WITH HIM, A BOARD STATEMENT SAID TONIGHT. UP TO NOW, NO PERMIT HAS BEEN REQUIRED UNLESS THE RESIDENT WAS CARRYING CANADIAN OR FOREIGN CASH OR TRAVELLER'S CHEQUES.

"PERMITS ALREADY ISSUED REMAIN VALID AND THE NEW REGULATIONS DO NOT IN ANY WAY CHANGE THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH PERMITS WILL BE ISSUED," THE STATEMENT SAID.

IN ADDITION, "TOURISTS OR OTHER NON-RESIDENTS WHO ARE TEMPORARILY VISITING IN CANADA ARE IN NO WAY AFFECTED BY THE NEW REGULATIONS."

PERMITS WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR "PLEASURE TRAVEL" TO THE UNITED STATES, THE STATEMENT SAID, BUT "IN PROPER CASES THE BOARD WILL GRANT PERMITS FOR TRAVEL FOR NECESSARY HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, ATTENDANCE AT CONVENTIONS OF RECOGNIZED ORGANIZATIONS, AND IN OTHER SPECIAL CASES.

DEC 31 1940

PG PX AP (NE) WX

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTONBN DEC. 30-(AP)-HOMER SAINT-GAUDENS, 60, SON OF THE FAMOUS SCULPTOR AND HIMSELF A WIDELY KNOWN EXPERT ON CAMOUFLAGE, WAS CALLED TO THE COLORS TODAY.

HE IS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE ENGINEERS RESERVE CORPS AND WAS ORDERED TO BEGIN A YEAR OF ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE ARMY ON JANUARY 4.

SAINT-GAUDENS, A NATIVE OF ROXBURY, MASS., IS FINE ARTS DIRECTOR OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE AT PITTSBURGH.

DEC 31

Leave

Blank

30.24-6695

30.24—6695

HITLER SEES VICTORY NEXT YEAR; ROOSEVELT UNDER NAZI PRESS FIRE

JAN 1 - 1941

FUEHRER DENIES AIM TO CONQUER ALL THE WORLD

JAN 1 - 1941

Dictator Issues New Year's Messages to His Army and Nazi Party.

LAUDS TROOPS AND PEOPLE

Assails Democracies and Says God Has Placed Stamp of Approval on Reich.

Berlin, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler denounced the democracies and their capitalistic workings in a New Year's message today, and promised his fighting forces that 1941 would bring them victory against all odds.

"God up to now has placed the stamp of approval on our battle," he told the Nazi party and people in a long New Year's message. In a briefer message to his fighting men he promised that "the year 1941 will bring completion of the greatest victory of our history."

Although he made no mention in either message of President Roosevelt's Sunday night speech, calling for increased war aid from the United States to Great Britain, some observers saw his forecast as an answer to the President.

[In his broadcast Mr. Roosevelt said: "I believe that the axis Powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information.]

Without mentioning Mr. Roosevelt, Hitler, nevertheless, matched against the President's warning of Nazi aims of world domination his own assertion that Italy and Germany had no such designs. Such statements he called "infamous lies."

Praises Courage of Troops.

The message, in the form of an Order of the Day, follows:

"Soldiers:

"In the war year of 1940 the National Socialist armed forces of the Greater German Reich won the most glorious victories of unparalleled greatness. With equal audacity the enemy was defeated on land, at sea, in the air. All tasks which I was compelled to demand of you were accomplished by your heroic courage and your soldierly ability.

"You have conquered the fighting forces of our opponents through the power of arms, but have conquered morally the territories taken possession of by you through your proud conduct and exemplary discipline.

"Thus, thanks to your high soldierly qualities, we have succeeded in a few months of world historic struggle in giving success supplementarily to the vain, heroic fight of the German armed forces in the world war, and definitely in eradicating the disgrace of oppression in the Compiegne Forest.

Predicts Victory in 1941.

"I thank you, my soldiers of the army, navy and air force, as your supreme commander, for your incomparable accomplishments. But I thank you also in the name of the entire German people.

"We remember the comrades who gave their lives in this struggle for the future of our people. We similarly think of the courageous soldiers of allied Fascist Italy.

"It is the will of the democratic war inciters and their Jewish-capitalistic wirepullers that the war must be continued. Representatives of the shattering world hope perhaps in 1941 still to achieve what they failed to achieve in the past.

"We are ready. Armed as never before, we stand at the door of the New Year. I know every one of you will do his duty. The Almighty, however, will not abandon those who, threatened by the world, determined with courageous hearts to help themselves.

"Soldiers of the National Socialist armed forces of the Greater Reich, the year 1941 will bring the completion of the greatest victory of our history."

What Hitler Said to Party.

Hitler's message to National Socialists said:

"The mighty and unique developments for 1940 had for humanity revolutionary significance, the full import of which will be realized only by later generations. . . . We who live in this time cannot but realize that Providence is stronger than individual men."

Hitler then said that when Germany recovered from the world war collapse, opponents as far back as 1933 employed every means to hinder her aspirations.

"Infernal hate" was manifested, not only against German goods, he added, but against the German people and "democratic papers even in the smallest lands" regarded it as their privilege "to scold the greatest middle European power, insult its leading men, ridicule its government and agitate for military violence against it." Every effort on the part of Germany to be co-operative in the society of nations was "repulsed with cynicism," he said, and Germany was exploited by plutocrats.

Generated a Psychosis.

"Characterless emigrants," Der Fuehrer added, "joined with Jewish parasites, who had left the Reich, cast suspicion on the German people and its leadership and thus helped generate a psychosis which sooner or later was bound to lead to war.

"For centuries some nations—headed by the English—have carried their wars over the world and robbed with force all they could gather, oppressed and impoverished great peoples totaling millions and, in such manner, built their so-called empires of blood and tears."

He denounced as stupid those "infamous lies" that "the German Reich or Italy intend to conquer the world, while in reality already existing world conquerors need wars to reap higher interest on their capital than before." It was these conquerors, he said, who "declared war on Germany. . . ."

He recapitulated his peace offer to Great Britain and France of October 6, 1939, and expressed scorn for "the practices of democratic war criminals," who, he said, label any German peace move as "weakness."

"When finally war was to begin, my last efforts to maintain peace were cast aside with the triumphant cry: 'It is now proven Germany is unprepared, and, therefore, now or never can easily be destroyed. . . .'

"The year 1940 brought a decision which in similar extent and tempo never before occurred in history."

Churchill's 'Babbling' Cited.

Hitler asserted that Prime Minister Churchill's "babbling revealed just in the right hour" that he had designs on Norway, so that German counter-measures could be made promptly.

"Lies and swindles" about the situation in Germany, Hitler said, started the Allies to occupy Belgium and Holland early in May to carry the war to the German border.

"German armed forces on May 10 countered these machinations in determination now to force a final decision in the west," he declared.

Hitler said that if the British

ontend now that France stopped fighting unnecessarily, his retort is that the first to give up the battle in the west were the British divisions.

The action in the west demonstrated the worth of German arms to the world, he continued. But, he said, the home front kept pace with achievements afield.

After completion of the action in the west, he said, he appealed again to England to "end this senseless war."

"A wave of anger swept through capitalistic war profiteers," he charged.

Hitler Sees Social Unrest.

Now, he said, a feeling of nervousness is noticeable in the camp of Germany's opponents on account of the growing unrest of the peoples of those lands. He said that the "war agitators" were making "unscrupulous promises" to do something about social reforms after the conflict.

But the war now must go on to destruction of the elements responsible for it, Hitler continued.

"In 1941, the German army, marine and air force will be strengthened vastly and be better armed," he declared. "Their blows will demolish the last phrases of war criminals and thus bring about preconditions for real understanding among peoples."

Hitler said the issue was clearly drawn and "if Herr Churchill and associates now say their world cannot stand beside ours, that is his misfortune."

He then said that Italy faced a situation similar to Germany's and pronounced as childish any British hope for gains by incidental actions far removed from the central operations of the war.

Touching on the theme of total air war, he said Britain bombed German towns for three and a half months in "criminal night attacks" before Germany retaliated.

"Now this war will be carried on to its ultimate consequence—that is, responsible criminals are eliminated," he asserted. "It is no empty phrase, but bloody seriousness when we give assurance that for every bomb on us ten or, ifnecessary, a hundred will be returned."

This war will be won, not by luck but by justice, Hitler said.

"God up to now has placed the stamp of approval on our battle," he added. "He will not forsake us in the future, if we do our duty with courage and faith."

Newspapers Join Berlin Radio In Blasting White House Talk

Nazi Spokesmen Call President's Address 'Undignified, Weak and an Appeal to Lowest U. S. Instincts.'

JAN 1 1941

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

Berlin, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The German press, with a nod of consent from the Government, released today a torrent of caustic comment on President Roosevelt's latest suggestion to give every possible American aid to Great Britain.

With the appearance of explosive editorials on the subject, there was evidence on every side of tense emotions. But at the same time there were loud declarations that Germany would not permit herself to get unduly excited or allow herself to be "provoked."

There was a disposition to refer the whole controversy back to the "conscience of the American people." The attitude was that the United States knows how Germany feels—and that America has a chance to reflect before she is committed to a course more hostile to Germany.

[The Berlin radio also contributed this comment today: "The purpose of Roosevelt's speech obviously was, by painting a picture of non-existing dangers, to drag the United States into war at the side of England against the will of the American people and against the interests of the United States, into a war which practically already is decided. It is worthwhile to await reaction from the United States to the terrible danger such a frivolous policy of its President is likely to conjure up for the people guided by him."]

Press to Furnish Reply.

Informed sources said that the press comment, for the present at least, would constitute Adolf Hitler's reply to Mr. Roosevelt's speech.

Before the appearance of afternoon papers, the press attitude was outlined as calling the President's fireside talk "undignified in tone, weak in argument and not convincing," and "an appeal to the lowest instincts of the American people."

Mr. Roosevelt's alleged "co-responsibility" for the start of the war and his "responsibility for its prolongation" were emphasized by most of the influential German newspapers.

Some taunted him for trying to persuade the American people that the security of its powerful continent depends on the British navy.

In still other quarters, the President was accused of trying to pledge his nation to grave changes of policy before Congress had a chance to weigh every issue. But the fact that in the American governmental plan, Congress is a backstop which must approve fundamental policies was regarded as a comfort.

Case of Jitters Is Seen.

In other quarters Mr. Roosevelt's talk was pronounced "unstatesmanlike," while some commentators said that he was afflicted with jitters which caused him to conjure up goblins that don't exist. Repeatedly he was challenged on the score that he had misrepresented German aspirations to the American people.

The statement which German papers found most objectionable was the charge that Germany and Italy seek world domination. The press echoed an emphatic denial by Hitler himself of any such ambition and asserted that the Reich demands only human rights commensurate with its size, power and capacities.

The Lokalanzeiger commented: "Roosevelt is completely partisan, full of hate and astoundingly excited, despite the fact that neither Germany, Italy nor Japan ever did anything to Americans.

"But Roosevelt's nervousness is understandable, because he sees the war and its prolongation, for which he is responsible, are not working out as had been foreseen. . . . The situation of England must be very precarious if the President of the United States of America so completely disregards the rules of international courtesy."

Speculates on Sources.

Nachtausgabe made an oblique reference to the President's assertion that he had information that the Axis can't win the war, saying:

"Roosevelt picked words and phrases for his explosions of hate from newspaper articles and books of Jewish emigrants. Probably his 'secret material' concerning developments in the European war come from the same source."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said that, after soothing speeches during the presidential campaign, Mr. Roosevelt "now has let the cat—or to use his own form of speech, the Tiger of war hate—completely out of the bag." This newspaper further accused the President of falsifying history by misrepresenting important points of Hitler's policy.

In comment headed "bad conscience," Boersen Zeitung said:

"In time before the war Roosevelt was behind the scenes, an important stage director in a drama of enmity toward Germany."

Sees Germany Insulted.

The Nazi spokesmen giving a further preview of German press comment said that the Reich's newspapers furthermore say that the Roosevelt speech "neither politically nor from the viewpoint of its content caused any surprise," and would add: "It is remarkable, however, for its accumulation of partialities, untruths and insults to Germany and Italy."

The German press would further express surprise that 'The political leader of 120,000,000 people takes up such phrases of the Jewish press and makes them the subject of discourse to his people." The press, it was said, will also express surprise that Mr. Roosevelt takes Prime Minister Churchill as his model, despite the reaction which the British Premier's speech found in Italy.

Blames Bad Conscience.

Informed spokesmen reported that they expected the press to say in effect:

"One asks oneself how can the American President be so irritable when he is talking from a fireplace, where otherwise it is so 'gemuetlich' (comfortable)?

"We have one reply: It is the bad conscience of Franklin D. Roosevelt who realizes he is responsible for the situation wherein Britain finds herself today—a situation he himself realizes is hopeless.

"The speech is built on two untruths: First, the lie about aggressive intentions of Der Fuehrer on the American continent; second, the lie about an alleged attempt to acquire world dominion."

Charges Falsification.

The German press at Hitler's behest, it was learned, will further accuse the President of taking certain words from Der Fuehrer's address before the German workers on December 10 out of their socio-political context and even falsifying them. The press will argue that there exists no utterance of any German statesman, Hitler included, supporting the hypothesis of a desire to dominate the world. Germany, the German press has been instructed to argue, merely desires that living space which every nation of her size and culture has a right to possess.

Acting on precise instructions, the German press was further expected to accuse the President of not remembering American history in asserting that since the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine there had been no European attack on America. It will remind the President, informed spokesmen said, of "British interference in the American civil war, the annexation of the Falkland Islands by the English, and the French expedition against Mexico in the Emperor Maximilian's day," and it will add that attacks on South America have always occurred from the North, and that the United States has interfered in Europe—especially in the world war. And it is the United States—so the argument will run—and not Germany, Italy and Japan which demands bases in South America.

At the same time, from the present handling of the German-American situation here, as it results from the President's talk, it seemed evident that Germany does not choose to be provoked.

From the viewpoint of strategy, informed spokesmen intimated, the press will hold that the President's speech is uninteresting because "American support of England, no matter in what form it comes, cannot delay—much less prevent—Britain's defeat."

Hitler Promises Total Victory This Year To His Troops And People

DENIES AXIS AIMS TO TRY TO DEFEAT WORLD

Says War Must Go On To Destroy Britain's "Responsible Elements"

JAN 1 1941

Nazi Press Lashes Out At Roosevelt For British-Aid Speech

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 31—Adolf Hitler promised his fighting men and the people of the Reich today that 1941 would bring them total victory and, on a nod from his Government, the German press released a torrent of caustic denunciation of President Roosevelt's fireside talk on helping the British.

The explosive editorials were timed to coincide with two New Year's messages from the Führer—one to the soldiers and the other to all the Nazi party members—and with others from Hitler's chief lieutenants.

"Gott Mitt Uns"

Referring to Germany's traditional "*Gott mitt uns*" slogan, Hitler assured Germany that The Almighty is on their side and will stay there if the people keep their courage and faith. With words exceeding even his usual vigor of expression, he denied that Germany or Italy would attempt to conquer the world.

Apparently dropping his former theme of destruction of the British Empire, the Führer did declare that the war must go on to destruction of the "responsible elements."

Hitler did not mention Mr. Roose-

30.24-6697

30.24-6697

velt. That was left to the press. But he did say accusation that he intends a world conquest were "infamous lies."

Excerpts From Message

Here are excerpts from the message of Hitler and his chief lieutenants:

Hitler (to the fighting forces)—"1941 will bring completion of the greatest victory in our history! . . . Almighty God won't abandon those who, threatened by the world, have determined with courageous hearts to help themselves. . . . The war must be continued, according to the will of the democratic war inciters and their Jewish-capitalistic wire-pullers. . . . We are ready! Armed as never before, we stand at the door of the New Year. . . ."

Hitler (to the National Socialists)—"Those infamous lies that the German Reich or Italy intend to conquer the world! . . . In reality the world conquerors already existing need wars to reap higher interest on their capital. These . . . are precisely those states which declared war on Germany. . . . In 1941 the German army, navy and air force will be strengthened vastly and better armed.

"Their Misfortune"

"Their blows will demolish the last phrases of the war criminal and thus bring about pre-conditions for a real understanding among peoples. . . . If Herr Churchill and his associates now say their world can't stand beside ours, that's their misfortune. . . . They won't destroy the German world. . . . Now this war will be carried on to its ultimate consequence—until the responsible criminals are eliminated. . . .

"It is in bloody seriousness that we give the assurance that for every bomb dropped on us, ten or, if necessary, a hundred will be returned. . . . This war will be won not by luck but by justice, . . . and justice is on the side of the people who fight for their threatened existence. . . . God up to now has placed the stamp of approval on our battle. He will not foresake us in the future if we do our duty with courage and faith!"

Praises Luftwaffe

Reichsmarshal Goering (to the air force): "You have fulfilled the word of hundred-fold retaliation!"

Marshal von Brauchitsch (to the army): "We shall defeat the last remaining foe! Forward with God for Germany!"

Grand Admiral Räder (to the navy): "Carry on with all power and the highest courage to the final victory, in steadfast belief in the future of great Germany!"

Propaganda Minister Goebbels (to the nation): "Schuschnigg boasted against the Reich two months before he was chased out of the Vienna Chancellery. . . . Benes had his trunk packed even while he declared he had a plan up his sleeve to save the (Czech) situation. . . . Polish statesmen still dreamed of victory before the gates of Berlin while the German guns fired Warsaw. . . . Two months before the French collapse Reynaud was . . . explaining solemnly how Germany would be divided. . . .

Britain "Bleeding"

"Does Mr. Churchill follow a different method today? . . . He speaks of the peace conditions he would lay before the Reich when the war is won, while actually the British Isle is bleeding from all its arteries. . . . 'Twas always thus. . . ."

There was every sign of tenser emotions over the American position, but, simultaneously, loud declarations that Germany would not let herself be "provoked." A disposition was evident to refer the controversy "to the conscience of the American people."

Many of the most influential papers in the nation stressed what they called Mr. Roosevelt's "coresponsibility" for the start of the war and his "responsibility for its prolongation." Some charged tauntingly that he was trying to persuade Americans that the security of their powerful continent depended on the British navy.

Other Accusations

Still others accused him of trying to pledge the nation to grave changes in policy before Congress has a chance to weigh every issue.

Commentators said his fireside talk was "unstatesmanlike" and that the President was afflicted with jitters which caused him to conjure up goblins which do not exist. Repeatedly he was challenged on the score that he had misrepresented German aspirations to the American people.

The statement which drew the most concerted fire was the charge that Germany and Italy seek to dominate the world. The press echoed Hitler's own emphatic denial of any such ambition, and said Germany demands only human rights commensurate with her size, power and capacities.

U. S. Part Belittled

Hitler's definite setting of 1941 as the year for victory brought many commentators to the conclusion that whatever America may do will have little bearing on the outcome of the war.

They believed that substantial American help would be too late to help Britain in any event and that once Britain is defeated relations with the United States should clarify rapidly because of repeated insistence that the Reich has no aspirations menacing to America in the Western Hemisphere.

The *Lokal Anzeiger's* headline on its Roosevelt comment was: "Roosevelt Derailed Again." A subhead was: "Unobjective Attacks With Jewish Plutocratic Background."

Roosevelt "Partisan"

"Roosevelt is completely partisan, full of hate and astoundingly excited," said the paper, "despite the fact that neither Germany, Italy nor Japan ever did anything to Americans. But Roosevelt's nervousness is understandable because he sees the war and its prolongation, for which he is responsible, is not working out as had been foreseen. . . .

"The situation of England must be very precarious if the President of the United States of America so completely disregards the rules of international courtesy."

The *Nachtausgabe* made an oblique reference to Mr. Roosevelt's prediction that the Axis wouldn't win the war. It said he "picked words and phrases for his explosions of hate from newspaper articles and books of Jewish emigrants. . . . Probably his 'secret material' concerning developments in the European war came from the same source."

World "Astonished"

Der Angriff, Goebbels' paper, said: "The whole world will be astonished that the boss of the United States of America is so nervous."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*: "Roosevelt has let the cat—or, to use his own form of speech, the tiger of war hate—out of the bag completely." The paper accused him of falsifying history by "misrepresenting" Hitler's policy on certain points.

The *Boersen Zeitung* comment was headed "Bad Conscience" and it said: "Before the war Roosevelt was behind the scenes, an important stage director in the drama of enmity toward Germany."

"Bold Undertatking"

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* regarded it as a "bold undertaking that the President of a power of the rank of the United States of America, with its boundless forces," should try to convince his people that their future security depends not on the force of their own nation but on the British navy.

This paper said the President tried to nail down his policy before Congress had a chance to study the difficult legal questions involved.

Official sources made it clear that the press alone will reply to Mr. Roosevelt for the time being.

Hitler's Call for Victory in '41

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (AP).—The text of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's order of the day to the German armed forces follows:

Soldiers!

In the war year of 1940 the National Socialist armed forces of the greater German Reich won the most glorious victories of unparalleled greatness.

With unequaled audacity the enemy was defeated on land, at sea, in the air.

All tasks which I was compelled to demand of you were accomplished by your heroic courage and your soldierly ability.

Deeds Were Incomparable

You have conquered the fighting forces of our opponents through the power of arms, but conquered morally territories taken possession of by you through your proud conduct and exemplary discipline.

Thus, thanks to your high soldierly qualities, we succeeded in a few months of world historic struggle in giving success supplementarily to the vain, heroic fight of the German armed forces in the World War, and definitely in eradicating the disgrace of oppression in Compiegne Forest.

I thank you, my soldiers of the army, navy and air force, as your supreme commander, for your incomparable accomplishments. But I thank you also in the name of the entire German people.

We remember the comrades who gave their lives in this struggle for the future of our people. We similarly think of the courageous soldiers of allied Fascist Italy.

New Year Will See Victory

It is the will of the democratic war inciters and their Jewish-capitalistic wire-pullers that the war must be continued. Representatives of the shattering world hope, perhaps, in 1941 still to achieve what they failed to achieve in the past.

We are ready!

Armed as never before, we stand at the door of the new year.

I know every one of you will do his duty. The Almighty, however, will not abandon those who, threatened by the world, determined with courageous hearts to help themselves.

Soldiers of the National Socialist armed forces of the greater Reich, the year 1941 will [illegible] ing completion of the greate[illegible] tory of our history.

JAN 1 - 1941

NEW YORK, DEC.31-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST THE FOLLOWING COMMENT TODAY:

"THE OBJECT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUNDAY SPEECH IS PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE (OF ATTAINMENT), IT WAS DECLARED IN BERLIN POLITICAL CIRCLES ON TUESDAY.

"ROOSEVELT'S LATEST UTTERANCES ARE ONLY THE COMPOSITION OF REMARKS WHICH IN NO WAY DIFFER FROM THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT'S EARLIER SPEECHES. THE TONE OF THE SPEECH IS DESCRIBED AS UNOBJECTIVE, NERVOUS AND PARTLY INSULTING.

"IT IS LACKING IN ALL OBJECTIVITY AND IS BASED ON TWO CARDINAL UNREALITIES. ONE OF THEM IS THE ALLEGED CLAIM OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM FOR PREDOMINANCE IN THE WORLD AND THE OTHER IS THE ALLEGED AGGRES-

SIVE INTENTION OF THE FUEHRER AGAI THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

"ROOSEVELT'S ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE UNITED STATES PREPARED FOR WAR MUST BE REGARDED FROM THESE TWO VIEWPOINTS.

"PARTICULARLY CHARACTERISTIC IN THIS CONNECTION IS REGARDED IN BERLIN THE DISTORTION OF THE SPEECH WHICH THE FUEHRER MADE DEC. 10 BEFORE BERLIN ARMAMENT WORKMEN.

JAN 1 - 1941

"IN THIS SPEECH ADOLF HITLER DESCRIBED THE WORKING POWER OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AS THE BEST COVER FOR GERMANY'S CURRENCY, AGAINST WHICH GOLD WAS UNIMPORTANT AND IN WHICH HE FURTHER SAID THAT HAND-IN-HAND WITH THIS WORKING POWER HE WAS ABLE TO BEAT ANY OTHER POWER.

"BERLIN POLITICAL SOURCES POINT OUT THAT A CONSIDERABLE MEASURE OF PROPAGANDISTIC DISTORTION WAS NECESSARY FOR READING IN THESE PURELY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLITICAL WORDS OF THE FUEHRER SOMETHING IN SUPPORT OF THE ASSERTION THAT ADOLF HITLER WAS AIMING AT DOMINATING THE WHOLE WORLD AND WAS THREATENING PARTICULARLY AMERICA.

"AS REGARDS ROOSEVELT'S REMARKS CONCERNING THE MONROE DOCTRINE, BERLIN QUARTERS POINT TO THE FACT THAT SINCE CREATION OF THIS DOGMA NEITHER GERMANY, NOR ITALY NOR JAPAN EVER INTERFERED WITH AMERICAN AFFAIRS, BUT THAT ENGLAND VERY ENERGETICALLY INTERVENED IN THE NORTH AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, THAT SHE TOOK AWAY THE MALVINE (FALK-LAND) ISLANDS, THAT THE FRENCH INTERVENED IN MEXICO AND THAT THE UNITED STATES IN 1917 TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE WORLD WAR.

"AS REGARDS THE ALLEGED GERMAN MENACE TO SOUTH AMERICAN STATES BY GERMANY OR HER ALLIES, IT IS REFERRED HERE TO THE FACT THAT SO FAR INFLUENCE THERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN EXERCISED FROM THE NORTH AND THAT TODAY THE UNITED STATES, WITH HER MILITARY BASES POLICY TOWARDS THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT, IS FURNISHING A TYPICAL EXAMPLE FOR POLI AL REFLECTION.

"THAT THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT IN HIS SPEECH TRIED TO CAST DOUBT ON ITALY'S TREATY OF LOYALTY TOWARDS GERMANY PROVES, ACCORDING TO POLITICAL CIRCLES IN BERLIN, THAT HE HAS NOT LEARNED ANYTHING FROM THE EXPERIENCES OF CHURCHILL, WHO BY ATTEMPTING TO CAUSE AMONG THE ITALIAN PEOPLE A FEELING OF MISTRUST AGAINST THEIR ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY, ONLY ACHIEVED THE STRENGTHENING OF THIS ALLIANCE.

"IN CONCLUSION BERLIN POLITICAL CIRCLES REFER TO THE INDISPUTABLE FACT THAT THE AXIS POWERS ALWAYS WANTED TO LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE NORTH AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THAT THE LEADERS AND PEOPLES OF THE AXIS POWERS BY THEIR ACTIONS NEVER EXPRESSED ANY OTHER INTENTION.

"THE PURPOSE OF ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH OBVIOUSLY WAS, BY PAINTING A PICTURE OF NON-EXISTING DANGERS, TO DRAG THE UNITED STATES INTO WAR AT THE SIDE OF ENGLAND AGAINST THE WILL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES, INTO A WAR WHICH PRACTICALLY ALREADY IS DECIDED.

"IT IS WORTHWHILE TO AWAIT REACTION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE TERRIBLE DANGER SUCH A FRIVOLOUS POLICY OF ITS PRESIDENT IS LIKELY TO CONJURE UP FOR THE PEOPLE GUIDED BY HIM."

QQ/N1011AES

NEW YORK, DEC 31-(AP)-THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S SHORT-WAVE LISTENING STATION REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE BERLIN WIRELESS STATION DJC GAVE THE LAST HALF OF A NEWS BROADCAST IN ENGLISH, DIRECTED TO THE UNITED STATES, TO A DENUNCIATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUNDAY NIGHT SPEECH AND THEN SIGNED OFF:

"WE WISH ALL OF OUR LISTENERS A VERY HAPPY, PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR."

JAN 1 - 1941

KA920PES

30.24—6699

BERLIN, DEC 31-(AP)-PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, ASKED IN A NEW YEAR'S EVE RA_ ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN NATION TONIGHT "WHETHER CHURCHILL AND HIS ASSOCIATES ARE NOT ENGAGING IN FRIVOLOUS JARGON TO SHOUT DOWN THEIR OWN FEARS OF THINGS TO COME?"

THE PROPAGANDA MINISTER DECLARED THAT "SCHUSCHNIGG BOASTED AGAINST THE REICH EVEN TWO HOURS BEFORE HE WAS CHASED OUT OF THE VIENNA CHANCELLERY....BENES ALREADY HAD HIS TRUNK PACKED WHEN HE DECLARED HE STILL HAD A PLAN UP HIS SLEEVE....POLISH STATESMEN STILL DREAMED OF VICTORY AS GERMAN GUNS FIRED ON WARSAW.....TWO MONTHS BEFORE THE FRENCH COLLAPSE, REYNAUD WAS RUNNING AROUND IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES WITH A NEW EUROPEAN MAP EXPLAINING SOLEMNLY HOW GERMANY WOULD BE DIVIDED."

(KURT SCHUSCHNIGG WAS THE LAST CHANCELLOR OF INDEPENDENT AUSTRIA. DR.EDUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, WENT INTO EXILE WHEN THE NAZIS OCCUPIED SUDETENLAND. PAUL REYNAUD GAVE WAY AS PREMIER OF REPUBLICAN FRANCE JUST BEFORE THE ARMISTICE LAST JUNE.)

"DOES MR.CHURCHILL FOLLOW A DIFFERENT METHOD TODAY?" GOEBBELS ASKED. "IN HIS ADDRESSES AND IN THE NEWSPAPERS HE SPEAKS OF PEACE CONDITIONS HE WOULD LAY BEFORE THE REICH WHEN THE WAR IS WON WHILE ACTUALLY THE BRITISH ISLE IS BLEEDING OUT OF ALL ARTERIES AND IS BREATHING LABOREDLY.....

JAN 1 - 1941

IF THE FUEHRER HAD BEEN BELIEVED AND HIS WORDS HEEDED, THE WORLD WOULD HAVE BEEN SPARED MUCH SORROW."

ALONG WITH GREETINGS TO SOLDIERS, FARMERS AND WORKERS, GOEBBELS EXPRESSED "MY SPECIAL GREETINGS TO FOREIGN GERMANS, ALL WHO ARE OVER THE BORDERS OUT IN STRANGE LANDS AND FAR CONTINENTS, OFTEN SEPARATED FROM US BY AN OCEAN" AND TOLD THEM TO "THINK, SACRIFICE AND WORK FOR THE REICH."

MT/PS132PES

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN MILITARY

BERLIN, DEC. 31--(AP)--GERMAN FLIERS REPORTED TODAY THEY HAD OBSERVEDA BUILDING COLLAPSE WHEN A LONE PLANE IN "AN AUDACIOUS DIVE ATTACK BOMBED AN IMPORTANT ARMAMENT PLANT NORTHEAST OF LONDON."

SEVERAL BOMBS WERE DROPPED FROM A LOW ALTITUDE, THE FLIERS SAID, AND THREE DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON FACTORY BUILDINGS WHICH WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID TWO OF FOUR BRITISH PLANES WHICH FLEW OVER GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY TODAY WERE SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. THE OTHER TWO WERE TURNED BACK AFTER DROPPING THEIR BOMBS WITHOUT DAMAGE.

JAN 1 1941

IN YESTERDAY'S AIR ACTIVITY OVER BRITAIN THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID SEVERAL AIRPLANES ON THE GROUND WERE DESTROYED IN A LOW FLYING ATTACK AT MILDENHALL, IN SUFFOLK. INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN NORFOLK AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE ALSO WERE BOMBED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

Danes Hope To Be Free

Premier Says Nation Is Convinced It Will Recover "Right to Life"

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 31 (AP).—Premier Thorvald Stauning, in a New Year's Eve broadcast tonight, said, "we still have the conviction that this small nation with a thousand years of independence and culture will recover the right to life."

"For nine months," he said, "we've lived in a blacked-out country while the war torch burned outside our windows. . . . We live as an occupied country, but still as a non-belligerent country waiting and hoping for peace."

Britain Plans Defense Draft

Part-time Service for All Civilians Due—English to Get Less Meat in 1941.

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, announced tonight that the British Government was planning to make part-time civil defense work compulsory for every Briton.

Mr. Morrison made the announcement in a radio address calling on British men and women to form a civil defense home guard to defeat the menace of Nazi incendiary bombs by guarding property where they live or are employed, leaving the vast Fire Department forces free to fight the worst and most dangerous fires. The Government, he said, has decided on the principle of compulsion today and details are being worked out. The speech was made after demands had arisen in many quarters for compulsory fire watchers to defeat any repetition of Sunday night's devastating fire raid.

"We must quickly get to the point of organization and readiness where not a single incendiary bomb, wherever it falls, has a chance to take a firm hold," Mr. Morrison said. "Not a single house or building in our towns must be left uncared for. It is dangerous. Every group of houses and business premises must have its fire-watching party; every party must guard its own group of buildings."

Urged to Eat Less Meat.

Meanwhile Lord Woolton, Food Minister, in a broadcast today urged Britons to eat more home-grown potatoes and oats and warned that "we shall have to do with less meat in 1941."

Lord Woolton stated that the danger to food supplies now is much greater than in the last war and said that he was depending on the public's voluntary abstinence to prevent the need of rationing cheese.

"The enemy is making a direct attack on our foodships and is sinking quite a number of them and the danger is much worse than it was in the last war," the food minister declared.

He offered this further advice to householders: "We can do with less pastry . . . don't buy cheese unless you need it. Don't use it as an extra . . . go easy with the can opener and regard all your canned foods as an iron ration in case supplies break down at any time in your district."

Meanwhile the Admiralty announced today that 43,300 tons of merchant shipping were sunk as a result of enemy action in the week ending December 22. Eighteen ships were lost, it said, of which fifteen, totalling 32,849 tons, were British, and three of 10,451 tons, neutral.

Naval spokesmen commented that the lowered rate of sinkings the last two weeks indicated that the counter-measures taken against submarines would succeed in materially reducing the effects of their attacks.

The Shipping Ministry announced today that the British Government was requisitioning

Leave

Blank

30.24-6701

30.24 — 6701

all tankers still under private control. The statement said all ocean-going merchant ships now had been requisitioned.

'TO HELL WITH HITLER,' LONDON NEW YEAR'S CRY

JAN 1 - 1941

"Auld Lang Syne" Also Echoes From Fire-Charred Ruins Of City

Cheering And Singing Revelers Roam Streets In Blackout

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, Jan. 1—In the unrelenting darkness of the blackout but with the crash of German bombs missing, New Year revelers gathered today in the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral and greeted 1941 with cries of "To hell with Hitler."

The merrymakers clambered over hose lines and, surrounded by the charred structures of buildings set on fire in the terrific Nazi assault Sunday night, sang "Auld Lang Syne" with smoke-blackened firemen still on duty.

Londoners Cheer, Sing

Londoners in the fashionable West End cheered and sang as the old year passed on.

The great ring in Piccadilly—its blazing lights of former years extinguished for the war—had its revelers' but most of the bomb-wearied residents remained indoors to toast the New Year.

Through the night, searchlights and anti-aircraft guns were idle in the peace which every Briton knew was only temporary.

Big Ben's twelve calm notes tolling the hour echoed through the city's streets.

Lull In Air Raids

The New Year began without a sign of German activity over Britain, apparently because of a continuation of bad weather which grounded bombers Monday night. The Dover Strait—pathway of bombers—was cloudy and foggy.

Behind the blackout curtains and double doors, night clubs were jammed with cheering, singing civilians and members of the armed forces, and there was many a quiet home celebration.

Hardly noting the "truce," if such it was, the Government busied itself with steps to compel every Briton to participate in defense work against fire bombs of the sort with which German raiders wrought so much havoc in London Sunday night.

Announcing this intention, Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, nevertheless urged the people not to wait for "all that," but immediately to form a civil defense home guard so that not a single building in British towns would be left unwatched.

All Subject To Orders

"Compulsion," he said in a broadcast, "will apply to everyone of every grade—managers and office workers as well as manual workers—as the needs of the situation may require. Factories and businesses of all kinds, large and small, will be subject to severe penalties for any neglect of their obligations."

Morrison said "you can stop a fire bomb from starting a fire" by smothering it, and the regular fire brigades must be left free to fight the big blazes.

"Every group of houses and business premises must have its fire-watching party," he said. "Every party must guard its own group of buildings. Each household must, if possible, provide at least one member, man or woman, for its party."

Forecasts Nazi Defeat

He forecast the "shrewd and crafty enemy" will be beaten.

This expression followed a declaration by Sir George Wilkinson, London's Lord Mayor, that the city's Guildhall never would have been destroyed Sunday night had small near-by fires been controlled more quickly.

Too, the press had sharply criticized "irresponsible property owners."

Upon the home defense front, Lord Woolton, Food Minister, urged that the people eat more home-grown potatoes and oats. He warned them "we shall have to do with less meat in 1941."

"The enemy is making a direct attack on our food ships," he added, "and is sinking quite a number of them and the danger is much worse than it was in the last war."

Despite this appraisal of the activity of the Nazis at sea, however, the Admiralty announced that for the week ended December 22 merchant shipping lost by "enemy action" was reduced- 3,300 tons against an average of 63,287. Naval circles said counter measures against submarines apparently were becoming more effective.

Tankers Requisitioned

The Shipping Ministry announced that the Government was requisitioning all tankers still under private control. The statement said all ocean-going merchant ships now had been requisitioned.

In a year-end press conference, a Royal Air Force official told American correspondents that American-made aircraft would prove a decisive factor in the air war in 1941.

He said Hitler probably would try to invade Britain in March and added: "But I do not think any invasion can succeed unless there is a condition of local air superiority on the German side."

German air activity over Britain yesterday was said by the Air Ministry to have been limited to isolated attacks by a single plane in Kent and Sussex, in which some houses were damaged and "a few" people injured.

2 R. A. F. Planes Shot Down, Germans Report

Berlin, Dec. 31 (AP)—Two of four British planes which flew over German-occupied territory this afternoon were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and the others were turned back after dropping bombs, which did no damage, informed German sources reported tonight.

JAN 1 - 1941

No British Bells To Ring in New Year

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Ringing out the old year and ringing in the new will be just the ordinary midnight job of striking 12 for Big Ben.

There will be no carillon, for the pealing of British bells is now the signal of invasion. Big Ben, like other London clocks, continues therefore merely to strike the hours.

American radio listeners will be able to hear Big Ben at midnight (6 P. M., New York time) on a short-wave broadcast of the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Threshold of the Year" program. No special broadcast to the United States is planned, however.

British Assail Fire Watch

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Demands for compulsory fire watchers on every London rooftop were voiced today as this battered capital mobilized its resources against any repetition of Sunday night's devastating Nazi fire raid.

The press criticized "irresponsible property owners" for failing to take adequate precautions against incendiary bombs and said many fires which did widespread damage could have been checked had they been spotted in time.

The Daily Mail declared the city's business men were "largely responsible for their own losses" and demanded swift government action to compel employment of fire watchers on all buildings.

Calls It Half of Battle

The Times said: "If compulsion were extended to bring every roof under observation, more than half the battle against fire raiders would be won in advance."

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, now in Canada on official business, said last night that equipment now is being produced in England which would knock Germany's night raiders out of the sky at such a rate they would have to abandon that form of attack by spring.

"During the past autumn a method has been found of dealing with this night bombing menace and equipment is being completed rapidly," he said. "I confidently believe it will not be very long before all the weight and sting has been taken out of these night bombing attacks."

3,500 Axis Planes Reported Down

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—More than 3,500 Axis planes were shot down over Great Britain, the surrounding seas and the French coast in 1940, "the year of the greatest air fighting the world has ever known," the British Air Ministry news service announced tonight in a year-end review.

In addition, the review said, "a very considerable extra number * * * were so disabled or damaged by effective gunfire as to have been unable to reach home." In the same time, it said, Britain lost 1,059 fighter planes, but more than 400 of the pilots "lived to fight again."

The fighter [illegible]d was credited with the [illegible]n's share of the German and Italian planes destroyed, 3,090. Anti-aircraft gunners shot down 444 and barrage balloons and other units helped raise the figure of Axis losses to "well over" 3,500. Four out of every nine enemy planes shot down were bombers, the Ministry reported.

Since Sept. 1, the Ministry said, the anti-aircraft guns have brought down 334 planes, an average of nearly three a day, with seventy destroyed in a single week. They were shot out of the skies at an average altitude of 16,000 feet.

The monthly British tally of planes lost in air combat follows:

	Axis.	Britain.
January	4	9
February	9	0
March	3	0
April	9	1
May	357	146
June	143	59
July	212	49
August	957	297
September	957	318
October	211	118
November	189	53
December	39	9

No Raids Overnight.

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Bad weather conditions on both sides of the Channel last night grounded both the Royal Air Force and the German, it was believed here today.

Not a single German raider was reported over Britain from dusk to dawn, and today's British communique was limited to a brief: "Nothing to report."

The Royal Air Force—which has been engaged in almost nightly raids on the so-called Nazi invasion ports and other targets—also stayed home.

Business in London Carries On in Cafes

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Street corners, coffee shops and restaurants replaced fire-ravaged offices today as the people of the City, which was subjected Sunday night to a fierce rain of incendiary bombs, attempted to resume normal business. Some executives held staff conferences on sidewalks. Others discussed business affairs in eating places, while their staffs waited outside for instructions.

To a man who asked directions to the bookshop of famous Paternoster Row, near St. Paul's Cathedral, a policeman replied: "There isn't any Paternoster Row."

U. S. PLANES SENT TO MIDDLE EAST

Have Proved Effectiveness After Flying Ocean.

JAN 1 - 1941

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—American aircraft, flown to England under their own power, are being dispatched to the Middle East in increasing numbers and have proved their effectiveness there already, a Royal Air Force spokesman said today. The disclosure indicated that the American-made planes might be in use against Italians in Africa or Albania or both.

The spokesman characterized as entirely incorrect British press statements that the American craft had proved inferior to British planes.

American aircraft will prove a decisive factor in the air war in 1941, he also told American correspondents.

Reviewing the war in the air during 1940, the spokesman said that day bombers had proved an inadequate weapon for the Reich.

The spokesman said that Adolf Hitler probably would try to invade England again in March, and added:

"I do not think any invasion can succeed, unless there is a condition of local air superiority on the German side."

BOMBER REVIEW

BRITAIN BEGAN A LONG-PREPARED PLAN FOR BOMBING INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY OBJECTIVES WITHIN GERMANY ON MAY 15 AND "THEREAFTER OUR BOMBERS RAIDED GERMANY'S VITAL CENTERS ALMOST EVERY NIGHT AND OFTEN BY DAY AS WELL," THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID TONIGHT.

REVIEWING BRITAIN'S BOMBER OFFENSIVE FOR 1940, THE NEWS SERVICE SAID BRITISH BOMBERS "WERE WORKING ACCORDING TO A PLAN FROM WHICH THEY COULD BE DISTRACTED BY NOTHING EXCEPT AN URGENT NECESSITY AS WHEN GERMANS MADE PREPARATIONS IN THE CHANNEL PORTS FOR AN INVASION OF THIS COUNTRY OR A SUDDEN OPPORTUNITY AS WHEN GERMAN WARSHIPS CAME INTO THE OPEN SEA."

THE BRTTISH HELD TO THEIR PLANE EVEN AFTER GERMANY'S "INDISCRIMINATE ATTACK ON BRITAIN, THE NEWS SERVICE ADDED.

"BERLIN WAS RAIDED AGAIN AND AGAIN NOT BECAUSE OF ITS SYMBOLIC IMPORTANCE AS THE GERMAN CAPITAL BUT BECAUSE IT IS THE HUB OF ALL RAILWAYS OF CENTRAL EUROPE AND IS A GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTER AS WELL," THE SERVICE SAID.

JAN 1 - 1941

LONDON, DEC. 31--(AP)--A NEW BRITISH ARMY -- "MILITARY MACHINE OF THE LATEST MODEL" -- WILL BE IN ACTION IN 1941 FOR "ANY PURPOSE REQUIRED," THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID TONIGHT IN A REVIEW OF 1940.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE PAST, THE REVIEW SAID, "WAS A PROLOGUE -- DECISIVE EVENTS ARE NOW TO COME."

"ALL GOES WELL WITH THE ARMY WHICH, THROUGH ITS ACTION IN LIBYA, HAS RECOVERED THE INITIATIVE IN THE MIDDLE EAST," IT ASSERTED.

IN 1940, THE REVIEW RECOUNTED, BRITAIN HAD TO WITHSTAND "THE GREATEST MILITARY STRAINS EVER IMPOSED ON HER," WITH THE WITHDRAWL FROM NORWAY SUCCEEDED BY "THE EVEN MORE DEPRESSING" RETREAT FROM DUNKERQUE ONLY TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE ITALIAN ADVANCE TOWARD THE SUEZ CANAL THROUGH EGYPT.

"BUT THREE DISASTERS, FAR FROM WEAKENING, ONLY HEIGHTENED OUR COURAGE AND STRENGTHENED OUR RESOLUTION," IT SAID, ADDING THAT THE GERMAN THREAT OF INVASION HAD BEEN "QUICKLY AND ADEQUATELY MET."

EQUIPMENT FOR 10 DIVISIONS WAS LOST AT DUNKERQUE, BUT REPLACEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE SPEEDLY WITH THE RESULT THAT CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF UNITS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND ELSEWHERE FULLY EQUIPPED, THE REVIEW DECLARED.

"ALL TROOPS REMAINING AT HOME," IT ADDED, "ARE RAPIDLY APPROACHING THEIR FULL WAR SCALE."

JAN 2 - 1941

RAIDS ON BERLIN DECLARED 'A JOKE'

British Must Be Using Light Bombs, Says Publisher Back From Tour

JAN 1 - 1941

F. W. Hickman Asserts Nazi Capital Is Only Slightly Damaged

[By the Associated Press]

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 31—Britain's bombing results in Berlin are "a joke," Francis W. Hickman, publisher of the *Cotton Trade Journal*, of New Orleans, declared today on his return from a tour through twelve European countries.

Arriving from Lisbon aboard the American Export liner Siboney, which carried 343 passengers, Hickman asserted that Berlin was only slightly damaged by British bombs.

"It's a joke," he observed, "I think the British must be using light bombs. One of the biggest surprises of my trip was that the British hadn't done much more destruction in Berlin."

Surveyed Cotton Situation

He added that during his trip, made to survey the cotton situation in Europe, he learned that Germany was "fairly well supplied" with cotton, that the Nazis had "made considerable purchases from Russia."

Italy, Hungary and Spain, Hickman said, were in "dire need" of cotton.

Traveling through Germany and German-occupied countries accompanied by a young Nazi army lieutenant, Hickman said Rotterdam, Holland, was the greatest damaged city—from bombing—he saw.

Tells Of Damage

"In an area in the heart of the city," Hickman recounted, "four square miles were leveled. There's nothing there. Less than six buildings were left standing."

Only one hotel was operating in the city, he added.

Hickman said all of the bridges in the city were left intact, "because the Germans got there first."

British bombing of Le Havre, France, has been "mostly in the city proper," Hickman asserted.

One-Fifth On Port

"Four-fifths of the bombs dropped by the British have landed in the residential areas," he explained, "and one-fifth in the actual port."

Three Associated Press foreign correspondents also returned aboard the vessel—Dwight Pitkin, Taylor Henry and William McGaffin. All have served in Paris and, after the fall of France, in London.

The ship was buffeted by an unremitting fifty-mile-an hour gale across the Atlantic, Capt. Wenzel Habel, master of the craft, disclosed.

Twice British patrol ships halted her.

3 A. P. WRITERS TERM BRITAIN'S PLIGHT GRAVE

JAN 1 - 1941

Say London's Greatest Need Is Merchant Ships And Destroyers

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 31—England's situation in her single-handed war against the Axis powers, while far from desperate, is admittedly grave, three Associated Press correspondents who have gone through the entire battle of Britain agreed today on their arrival in New York.

The three, William McGaffin, Dwight L. Pitkin and Taylor Henry, who left England December 17, reached New York on the American export liner Siboney.

3-Point Analysis

In a three-point analysis of Britain's position as the old year ended, the correspondents stressed that:

Britain's greatest need is not airplanes, but merchant ships and destroyers to protect them against German and Italian surface raiders, submarines and coastal bombers.

Continued German *Blitzkriegs*

against British cities have done surprisingly little damage to Britain's essential war industries.

British confidence in ultimate victory with American aid, far from being shaken by the punishment her cities have taken, has been strengthened one hundred per cent. by the Italian defeats in Greece and Libya.

"The surface raider and submarine have become a far greater menace to Britain than the night *Blitz* bomber," said McGaffin, a native of David City, Nebraska.

Taking Heavy Toll

"While the food situation in Britain is nowhere near as serious as it was in 1917, German raiders are taking heavy toll of convoys bringing needed imports to the embattled island.

"This, of course, adds up to a cumulative loss of merchant bottoms, but even more serious is the lack of warships to convoy the merchantmen.

"For example, as we passed through Bermuda we saw a convoy of eighteen vessels assembling. As possible protection there were only one armed merchant cruiser and two destroyers.

"From a food point of view it is fortunate that the British have stored stocks reported in well-informed circles to be sufficient for one year."

Believe They'll Need Aid

Pitkin, who was born in Altamont, Ill., said the British did not think it possible for them to lose the war, "but it will be difficult for them to win unaided," he added. "The British—both the man in the street and the authorities—make no bones of this.

"In fact they are so anxious for people in the United States to have a clear picture of their needs that the censorship, except for obvious military secrets, might be said to be almost non-existent.

"I have known the censorship in Spain, for example, both during the civil war and afterward, and there is no comparison.

"The reason partly, I think, is the overwhelming confidence you find among all classes of Englishmen from the London Cockney to Whitehall executives."

Three Chief Problems

Henry, from Mineola, Texas, said Britain's three main domestic problems were "conquering the night bomber; financing the war, and increasing production."

"Informed aviation circles are convinced that a night fighter is being developed which will be able to cope with the night bomb-raider," he said, adding:

"This same prediction has been made several times in the last two months, however, but has never materialized. It is hard to have faith in a weapon against night bombers when they still come over by the hundreds and the maximum brought down in any one night has been three.

"War finance is growing increasingly difficult with the cost of the war reaching up into the almost astronomical figure of about $60,000,000 daily.

Cost Of Living Up

"Added to this is a from twenty to thirty per cent. increase in the cost of living while the 'normal' lag has held down increases in wages to some fifteen per cent.

"One of the most frequent criticisms heard in England of the Government is its failure to take advantage of the emergency powers bill and use its dictatorial authority to mobilize the entire country for war production.

"Despite the fact England has some one million and a half men under arms exclusive of the home guard unemployment has increased since the war began.

"Part of this is due to bombing, part to bad management."

2-Week Drop In Ship Loss CheersBritish

Admiralty Sees Counter-Measures Successful in Meeting U-Boat Peril

JAN 1 - 1941

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Admiralty announced today that 43,300 tons of merchant shipping were lost due to "enemy action" in the week ended Dec. 22. Eighteen ships were lost, it said, of which fifteen, totaling 32,849 tons, were British, and three, with a tonnage of 10,451, were neutral.

Naval circles commented that the lowered rate of sinkings of the last two weeks indicated that countermeasures taken against submarines would succeed in reducing materially the effects of their attacks.

"So far," one informant commented, "the quantity of shipping destroyed by enemy raiders causes no undue alarm."

Weekly Loss 63,287 Tons

The average weekly loss during

30.24—6703

the war, excluding losses in the withdrawal from Dunkerque, was placed at 63,287 tons.

The Shipping Ministry announced that the government was requisitioning all tankers still under private control. The statement said all ocean-going merchant ships now had been requisitioned.

The Ministry of Information, in a year-end review of the war at sea, declared that the pressure of sea power was "slowly sapping the strength of Germany." It declared, of the year which has cost Britain and her allies more than 3,000,000 tons of merchant ships, that there was no cause for despondency, "unpalatable as facts may be."

"Apart from help from America," it continued, "destroyers and escort craft are rapidly being added to the fleet, while, thanks to new construction and to neutral vessels now running in Allied interests, our mercantile tonnage is not so very much less than it was at the beginning of the war. . . . In spite of our heavy losses the great bulk of ships in our convoys continue to arrive. There is no great shortage of food in this country, no cessation in the flow of raw materials, no stoppage of the munitions coming across the Atlantic from America."

Navy's Task Stupendous

The last half of 1940, the review said, "saw the navy facing a stupendous task, the greatest that has ever confronted it in the whole of its long history."

"The British fleet in the Mediterranean," it said, "has been employed in a vigorous offensive, which has completely changed the situation in eastern Europe, if not in the whole world. It probably has altered the whole balance of naval power and directly affected the eventual outcome of the war."

Declaring that the "unremitting activity" of the Mediterranean fl[illegible] had "largely paralyzed" Italian sea power, the review declared the British now had "the full measure" of the Italians. Italy, it said, had been "timid and fearful" in the use of her fleet, and the Mediterranean was "anything but Italian."

"It is impossible to calculate the effect of British sea power upon the progress of the Greek campaign in Albania or the recent victories of the British Army advancing into Libya," it continued.

"But for the British Mediterranean Fleet, which has detachments in both the eastern and western basins, the Italian Fleet would have had complete control of the Mediterranean. . . . The French naval base in North Africa might have fallen into Italian hands. . . . Italy could have occupied the Ionian Islands, Crete, the Gulf of Corinth, Patras, Athens and Salonica through diplomatic pressure. . . . Italy could have sent strong expeditionary forces to Syria and have isolated Turkey. . . . Every nation in southeastern Europe would have been at the mercy of the combined strength of the Axis."

Now, said the review, Italy was cut off from the outside world, Libya was more a responsibility than an asset, the Dodecanese Islands were "vulnerable," and isolated Italian possessions in East Africa would eventually be "ours for the asking" and would be delivered over to their rightful occupants.

Stating that fifty destroyers came to Britain from the United States at an opportune time, the review commented that Britain still was "very short" of destroyers and escort ships for work that had to be done "everywhere." Even with the co-operation of the French, it asserted, the Allies had insufficient destroyers and escort craft for their "manifold needs."

Sea power was the hub upon which the whole of the Allied cause revolved during the year, the ministry said, and added that if British communications were cut, Britain could not carry on the war for more than a few weeks.

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED

Zeal Reports Attack 250 Miles Northwest Of Dakar, Africa

New York, Dec. 31 (AP)—Mackay Radio tonight reported picking up a radio message saying the British ship Zeal had been torpedoed about 250 miles northwest of Dakar, Africa.

The ship gave its position about 6.40 P. M.

Neither Lloyd's register of shipping nor Jane's *Fighting Ships* listed a Zeal.

JAN 1 - 1941

NEW YORK, DEC 31-(AP)-THE BRITISH TANKER DONAX REPORTED IN A MESSAGE PICKED UP BY MACKAY RADIO TODAY THAT SHE WAS "BEING CHASED BY A SUBMARINE" ABOUT 450 MILES WEST OF SCOTLAND.

THE VESSEL IS AN 8,036-TON CRAFT DESIGNED TO CARRY PETROLEUM IN BULK. SHE IS OWNED BY THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

THE MESSAGE WAS HEARD AT 10:10 A.M. (EST). THE POSITION GIVEN IS IN THE AREA THAT HAS BECOME THE SHIP GRAVEYARD OF THE ATLANTIC AS THE RESULT OF SCORES OF SUBMARINE ATTACKS IN THAT ZONE.

ALTHOUGH THE DONAX WAS LAST REPORTED IN THE MARITIME REGISTRY AS HAVING SAILED FROM NEW ORLEANS FOR ENGLAND ON JULY 8, IT [illegible] PRESUMED SHE HAS BEEN ENGAGED SINCE THEN IN CA[illegible]G FUE[illegible] O BRITAIN.

MACKAY ALSO REPORTED A MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALGIC THAT LASTNIGHT SHE HAD SIGHTED A "SUSPICIOUS VESSEL...BUILT SIMILAR TO A TANKER, SURROUNDED BY FOUR SMALL CRAFTS, APPARENTLY SUBMARINES," ABOUT 900 MILES OFF THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

JAN 1 - 1941

THE ALGIC SAID SHE WAS CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE FROM THE VESSEL AND UNABLE TO OBTAIN A BETTER DESCRIPTION. THE OTHER CRAFT, SHE SAID, WERE "HEADING SOUTHEAST DIRECTION."

MT1253PES

Britain Honors High and Low in King's '41 List

Nurses, Firemen and Men in Fighting Forces Share With Nobility in Awards

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP).—King George VI selected Lord Camrose, sixty-one-year-old owner of London's Conservative "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post," to head his New Year's honor list today. Camrose, now a baron, was made a viscount.

The list, the second of the war, also created four new barons and three baronets and conferred other distinctions on men and women in many fields in which airplane, arms and ship production was prominently represented. It was the eighth honors list of the Monarch's reign.

The new barons created were:

Field Marshal Sir William Edmund Ironside, sixty years old, former chief of Imperial General Staff and former commander of the British Home Forces.

Lord Hugh Cecil, sixty-one, churchman, member of the distinguished Salisbury family and Provost of Eton since 1936.

Kindersley Honored

Sir Robert Kindersley, sixty-nine, who started work at fifteen for 10 shillings a week and lately captained Great Britain's voluntary war savings campaign raising more than £475,000,000 ($1,900,000,000).

Sir Boyd Merriman, president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice which decides the fate of seized enemy ships and cargoes. He was the judge who gave the present duchess of Windsor her divorce from Ernest Simpson on May 3, 1937.

New baronetcies went to Sir William Coxen, seventy-three, former Lord Mayor of London, who raised £5,000,000 ($20,000,000) for war charities; Sir Kenneth Lee, sixty-one, former Director General of the Ministry of Information, and Hugh Lett, president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The list, filling sixty-eight columns, included many naval and Royal Air Force recipients of awards. Among them was Capt. Lord Louis Mountbatten, the King's cousin, who was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. Commanding a flotilla, he brought the destroyer Kelly safely to port in May after she was crippled by a torpedo and attacked by German

warplanes. Again, in November, he brought the destroyer Javelin home after a torpedo and bomb attack.

Several women were on the honors list, four becoming Dames Commander of the Order of the British Empire. They were Irene Vanbrugh, seventy-three, veteran actress; the dowager Marchioness of Reading, chairman of the Women's Voluntary Services; Viscountess Craigavon, widow of the late Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and Miss Marjorie Maxse, the latter for services to the Children's Overseas Reception Board.

The Order of Merit, which has only twenty-four members, was given to Professor Gilbert Murray, seventy-four, Greek scholar who was the Charles Eliot Norton professor of poetry at Harvard in 1926.

Privy Councillors appointed were Col. Douglas Brown, sixty-one, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, and Sir Walter Womersley, sixty-two, Minister of Pensions.

Several officers stationed in the United States were recognized. Angus Fletcher, director of the British Library of Information in New York, and Sir Ashley Sparks, representative in the United States of the Shipping Ministry, were named Knights Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Joseph Goodreds, acting British Vice-Consul at New York, was appointed to the Order of the British Empire.

Additional Awards

Other awards were:

Companions of Honor—J. L. Garvin, editor of the Conservative "Sunday Observer," and Arthur Mann, former editor of "The Yorkshire Post."

Military Knight, Grand Cross, Order of the Bath—Gen. Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, former Governor of Malta.

Civil Knight, Grand Cross, Order of the Bath—Sir Eric Phipps, former Ambassador to France.

Knight Commander, Order of the Bath—Admiral John Tovey, fifty-five, commander in chief of the home fleet; Vice-Admiral Guy Royle, fifty-five, chief of the naval air services; Robert Raikes, former rear admiral of submarines; Sir George Edward-Collins, commanding the 18th Cruiser Squadron; Rear Admiral David Lambert, paymaster general at the Admiralty; Lieut. Gen. George Giffard, general officer commanding in west Africa, and Air Marshal Ernest Gossage, Air Council member for personnel.

Civil Knight Commander of the Bath—Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under Secretary of the Foreign Office.

Knights, Grand Cross, Order of St. Michael and St. George—Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner of Palestine, and Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, Ambassador to Japan.

Several nurses and fire brigade, police and municipal officials were appointed members of the Order of the British Empire for air-raid and civilian-defense work. The medal of that order went to many airplane-factory employees, postal officials, policemen, raid wardens, station masters, telephonists and others for direct parts in the war effort.

Specific war services were frequently cloaked in such phrases as "for services to the Air Ministry," the explanation for conferring knighthood upon Ernest Le Mon, vice-president of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway.

Early Says President Will Talk of Lease-lend Program in Message to Lawmakers.

JAN 1 - 1941

Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt indicated today that his proposal for leasing and lending war equipment to Great Britain might embrace retail or only in a general way, leaving details for submission later. At any rate, he said, the entire proposal will go before Congress soon after the start of the session on January 3.

Mr. Early discussed Mr. Roosevelt's message at a press conference. He said that the President had not yet started writing it and that undoubtedly he would confer with congressional leaders before he personally delivers it to a joint session of the Senate and the House.

Hopes Idea Is Contagious.

Reporters at the conference asked Mr. Early for his views on an editorial in the Kansas City Journal Post suggesting that various committees interested in aid to the allies or keeping America out of war disband in the interest of national unity and reform into an agency wholeheartedly behind the President.

Mr. Early replied that he hoped that the idea was contagious.

An another aspect of defense developments the presidential secretary asserted that some newspapers and Senators "aren't confused, they are confusing" about Mr. Roosevelt's statement in a radio address Sunday night that no American expeditionary force would be sent abroad.

The remark about confusion was made when a reporter observed that some newspapers and Senators had said they were confused about the President's statement and wondered whether it meant none of the nation's armed forces, including the navy and marine corps, would be sent abroad or whether it applied only to the army.

Mr. Early did not amplify his comment.

Messages of reaction to the Sunday night speech still were pouring in, Mr. Early said. He intimated that that address might tie in with the annual message. There were some things, he said, which the Chief Executive could not crowd into his radio talk and ideas were left over that might very usefully be included in the message to Congress.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, said today that he had received more than 1,000 telegrams about his speech last night urging a peace move by the United States and that 93 per cent of them were favorable.

The response, he said, was the greatest evoked by any speech he has made in more than seventeen years in the Senate.

The messages included one from Harry Woodring, former Secretary of War, which said: "Helen (Mrs. Woodring) and I have just listened to your powerful effective voice and speech. God preserve and bless you as well as America."

Another, from Col. Charles Lindbergh, said: "Your address excellent and timely. Believe it will have great effect."

At the State Department Secretary Hull declined to comment directly on Senator Wheeler's speech.

Mr. Hull, a former Senator, declared that he could not undertake to carry on a debate with his old congressional colleagues. He said that he had too many other things to do.

Senator Wheeler took direct issue with President Roosevelt's defense broadcast statement that the United States had "no right or reason to encourage talk of peace" under existing circumstances.

Senator Wheeler raised the peace question during a radio broadcast last night which was frankly critical of much of the general policy which the Chief Executive outlined to the nation Sunday.

"The United States," the Montana Senator further declared, "is no longer trudging along the road to war. We are running—and don't be fooled."

"I firmly believe the German people want peace just as any other people prefer peace to war—and the offer of a just, reasonable and generous peace will more quickly and effectively humble Hitlerism and break the morale of the German people than all the bombers that could be dispatched over Berlin.

"A working basis for a just peace might involve among other factors the following:

"1—Restoration of Germany's 1914 boundaries with an autonomous Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

"2—Restoration of independent France, Holland, Norway, Belgium and Denmark.

"3—Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

"4—Restoration of German colonies.

"5—Protection of all racial and religious minorities in all countries.

"6—Internationalization of the Suez Canal.

"7—No indemnities or reparations.

"8—Arms limitation throughout the world."

No Comment on Wheeler.

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Authoritative quarters said today they had no comment to make on the peace proposals of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, outlined in a radio address last night.

The press subordinated the proposals to a British news agency dispatch from Washington, which said: "It is generally felt that America now faces a moral and material war against Germany."

Great Britain's War Cost Is Set At 38 Million A Day

Total Outlay For Year Ending March 31 Is Estimated At $13,864,000,000

JAN 1 - 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 31—Great Britain expects its war expenditures to reach an average of $38,000,000 a day for the current fiscal year ending March 31.

This was indicated today in a Treasury statement estimating the total outlay for the year ending March 31 at $13,864,000,000. In the week ended December 10, Britain hit a record high daily expenditure of $62,596,764.

The statement estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, at $13,864,000,000 and revenue at $5,440,000,000, leaving a deficit of $8,424,000,000 to be met by borrowing.

A forty per cent. revenue gain, much of it attributed to the purchase tax, helped to offset the jump in war costs during the first nine months of 1940.

RAW MATERIALS MAY PLAY ROLE IN BRITISH DEAL

Roosevelt Hints Repayment for Arms Might Be Made in Tin and Rubber.

CONGRESS WILL GET PLAN

payment in raw materials as well as in types of fighting equipment supplied.

Previously, the President had spoken of replacement in kind under a program which contemplates the taking over by this country of future British orders for such things as guns, tanks and planes and then supplying them to Britain.

But when he was asked at a press conference today whether replacement might be made in such things as tin, rubber and similar materials, he responde in the affirmative. He added th it depended on a good many c cumstances and that the p mary concern was obtaining a replacement that could be decided on by two friendly nations.

A reporter inquired whether replacements might involve British islands in the Atlantic, but the President dismissed that idea as silly.

Will Discuss Arms Loan.

The President, it was indicated at the White House earlier in the day, probably will discuss in his annual message to Congress next Monday a plan for lending and leasing war equipment to England.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, said it would seem logical to him for Mr. Roosevelt to talk about the proposal at that time.

He added, however, that he did not think the President had decided whether to go into it in detail.

Wells, at Lisbon, Calls U. S. Far Short of War

But Cites Virtually Unanimous Backing for Aid to Britain

LISBON, Dec. 31 (AP)—H. G. Wells, arriving here aboard the American Export liner Excalibur, said today he believed that the United States still was far short of entering the European war.

JAN 1 - 1941

"Opinion there is still sharply divided," the British writer said, but added that he had found American opinion virtually unanimously in favor of aid to England.

Mr. Wells, who expected to leave soon for London, said he intended to cable reports to the United States on the situation in England.

The Excalibur brought forty-five other passengers. Among them were five members of a Japanese trade mission and two Japanese newspaper men on their way to Berlin.

Curb Sweets for Workers

LONDON, [illegible].—A Food Ministry official said today that non-rationed supplies of such foods as jam, marmalade, chocolates and biscuits for the Air Raid Precaution and Auxiliary Fire Services would be curtailed hereafter to meet local shortages in shops serving ordinary civilians.

DUBLIN SEES FOOD PERIL

Warns of Threat to Imports—Gasoline Curbs Eased

DUBLIN, Dec. 31 (AP)—The food position of Ireland [Eire] is rapidly becoming more serious, Agriculture Minister, Dr. James Ryan, warned in a broadcast from Dublin tonight.

Stressing the danger of a shortage, Dr. Ryan said:

"I am quite positive that within a very short period supplies of imported food may be cut off entirely.

"If we are to survive the dangers that lie ahead, all essential foodstuffs must be produced at home."

The Agriculture Minister added that he had the power to take over the land of farmers who failed to make progress in tillage of 20 per cent more arable land by February.

The Eire Government, which last week ordered importing companies to halt distribution of gasoline to motorists, announced tonight that rationed supplies would be restored tomorrow, but urged abandonment of all pleasure-riding in view of the urgent need of economy.

The relaxation order came as long lines of motorists besieged garages to get gasoline by the quart from stocks already on hand. Already the price of horses had increased rapidly and Dublin traffic had been cut in half by the restrictions.

ITALIAN ARMY SUPPLY SHIP REPORTED SUNK

Belgrade Hears Craft Was Torpedoed in Adriatic by British Warship.

JAN 1 - 1941

GREEK ADVANCE SPEEDED UP

Several Persons Killed or Injured in Italian Air Raid on Salonika.

Belgrade, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Reports reaching Belgrade said that an Italian transport loaded with war materials for Albania was torpedoed by a British warship in the Adriatic Sea today and went down off the port of Bar (Antivari), which is in the southern part of Yugoslavia, about twenty miles up the coast from the Albanian border.

The transport was said to have gone down before a Yugoslav vessel could reach her.

Most of the transport's crew were reported rescued, however.

30.24 — 6705

Greek Advance Is Speeded Up.

Athens, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Improved weather conditions are speeding up the Greek advances against Italian positions in Albania, dispatches from the front said today. Greek artillery and aviation were reported active, and in the north a Greek bomber was said to have blown up an Italian ammunition dump and to have attacked troop concentrations.

The dispatches said that important heights were captured in the central sector, and that many new prisoners were taken. Greek fighter planes were reported to have shot down two Italian bombers, overtaken while returning from a raid in Greece.

The fighting in the Tepeleni, Klisura and Chimara sectors was described as intense. An observer at the front said that the battle in the coastal region north of Chimara was "one of the major battles of the war." It has been going on day and night for five days, even though a heavy snowstorm raged part of the time.

Meanwhile today more than a thousand new Italian prisoners, including an entire battalion, officers and all, were reported plodding back to Greek concentration camps after strong Italian counterattacks had been smashed.

The Greek High Command declared that the Greeks had carried out successful local operations despite the recent heavy reinforcement of the Italians, who were said to be fighting with renewed intensity in an effort to recover positions wrested from them during steady Greek advances.

The communique did not identify the sectors where the Greeks had gained ground, nor did it say where the new Italian captives were taken, along with field guns and other equipment.

Kick Off Skis to Flee.

It indicated, however, that some of the prisoners were Alpine ski troopers. Such troops, the High Command said, attacked the Greek advance forces but were put to flight. The Italians were said to have kicked off their skis and scattered.

Dispatches from the front said that some Greek gains were made north of Chimara, along the coastal road toward the port of Valona; and that the Italians suffered heavy casualties in counter-attacks in the Klisura sector, northeast of Chimara.

The Ministry of Home Security said Salonika, Preveza, Ioannina and a rural district of Cozani were bombed by Italian planes yesterday with a few casualties and slight damage.

Salonica Heavily Raided.

Salonika, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Italian bombers and fighting planes raided Salonika at noon yesterday, killing and injuring a number of persons and causing some damage.

Officials said explosives fell in public squares and the sea, but did not hit any military objectives. Defending planes engaged the raiders.

Italians Claim Prisoners Too.

Rome, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The Italians have inflicted considerable losses on the Greek forces on the Albanian battle front and have captured both prisoners and war equipment in fighting, which was mostly of a local character, the Italian High Command reported today.

Fascist warplanes and naval units operating in the Adriatic were said to be co-operating, meanwhile, in an intensive bombardment of Greek troop concentrations and supply centers, with visible effects.

Listed among targets bombed with excellent results were the Ægean port of Salonika, the naval base of Prevesa on the west coast of Greece, and air fields at Ioannina and Kotzani.

During these operations, the High Command said, a patrol of British fighter planes engaged the Italians, but was beaten off and one Hurricane was shot down.

Italian fighter planes were reported to have joined dive bombers in raids over the Greek lines, swooping low to machine-gun troops and trucks.

The communique acknowledged that enemy planes—it did not identify their nationality—had flown over "some localities in Southern Italy dropping flares," but made no mention of bombings. One was reported shot down in flames.

British Attack Italian Convoy In the Adriatic

Submarine Sinks Vessel Guarded by Destroyers; Transport Also Down

By The Associated Press

BELGRADE, Dec. 31.—A British submarine attacked four Italian merchantmen convoyed by two destroyers in the sight of passengers on a Yugoslav coastal steamship today, and was said to have sunk one of the Italian commercial vessels.

Earlier, an Italian transport was reported sunk off the Yugoslav port of Bar, (Antivari), farther south in the Adriatic.

Transports Reported Sunk

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Reuters (British news agency) tonight said reports had been received in Belgrade that a British warship had sunk four Italian transports in the Adriatic today. The reports said all the ships were carrying heavy guns and automobiles. The sinkings were said to have occurred near the juncture of the Yugoslav and Albanian frontiers.

Greeks Report Capture Of 500 More Italians

Athens, (*Wednesday*), Jan. 1 (AP)—The Greek army pounced on enemy reinforcements and captured 500 prisoners in dislodging Italians from heights near the key town of Klisura, in central Albania, a spokesman declared early today.

The reinforcements, the spokesman said, had been rushed to the Klisura sector to halt the Greek advance on that mountain junction of the road leading to Valona, Adriatic port, now the main objective of the Greek offensive.

A general headquarters communique reported the repulse of a tank attack by the Italians on an undisclosed sector.

Tanks And Guns Taken

One tank, eight guns and other material were taken, the communique said, and reported in addition that two Italian airplanes were shot down yesterday.

In the coastal sector north of Chimara, the Greek army was reported to have captured all the fortified [illegible] after a bitter five-day battle.

Capture of the 500 near Klisura brought to 1,200 the number of prisoners taken within the last few days, the spokesman pointed out.

"You read last night's communique about the Italian battalion captured with its commander and his entire staff, in all 700 men with equipment. This occurred in the Drinos river sector," he said.

500 Taken Prisoner

"Other units of our troops repulsed the enemy after stiff resistance on his part on heights near Klisura. Five hundred soldiers and officers, belonging to fresh troops Italy sent in order to strengthen her army in Albania, were taken prisoners."

Four guns, mortars, machine guns, automatic guns and other material were listed as prizes in this operation.

Better weather and widespread action by both British and Greek planes aided the whole Greek military situation in Albania, said dispatches from the front on the last day of the year.

The fighting north of Chimara, which is but thirty miles south of the Italian troopship port of Valona, was described by an observer as one of the major battles of this war, barely more than two months old.

Dump Blown Up

On the northern front the pilot of a Greek bomber reported he had blown up an Italian ammunition dump and bombed troop concentrations and, off the Ionian Island of Levkas, a British fighter was said officially to have knocked a tri-motored Italian seaplane into the water, later dropping a rubber dinghy for the floundering crew.

The Canadian pilot of the British plane told this story:

"When we saw the enemy we dived to attack and quickly silenced his rear gun. I was pumping lead into him until I wondered what was holding the aircraft up. The cant (seaplane) had its float down, but was still flying, so we decided to make a final attempt to down him.

Saw Plane Crash

"I attacked him from the front and fired until I had to break away to avoid a head-on collision. As I climbed I saw the aircraft dip a wing into the sea and then crash. We flew around for a bit and saw two of the crew, one of them waving a handkerchief. Three or four others were lying on the wing. We dropped our rubber dinghy, then returned home."

Two other Italian bombers, returning home from a raid on Greece, were said to have been shot down by Greek fighters.

Numerous Greek civilian casualties were reported in Italian "hit-and-run" raids Monday on Ioannina and Salonika, on opposite sides of Greece.

Premier John Metaxas, in a New Year's message, declared the Greek people were ready to fight to the last breath until the enemy was exterminated.

"For this strife of ours, with full confidence it is right, we pray to God to ask His help," the message said.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME, DEC. 31--ITALIAN WARSHIPS AND DIVE BOMBERS HAVE OPENED A FURIOUS ASSAULT ON THE GREEKS, THEIR HARBORS, AIRDROMES, SUPPLY BASES AND COMMUNICATIONS, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

GREEK SUPPLY CENTERS ON THE COASTS OF BOTH ALBANIA AND GREECE WERE BOMBARDED INTENSIVELY YESTERDAY BY "OUR NAVAL UNITS," WITH "VISIBLE EFFECTS," A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

DIVE BOMBERS WERE TURNED LOOSE ON GREEK MILITARY PREPARATIONS, BRIDGES AND ROADS; FIGHTERS SPRAYED MARCHING COLUMNS, CONCENTRATIONS AND MOTOR CONVOYS WITH MACHINE-GUN BULLETS.

THE HIGH COMMAND LISTED SALONIKA AND PREVEZA AS PLACES WHERE HARBORS AND MILITARY OBJECTIVES WERE HIT WITH BOMBS, AND SAID AIRFIELDS AT IOANNINA AND KOTZANI WERE ATTACKED "WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS," TWO ENEMY PLANES BEING DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

A VICTORIOUS COMBAT WITH A SQUADRON OF BRITISH HURRICANE FIGHTERS ALSO WAS REPORTED. ONE OF THE HURRICANES WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

GROUND FIGHTING, THE ITALIANS SAID, WAS LOCAL IN CHARACTER, AND ALTHOUGH THEY CLAIMED THAT GREEK PRISONERS WERE TAKEN, THERE WAS NO

INDICATION OF A FASCIST COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

ITALIAN SHRAPNEL BOMBS AND MACHINE-GUN BULLETS FROM THE AIR WERE SAID TO HAVE TURNED BACK BRITISH ARMORED UNITS ATTEMPTING TO APPROACH FASCIST POSITIONS IN LIBYA, PRESUMABLY IN THE REGION OF BESIEGED BARDIA.

KA545PES

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

IONNINA, GREECE, DEC. 30 (DELAYED)--(AP)--HIGH-FLYING ITALIAN BOMBERS DROPPED SEVERALTONS OF EXPLOSIVES IN RAIDS HERE AND OVER A WIDE AREA OF THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER TODAY.

THE ATTACKERS VANISHED WHEN GREEK FIGHTER PLANES THREW UP A STRONG DEFENSIVE PATROL. ONE GROUP OF 20 RAIDERS FLEW OVER THIS INDUSTRIAL CENTER, 30 MILES FROM THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER, AND LET LOOSE THEIR BOMBS FROM A HEIGHT OF 9,000 FEET.

I SAW THE BODIES OF FOUR MEN REMOVED FROM A YARD WHERE ONE BOMB FELL. THIRTY WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAD A CLOSE CALL WHEN ANOTHER PROJECTILE TORE OFF THE FRONT OF A TWO-STORY DWELLING BUT FAILED TO CRACK THE BASEMENT SHELTER.

IT WAS THE FIRST MAJOR RAID HERE IN THREE WEEKS, ALTHOUGH SETTLEMENTS WITHIN A RANGE OF 60 MILES HAVE BEEN ATTACKED FREQUENTLY.

TRAVELING ALONG THE GREEK WEST COAST THE LAST FOUR DAYS I SAW ITALIAN BOMBERS OVERHEAD EACH DAY.. THEY RARELY DESCENED LOWER THAN 10,000 FEET BECAUSE OF SHARPSHOOTING GREEK ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

AT ONE POINT A BOMB FELL INTO A BAY, SENDING UP A 50-FOOT GEYSER. GREEK BOYS IN ROWBOATS HAD A FIELD DAY GATHERING IN DEAD FISH.

I WAS GETTING A SHAVE WHEN THE FIRST BOMB FELL THIS MORNING A BLOCK XXXXXX AND A HALF FROM THE BARBERSHOP. AFTER WE GOT UP FROM THE FLOOR THE BARBER HELD OUT HIS HAND TO CONVINCE ME HE WAS NOT TREMBLING. THEN HE FINISHED THE SHAVE WITH A FLOURISH.

King of Greece Confident for 1941

Athens, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—In a New Year's message to the Greek nation, King George II told his people last night that "our struggle will be hard, but our reserves of morale are inexhaustible. . . ."

He praised the Greek achievement in driving the Italians from Greek soil and expressed confidence that the New Year would bring further successes.

No peasants came to market. I walked by many shops and homes which were either closed because of bomb damage or blasted to ruins. In the town's newest quarter, debris still rises in huge mounds where four or five-story apartment houses were smashed by attacks more than a month ago.

The Compiello district near the water front was littered with wreckage. I inspected a shattered concrete vault where a 200-kilogram Italian bomb interrupted a Christmas dance of twenty-two young Greeks. All were torn to bits.

Water seeps down the rock falls and turns cavern floors into bogs. Some of the islanders have only straw for beds.

But the people of Corfu retain their spirit. They told me the Italians could bomb them to kingdom come, but the Greeks would fight on.

People of Corfu Live in Caves

Greeks Driven Below Ground Into Dank Caverns by Italian Bombs.

By DANIEL DE LUCE.

Corfu, Dec. 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Greek island city of Corfu is dead above ground, but in slimy tunnels 6,000 women, children and old men live in fear of Italian bombs.

I saw them today, cooking soup over charcoal fires, nursing babies and sewing clothing in odorous caverns ankle-deep in mud. They had existed like this since November 1—fifty-eight days in misery of which more than fifty were marked by Fascist air raids.

Bombs have killed about ninety persons and injured as many more. Corfu, so-called Queen of the Ionian Isles, is an easy target for Italian pilots. So far, not one anti-aircraft shell has been fired in its defense.

Today was exceptionally quiet, yet four alarms had sounded by 1 P. M.

Christmas Dance Bombed.

The authorities estimated that 40 per cent of Corfu was uninhabitable. Another 20 per cent is badly damaged, but can still afford shelter.

Medical Aid Is Rushed.

Five churches lie in ruins, but hundreds of devout Greeks worship from dawn to dark in Saint Spiridions. The hard-pressed Greek Government has dispatched medical aid and established relief agencies for a thousand impoverished families.

Funds have been set up to send 500 mothers and children to the country. Public health physicians express sharp concern over thousands of tunnel dwellers during the damp winter months.

British Content To Bide Time in Siege of Bardia

Expect Hunger and Steady Shelling to Reduce Town Without a Costly Assault

CAIRO, Dec. 31 (AP).—The British Middle East command reported today that Italian defenders of besieged Bardia, pounded relentlessly by artillery, "continue passively to await events."

Indications were still lacking of any early British attempt to storm the Libyan port, which has been under British siege for two weeks. It was believed here the British would refrain from a costly assault, preferring instead to starve out the Italians.

Elsewhere in African operations, today's brief communique reported renewed patrol activity along the border between Kenya and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

ADVANCE ON BARDIA REPORTED BLOCKED

Italians Say Planes Beat Back Unchanged Force.

ROME, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Italian warplanes and artillery were credited by the Italian High Command today with beating off attacks by British mechanized units on the Libyan battle front where the fighting has been centered for almost two weeks around Bardia.

The communique declared that "groups of enemy tanks and armored cars were repulsed or damaged while attempting to approach our positions."

There was no other mention of land activity on the North African front, where both sides, the Italians indicated, were holding fast to their positions.

Italian long-range artillery and bombing planes, however, were reported to have pounded the British advance base at Salum on the Egyptian side of the frontier, and it was admitted that British bombers again attacked Italian air bases in Libya.

Artillery and patrol activity was reported on the Sudanese front in East Africa. Two British planes were said to have been shot down in an attack on an unidentified Italian base and one Fascist craft was said to have been set afire on the ground.

ITALIANS APPOINT CZAR OF INDUSTRY

Ricci to Function Like Dictator of Food.

Rome, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Renato Ricci, Minister of Guilds, became virtual dictator over Italy's industry today, with absolute control over the handling and distribution of all raw materials.

A law issued last Saturday made Giuseppe Tassinari, Minister of Agriculture, dictator of food, with control over production and consumption, exports and imports, and distribution to both civilians and the armed forces alike. Both changes were made as the result of the war.

The decree giving Ricci new powers was published in the official gazette today. His Ministry will apportion raw materials among industrial concerns according to the nation's war needs and will determine which products are to be turned over to the army and which may be left for civilian consumption. He will have power to ration industrial products, excepting food, as he sees fit.

Ricci's first job will be to take an inventory of industrial stocks. Afterward he is authorized to buy or requisition products he needs. Support of the Finance Ministry's police force is assured him.

ITALY CLAMPS DICTATORSHIP OVER INDUSTRY

Puts Renato Ricci In Charge Of Distribution Of Raw Materials

Another Decree Places Slaughter Of Cattle Under Drastic Control

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 31—Italy tightened her war economy another notch today by establishing a virtual dictatorship over her industry.

This all-powerful post fell to 45-year-old Renato Ricci, Minister of Guilds and veteran Fascist party stalwart. He will have the final say in the handling and distribution of all raw materials and will determine which products are to be turned over to the army and which may be left for civilian consumption.

Follows Food Measure

The announcement of the strict control over industry followed by four days the appointment of Giuseppe Tassinari, Minister of Agriculture, as dictator of food with control over production and consumption, exports and imports, and distribution to both civilians and the armed forces.

Still another decree, published today

30.24-6704

30.24—6707

in the official *Gazette*, clamped down drastic control on the slaughter of cattle and hogs.

To Conoserve Live Stock

The live-stock section of the National Federation of Provincial Consortiums was assigned the task of determining the amount of cattle and hogs needed for slaughtering as well as that of distributing the meat.

Ricci was given power to ration industrial products and apportion raw materials among industrial establishments according to the nation's war requirements.

NEW YORK, DEC 31-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A SUMMARY OF ITALIAN PRESS REACTION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S AID-TO-BRITAIN SPEECH, THE GIST OF WHICH, IT SAID, "EMPHASIZED THAT HE IS REPEATING HIMSELF TOO FREQUENTLY."

QUOTING THE NEWSPAPER IL MESSAGERO, THE RADIO SAID:

"TO THINK THAT GERMANY AND ITALY INTENDED TO ATTACK THE UNITED STATES SHOWS SUCH NAIVETE AS CAN BE BELIEVED AND FORMULATED ONLY BY A MAN WHO WANTS TO HELP BRITAIN AT ALL COSTS."

REFERRING TO WHAT IT SAID WAS THE UNITED STATES' INTENTION TO "BREAK THE COUNTER-BLOCKADE OF THE AXIS POWERS AND SEND UNITED STATES SHIPS TO EIRE (IRELAND)," IL MESSAGERO COMMENTED "IT IS SIMPLY INADMISSABLE THAT SUCH AN INDISPUTABLE RIGHT AS THAT OF BLOCKADE COULD BE CHANGED BY THE ONE-SIDED DECISION OF WASHINGTON."

"IF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CARRY THROUGH THIS INTENTION," IT CONTINUED, "THEN THEIR SHIPS WOULD BE EXPOSED TO SERIOUS RISKS. THE AXIS POWERS AT ANY RATE ARE NOT WILLING TO TOLERATE THAT OBSTACLES BE PUT IN THEIR WAY TO VICTORY, WHICH MUST BE TOTAL VICTORY."

LA STAMPA, ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST, EXPRESSED "GREAT INDIGNATION AT THE AMBIGUOUS AND DARK SPIRIT OF ROOSEVELT'S SERMON," ADDING THAT "THE MASTER OF DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE, IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW, WANTS TO EXCLUDE THE AUTHORITARIAN STATES FROM A CIVILIZATION WHICH HAS SERVED ONLY FOR CAMOUFLAGING CRIMES AND PREROGATIVES OF PLUTOCRATIC IMPERIALISM."

"SINCE THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS THE OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF JUSTLY DISTRIBUTING RICHES AND LABOR, GERMANY AND ITALY INEVITABLY HAD TO STORM THIS MAIN OBSTACLE X X X. IN ORDER TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT, AMERICANS HAD NOT TO FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY, BUT AGAINST THEIR BRITISH OPPRESSORS." #

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

Greek

ATHENS, Dec. 31 (AP)—Tonight's Greek High Command communiqué follows:

There were local operations, which turned to our advantage.

Prisoners were taken and much matériel fell into our hands, including eight guns.

A tank attack was repelled and one tank was captured.

On Dec. 30 two enemy aircraft were shot down.

The Greek Ministry of Home Security issued today the following communiqué:

No raids on Greece today.

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Royal Air Force Middle East Command at Cairo issued the following communiqué today:

On the night of Dec. 29-30 heavy bombers of the R. A. F. raided enemy landing grounds at Gazala and Tobruk.

A number of fires were started at Gazala, followed by large explosions. All the bombs fell in the target area.

At Tobruk intensive anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but the attack was pressed home and all our aircraft returned safely.

Our fighters maintained standing patrols throughout yesterday, but no interceptions were made. A number of reconnaissance flights were successfully carried out over the Bardia-Tobruk area.

In the communiqué of Dec. 29 it was stated that our fighters encountered a large formation of enemy bombers and that in an ensuing engagement one S-79 and a CR-42 were shot down as well as others damaged. It is now established that three S-79's were shot down, an increase of two on the success previously claimed.

In Greece, one of our fighters on patrol in the Levkas-Prevesa area intercepted and shot down an enemy float plane (CANT-506). The enemy aircraft crashed into the sea. Another of our fighters intercepted an S-81 near Akra Poseidon and shot it down in flames into the sea.

An offensive reconnaissance was carried out over a large area of Somaliland. Some buildings alongside the landing ground at Seilah were bombed and considerable damage was caused.

On Dec. 29 fighter aircraft of the South African Air Force machine-gunned and dispersed aircraft on the Bardera airdrome [Italian Somaliland]. One enemy bomber (a Savoia-8) was totally destroyed by fire and others were severely damaged.

Enemy bombers escorted by fighters raided Malta yesterday, but no damage or casualties resulted except the slight wounding of two children.

ATHENS, Dec. 31 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:

One of our fighters on patrol in the Levkas-Prevesa area yesterday intercepted an shot down an enemy float plane CANT-506 [tri-motored low-wing seaplane]. The aircraft crashed into the sea and our pilot dropped a dinghy to members of the crew, who were seen to be alive.

From all operations all our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Ministries of Air and Home Security tonight issued this communiqué:

Enemy activity has today been limited to a few isolated attacks by a single aircraft at places in Kent and Essex. Some houses have been damaged and a few people have been injured.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

In the Cyrenaican frontier zone there were actions of our artillery and fighter planes with the dropping of shrapnel bombs and machine-gunning against groups of enemy tanks and armored cars, which were repulsed or damaged while attempting to approach our positions.

Long-range artillery and air-bombing actions also were carried out against the base at Solum.

In the night of Dec. 29 to Dec. 30 enemy planes bombed our air fields in Cyrenaica without causing loss or damage.

On the Greek front fighting, mostly of local character, took place.

The enemy suffered considerable losses and left arms and prisoners in our hands.

Our naval units carried out an intensive bombardment against enemy supply centers along the Greek and Albanian coasts with visible effects.

Numerous bombings by dive bombing formations continually pounded military preparations, bridges and roads.

Fighting planes machine-gunned various troop concentrations, marching columns and motor trucks.

Harbors and military objectives at Salonika and Prevesa as well as airfields at Yanina and Kozáni were bombed with excellent results. Two enemy planes were destroyed on the ground.

A patrol of Hurricane fighters, which attempted to oppose one of our bombing formations, was repulsed and a Hurricane was shot down.

In East Africa there was activity of artillery and patrols on the Sudanese border.

Enemy planes bombed one of our bases, setting fire to a plane. Attacked by fighter planes, two machines were shot down.

The night of Dec. 30 to Dec. 31 enemy planes flew over some localities of Southern Italy, dropping flares. One enemy plane was shot down in flames.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (AP)—*The German High Command issued the following communiqué today:*

During the night of Dec. 29 stronger combat units attacked London, as previously announced. A large amount of bombs of all caliber were dropped on war vital objectives, primarily in the center of the city. Many and extraordinarily big fires resulted, which were visible as far as the Channel coast.

The air force's activity in the course of Dec. 30 was limited to several attacks against airports and industrial objectives in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire.

During the course of this action several airplanes were destroyed on the ground in a low altitude raid on Mildenhall Airfield.

There was no fighting activity last night.

VICHY, FRANCE, DEC. 31--(AP)--A NEW REGIME AND AN EMPIRE STILL INTACT ARE FRANCE'S MAIN ASSETS AND MILITARY DEFEAT IS HER GREAT LIABILITY AS SHE FACES THE NEW YEAR, AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID IN PRESENTING A "BALANCE FOR 1940" TODAY IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO THE PRESS.

THE SPOKESMAN EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT UNTIL FINAL PEACE TERMS WERE REACHED, FRANCE COULD NOT TELL WHETHER HER POLITICAL "VICTORY" WOULD OUTWEIGH HER DISASTER IN WAR. HE SAID THE OLD REGIME WAS "RULED BY BOTH SOCIALIST AND CAPITALIST INTERNATIONAL," BUT THAT ONLY NOW WAS THE PROBLEM OF THE PROLETARIAT BEING SOLVED.

"ALSO ON THE CREDIT SIDE OF THE LEDGER," HE SAID, "IS OUR UNBEATEN NAVY AND AN EMPIRE IN OUR KEEPING."

BOTH FRANCE'S NAVY AND EMPIRE, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN IMPAIRED BY THE WAR. SOME POSSESSIONS, PARTICULARLY EQUATORIAL AFRICA, HAVE GONE OVER TO THE FORCES OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, STILL ALLIED WITH BRITAIN. SOME FRENCH WARSHIPS ALSO ARE SERVING WITH THE BRITISH FLEET AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED BY BRITISH ACTION TO KEEP THEM FROM FALLING INTO AXIS HANDS.

FRENCH ARE URGED TO USE INGENUITY

Petain, Predicting Hard Year, Asks People to Overcome Expected Difficulties

VICHY, France, Dec. 31 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain predicted in a New Year's message prepared for broadcast at midnight tonight that "the year 1941 will be hard."

"We will go hungry," he warned, because of poor crops and the war blockade. He appealed to peasants to "draw from the earth whatever she can give" and to the "ingeniousness" of the public to fill out its diet however it can.

He besought workers "not to become discouraged" if "some industries come to a dead halt" for lack of materials.

"The war and the blockade will continue," Marshal Pétain said. "That does not depend on us."

Admiral Jean Darlan, Minister of the Navy, issued a message saying his thoughts were with "those who, detained by allies of yesterday, have been and remain faithful to their prostrate country despite lies, offers and bad treatment, both moral and material."

Petain Delays Cabinet Shuffle

VICHY, Dec. 31 (AP). — Long-expected changes in Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain's Cabinet probably will be deferred until Fuehrer Adolf Hitler replies to French proposals on how France and Germany could collaborate, informed sources said today. These informants said Hitler's reply was not expected before Jan. 3. They said the Cabinet changes would involve only minor posts and not Petain's principal collaborator with Germany, Fernand de Brinon.

French Naval Minister Keeps Hitler Waiting

Fuehrer Reported Wrathful at 45-Minute Delay

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 31 (AP). —Admiral Jean Darlan, Franch Naval Minister, was reported by informed quarters here today to have incurred the ire of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler by being forty-five minutes late at a Christmas Day meeting in occupied France, somewhere north of Paris.

The meeting, at which Darlan was said to have presented Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain's proposals on how Germany and France could collaborate, was said by these informants to have taken place at a village near Beauvais and to have lasted only fifteen minutes.

These accounts said Darlan's chauffeur lost his way and that Der Fuehrer was in a bad humor when Darlan finally arrived. Hitler, however, was said to have agreed to consider Petain's proposals and reply.

(Darlan went to Paris Christmas Eve and returned the day after Christmas. Berlin sources said Hitler spent Christmas Day with his troops in the west.)

Hungary Reluctant To Give Nazis Its All

BUDAPEST, Dec. 31 (AP).—A Cabinet quarrel over alleged promises by Michael Teleki, Minister of Agriculture, to deliver to Germany and Italy nearly twice as much foodstuffs as Hungary produces was said by informed sources today to have been the reason for Teleki's resignation Sunday.

They said the controversy arose when the Minister of War demanded to know what Hungarian troops, now being mobilized, were expected to eat if the country was being drained of stores to supply the Axis powers.

Rumanian Minister To Soviet Called Home

Budapest, Dec. 31 (AP)—Diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest tonight said that Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Minister to Moscow, had been summoned home. Gafencu has been attempting a policy of rapprochement with Russia and his return was interpreted as meaning that the Iron Guard did not approve.

An early end to Russian diplomatic representation in Bucharest was foreseen by diplomatic dispatches, which declared the Soviet Union planned to deal with Rumania in the future through the embassy in Berlin—taken to mean that Russia would thus view Rumania as a conquered country.

It was reported that Russia had protested vigorously against an increasing campaign by the Iron Guard for recovery of Bessarabia, the province annexed by Russia last summer.

At the same time, Count Istan Csaky, Hungary's Foreign Minister, was quoted in the press here as declaring that "Hungary will take an active share in building the new European order—particularly in remoulding southeastern Europe."

RUMANIAN REDS REPORTED SEIZED

Warning to Russia Seen in Antonescu Message.

BELGRADE, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Reports from Bucharest today said that many new arrests had been made in the Rumanian capital and that the authorities there had announced the discovery of several Communist organizations, especially among railway employees.

A statement by the Rumanian Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, declaring that Rumania was now guaranteed by the most powerful nation in the world was interpreted in diplomatic circles as an indirect warning to Soviet Russia not to attempt to carry out a reported plan of seizing the mouths of the Danube and moving into Moldavia.

German troops and war materials still moved into Rumania through Hungary. The advance guard reached the Danube on the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier on Sunday, and these movements coincided with reports that Russian troops were concentrating in Bessarabia, in the north.

A report from Bucharest said that Gen. Nikola Marinescu, former Minister of National Health, had been deprived of his military rank.

German news reports said Nazi troops in Rumania were supplied with foodstuffs from Germany and would distribute food to the poorest of the Rumanians.

Budapest, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Belgrade reported today that the correspondent for Tass, the official Soviet Russian news agency, had been expelled from Yugoslavia on a charge he was a spy for a foreign power. The dispatch said that the correspondent had been put across the Yugoslav border, presumably into Bulgaria.

Balkans Regard Coming Year With Foreboding

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 31 (AP)—The increase in Germany's military forces in Rumania caused the Balkan nations generally tonight to regard 1941 with foreboding.

While many observers said the real crisis might not come soon, there were few who believed the German forces in Rumania would be withdrawn without first seeing action.

"It seems likely nothing will happen in the next two weeks and not much in the next two months," one well informed Bulgarian said. "After that anything at all might happen."

Arrests In Rumania

Reports reaching Belgrade from Bucharest today said many new arrests had been made there and the authorities had announced discovery of several Communist organizations, especially among railway employes.

Nazi troops and materials were still moving into Rumania through Hungary. Soviet units were reported concentrating in Bessarabia.

In diplomatic circles in Belgrade, a statement of Premier General Ion Antonescu of Rumania that his country now was guaranteed "by the most powerful nation" in the world was interpreted as an indirect warning to Russia not to try to seize the province of Moldavia or the Danube mouths.

Bulgaria Pessimistic

Bulgaria, facing the possibility of becoming a battleground should the German army move into action toward the south from Rumania, would like 1941 to be as satisfactory nationally as 1940, when the nation recovered southern Dubruja from Rumania. The general feeling in informed quarters, however, was one of pessimism.

The newspaper *Slovo* observed that Bulgaria must be prepared to face any sacrifices.

"The nation must be ready," the paper said, "because liberty and independence are the highest benefits a cultured nation can desire."

News Censored

News from Bucharest and Budapest, where strict censorship prevails, was meager. The Nazi forces in Rumania are estimated here as well over 300,000, but the Rumanian press—like the Hungarian—has steadfastly ignored their presence.

Foreign correspondents in Bucharest are occasionally forbidden to transmit even excerpts from the Rumanian newspapers.

Although many observers believe the entrance of German troops into Bulgaria would bring Turkey into the war, there is no indication here what preparations the Turks are making.

European Turkey is still under martial law and information of military activities is censored.

30.24 — 6709

30.24—6709

MOSCOW, DEC. 31--(AP)--CHAMPAGNE CORKS POPPED IN HOTELS AND NEW YEARS TREES LIKE AMERICAN CHRISTMAS TREES GLEAMED FROM PRIVATE HOMES AS SOVIET RUSSIA WELCOMED THE NEW YEAR WITH ACCLAMATIONS OF "SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION" WHICH IT SAID WOULD BE GREATER IN 1941.

AMONG THE CELEBRATIONS WAS A PARTY GIVEN AT THE ITALIAN EMBASSY BY DR. AUGUSTO ROSSO, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR, WHO ENTERTAINED AXIS REPRESENTATIVES AND NEUTRALS INCLUDING AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH EMBASSIES EACH HAD THEIR OWN CELEBRATION.

PRAVDA, CITING THE INCORPORATION OF KARELIA, THE BALTIC STATES AND BESSARABIA AND BUCOVINA INTO THE SOVIET, SAID "OUR FRONTIERS WIDENED TO THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH. IT IS WITH A FEELING OF JUSTIFIED PRIDE THAT PEACE RETURNED TO OUR COUNTRY IN 1940."

"ENTERING THE NEW YEAR, WHICH WILL BE A YEAR OF STILL GREATER SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, THE SOVIET PEOPLE FACE THE FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE."

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, DEC 31-(AP)-THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE, NOTING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REFERENCE TO SWEDEN IN HIS SUNDAY NIGHT ADDRESS, DECLARED TODAY SWEDEN HAD ABSOLUTELY REFRAINED FROM EXPORTING ANY KIND OF WAR MATERIAL TO ANY COUNTRY AT WAR, FINLAND EXCEPTED.

(THE PRESIDENT, SPEAKING OF UNITED STATES AID TO BRITAIN, SAID "IT IS NO MORE UNNEUTRAL" FOR THE UNITED STATES TO SEND MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES ABROAD" THAN IT IS FOR SWEDEN, RUSSIA AND OTHER NATIONS NEAR GERMANY TO SEND STEEL AND ORE AND OIL AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS INTO GERMANY EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK.")

MT1053AES

New Thai Clashes Reported to Vichy

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Dec. 31.—New incidents between French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) were reviewed today by a colonial ministry communique, but it said they did "not exceed in gravity incidents of the previous week."

They occurred between ecD. 26 and 28, the Ministry said, and in ine engagement a Thai force was repulsed by a motorcycle patrol. It said that 15 Thai casualties included two officers and that only one French soldier was wounded.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Thai [Siamese] High Command said today that French guerrillas had fired on several Thai villages from a boat, bringing a fresh outbreak of fighting after a lull on the border of Thailand and French Indo-China. Thai gendarmes sank the boat, the communiqué said, reporting that many of the guerrillas drowned and some swam ashore.

Kung Sees Victory Nearer

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 31 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice Premier and Finance Minister, told the nation in a New Year's message today that China would be nearer victory in her war with Japan in 1941. He declared that a financial, economic, military and diplomatic review of 1940 showed the nation had progressed.

Britain's temporary closing of the Burma Road to traffic in war supplies to China was the greatest blow of 1940, but, after the reopening, China's international position was better than before, he said.

The latest British and American loans have raised China's foreign exchange reserve fund by 50 per cent, he said.

JAPAN'S PREMIER WARNS HIS NATION

Predicts Pressure Will Be Put On Tokio in 1941.

Tokio, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye warned Japan in a New Year statement today to "prepare fully to meet any eventualities on the assumption that various international pressure may be imposed upon Japan in the new year."

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, in reviewing Japan's foreign policy and looking ahead to "what the new year will bring to this country particularly and to the world in general," declared:

"In my innermost heart I fear lest this year prove most tragic and unfortunate for all of mankind. I pray God and wish that all truly God-fearing people throughout the world co-operate with me in saving this year from degenerating into the first year of destruction of modern civilization."

Finance Minister Isao Kawata noted that Japan's budget for the 1941-42 fiscal year showed an increase of $200,000,000 from the previous fiscal period.

U. S. Already At War, Brazil Paper Asserts

Rio De Janeiro Editorial Visions Squadrons Of American Planes Assaulting Germany

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 31 (AP)—The newspaper *O Imparcial* declared editorially today that President Roosevelt's defense speech Sunday meant the United States already was at war with Germany.

"The United States is transformed into an arsenal for England. . . . If some English can remain alive in the hell to which Great Britain has been transformed, within six to eight months the islands will become an air base for the systematic destruction of Germany by North American planes piloted by Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders.

"That's what the Roosevelt speech signifies."

Deny Ban on Dictator

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31.—The Ministry of Foreign Relations has rejected an official German protest against the showing here of Charlie Chaplin's Great Dictator, it was learned authoritatively today.

Vargas Speaks in Favor Of Pan-Americanism

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—President Getulio Vargas said in a luncheon speech today that Brazil would be faithful to Pan-Americanism and neutrality, and would willingly oppose any aggression.

British Flag Over Office; Nazis Irate

Cristobal, C. Z., Dec. 31 (AP).—German employes of the Hamburg-American line today tore down, stamped and spat upon the red ensign of the British merchant fleet which had been hoisted over their office in the night by pranksters. A noisy crowd witnessed the incident.

Sinking Of 10 Ships In Pacific Revealed As Survivors Land

500 Men, Women And Children Are Put Ashore In South Seas From Nazi Commercial Raiders

[*By the Associated Press*]

Singapore, Malay States, *Wednesday*, Jan. 1—Five hundred men, women and children landed by German commercial raiders December 21 on the Emaru Island of the Bismarck Archipelago, have been rescued by an Australian ship and taken to Australia, it was announced officially today.

Those rescued included British, French and Norwegians. There were seventy women and seven children in the group.

Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander-in-chief of Britain's China station, said the situation was not as alarming as it first appeared because the survivors came from ships sunk over several months and not from a sudden wave of sinkings within the last few weeks.

The passengers and crewmen were from the Rangitane, Holmwood, Notou, Ringwood, Triona, Triadic, Triaster, Vinni, Turakina and Komata, it was said.

The admiral said both the British and Australian navies were "well aware of the activities of the raiders and appropriate measures are being taken."

He said that in view of the vast expanse of ocean to be covered it might take some time to bring the raiders "to book," but that they would be accounted for eventually.

The Turakina, Notou and Holmwood previously had been reported sunk, but this was the first disclosure of the fate of the others.

Largest of the newly disclosed losses was the Rangitane, a 16,712-ton British steamer.

The others were the Triadic, 6,378 tons; Triaster, 6,032, and Triona, 4,413, all recently built ships operated by the British Phosphate Commissioners; the British Komata, 3,900 tons, and the Norwegian steamers Vinni, 5,181 tons, and Ringwood, 7,203.

The Bismack Archipelago consists of more than one hundred small islands, formerly under German protectorate, but mandated to Australia under the Versailles treaty.

CHUNGKING, CHINA, JAN 1 (WEDNESDAY)--(AP)--FOREIGN MINISTER CHUNG-HU EXPRESSED HOPE TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD CUT OFF TRADE WITH JAPAN AND PREDICTED SUCH ACTION WOULD CAUSE THE JAPANESE WAR MACHINE TO "COLLAPSE LIKE A HOUSE OF CARDS."

"THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR THE JUST AND RIGHTEOUS STAND THEY HAVE TAKEN IN THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT," THE CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE BROADCAST FROM CHUNGKING TO AMERICAN LISTENERS (N.B.C. NETWORK, 6:30 P.M., E.S.T.)

"THEY CHERISH THE HOPE THAT THE UNITED STATES AS A POWER VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE PACIFIC CAN SEE ITS WAYX CLEAR TO COORDINATE THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH ITS FOREIGN POLICE TOWARD THE FAR EAST.

"THE JAPANESE DEPEND UPON THEIR TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES TO REPLENISH THEIR RAPIDLY EXHAUSTING SINEWS OF WAR. ONCE THIS SOURCE OF STRENGTH IS CUT OFF, THEIR WHOLE WAR MACHINE WILL COLLAPSE LIKE A HOUSE OF CARDS. AND, I AM HAPPY TO SAY, THIS APPEARS TO BE THE TREND IN WHICH EVENTS ARE MOVING."

WANG TOLD AMERICANS "WHETHER YOU WANT IT OR NOT, THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP IS BEING FORCED UPON THE UNITED STATES."

CHINA, HE SAID, STILL POSSESSES ADEQUATE MANPOWER AND RESOURCES TO CONTINUE RESISTING THE JAPANESE, BUT NEEDS AMERICAN HELP TO END THE WAR SUFFERING OF HER PEOPLE.

HE SAID THAT MEASURES ALREADY TAKEN BY AMERICA "CANNOT BUT SERVE AS A WARNING TO JAPAN AGAINST HER SELF-APPOINTED MISSION TO CREATE A SO-CALLED 'NEW ORDER IN GREATER EAST ASIA.'"

CHINA'S GNERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE DECLARED, "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PENETRATING, MEMORABLE WORDS RECORD THE IMPORTANT PLACE WHICH CHINESE RESISTANCE HAS IN THE WORLD SITUATION, AND THEY LAY DOWN THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES THAT MUST GUIDE THE POLICY OF MODERN NATIONS."

CHIANG SAID THE CHINESE WERE "EXTRAORDINARILY STIMULATED AND ENCOURAGED TO HEAR THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT ADDRESS HIS PEOPLE IN SUCH TERMS OF SOLEMN ADMONITION AND EXPRESS SO LOFTY A CONCEPTION OF OUR STRUGGLE. RESISTANCE MUST BE CARRIED ON REGARDLESS OF WHATEVER SACRIFICES MAY BE REQUIRED UNTIL CHINSE RREEDOM IS RENDERED SECURE.."

(IN HIS "FIRESIDE CHAT" SUNDAY NIGHT, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN PICTURING WORLD CONDITIONS MENTIONED:

("THE JAPANESE ARE BEING ENGAGED IN ASIA BY THE CINESE IN ANOTHER GREAT DEFENSE.

("IN THE PACIFIC IS OUR FLEET.")

MEXICO CITY, DEC. 31--(AP)--UNITED STATES VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT HENRY A. WALLACE SAID TONIGHT "THERE IS A WHALE OF A LOT" OF NAZI AND FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITYX IN MEXICO.

HE SAID HE HAD NOT, PERSONALLY, SEEN ANY EVIDENCES OF THIS ACIVITY, BUT THAT "MOST CERTAINLY" DID NOT MEAN IT DID NOT EXIST.

WALLACE MADE HIS COMMENTS AT HIS LAST PRESS CONFERENCE PRIOR TO LEAVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE DAYS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

WALLACE, WHO SAID HIS FARWELLS TO PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, TERMED THE PRESIDENT A MAN OF "SINCERITY AND STRAIGHT FORWARDNESS WITH A GENUINE DEVOTION TO THE WELFARE OF THE MEXICAN PEOPLE AND THE PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

MEXICO CITY, DEC.31-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER NACIONAL DECLARED IN AN EDITORIAL TODAY THAT "FAITH IN JUSTICE AND IN LIBERTY" WAS REAFFIRMED IN THOSE WHO LISTENED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUNDAY NIGHT ADDRESS.

"TO THOSE WHO DO NOT SEE NOR WISH TO SEE THE DANGERS WHICH THREATEN AMERICA, THE CLEAR AND DEFINITE REASONING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARE STRONG SPURS," THE PAPER SAID. "IT IS NAIVE, INFANTILE AND EVEN CRIMINAL TO SUPPOSE THAT THE SEA PROTECTS FROM ANY INVASION IF TOTALITARIANISM, A WORD AS BARBAROUS AS ITS IMPLICATION, SHOULD TRIUMPH.

"MECHANICAL PROGRESS IN THE WATER AND THE AIR HAS SHORTENED DISTANCES IN AN ASTONISHING MANNER. IRELAND, DAKAR OR THE AZORES ARE EXCELLENT SPRINGBOARDS FOR A JUMP TO OUR CONTINENT. X X X

"CONCERNING THE MORAL POSSIBILITIES OF AN INVASION, THE FACTS SPEAK. FOR WHAT SERVED THE PEACE TREATIES FOR POLAND, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, NORWAY, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM? FOR DICTATORS X X X A TREATY SIGNED IS A TREATY BROKEN. X X X THE LAST ACT OF THE TRAGEDY IS ABOUT TO COMMENCE. WE DO NOT KNOW WHEN THE CURTAIN WILL FALL, BUT WE DO KNOW THE OUTCOME."

B1290PES

30.24-6711 30.24—6711

OTTAWA, DEC. 31-(AP)-LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD "WILL DEPEND UPON LABOR IN THE NEW WORLD," PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING DECLARED IN A NEW YEAR'S EVE BROADCAST TONIGHT.

SPEAKING OVER THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION, THE PRIME MINISTER CALLED UPON THE CANADIAN PEOPLE FOR AN UNREMITTING EFFORT TOWARD VICTORY FOR THE DEMOCRATICPOWERS.

HE APPEALED TO HIS FELLOW CITIZENS "TO ENTER UPON THE NEW YEAR RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN. . . THAT UNITY OF PURPOSE, OF DETERMINATION AND OF EFFORT IN WINNING THE WAR WHICH HAS BEEN FROM THE OUTSET AND SHALL REMAIN TO THE END, THE SECRET OF OUR STRENGTH."

PS1238AES

TORONTO, DEC 31-(AP)-THE NEW YEAR WILL START AT 7 P.M. (6 P.M. EST) TODAY FOR 500 MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN ARMY AND NAVY AIR FORCE IN TRAINING AT CAMP LITTLE NORWAY HERE.

THE MEN WILL BEGIN THEIR CELEBRATION THEN, THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER EXPLAINED, BECAUSE AT THAT HOUR IT WILL BE MIDNIG IN NORWAY, WHERE ALL HAVE RELATIVES OR FRIENDS.

FIRST THE TROOPS WILL MARCH TO THEIR GARRISON CHURCH FOR SPECIAL SERVICES TO PRAY FOR THE SPEEDY LIBERATION OF NORWAY. A CEREMONY WITH THE NORWEGIAN FLAG WILL FOLLOW AND THEN THE MEN WILL DISPERSE TO BE GUESTS AT SCORES OF CANADIAN HOMES.

DN247AES

U. S. Disputes Editor On Nazi Peace Offer

No 'Feasible' Proposal Tendered, Hull Aids Say of Marshall's Charge

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Assertions by Verne Marshall, Cedar Rapids (Iowa) editor and chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, that a month after the war started the Roosevelt administration had rebuffed a German offer of "honorable and just" peace terms to be negotiated by the White House, were challenged almost immediately by the State Department.

The German peace offer, Marshall said, was brought to this country by W. R. Davis, New York oil operator who, Marshall said, had sold expropriated Mexican oil to the Axis powers prior to the war. The offer, he said, was pigeonholed at the State Department.

Mr. Marshall said the terms, sponsored by Marshal Goering and other high Nazi officials, constituted "a sound economic peace."

The State Department, commenting on Mr. Marshall's narrative, said that information or suggestions, volunteered by private citizens were "always courteously received," but added that "the government can only conduct important international affairs effectively through duly authorized and official channels created for that purpose."

Marshall recounted the details at a press conference when reporters queried him as to whether Davis was giving financial support to the No Foreign War Committee. The editor said Davis had offered to assist.

Marshall also was asked whether Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh was a member of the committee.

"Colonel Lindbergh warned me repeatedly," he replied, "against letting his name appear publicly in our support. I said to him, 'The sooner you walk up Fifth Ave. as an executive of our committee, the happier I'll be.'"

Marshall related that Davis went abroad by clipper in September, 1939, "after a lengthy conference at the White House with President Roosevelt and Adolf Berle of the State Department" and that "the President knew what he was going for."

Three-Day Conference.

"On Oct. 9 or thereabouts," Marshall continued, "Davis landed at Port Washington, N. Y., bringing a complete agenda as conceived and taken down in shorthand by several stenographers at a conference that lasted parts of three days. That's all I'm going to say about the conference."

"The conference was in Berlin?" a reporter inquired.

"That's all I'm going to say about the conference," Marshall reiterated.

[From Berlin, the United Press reported that Mr. Marshall's statement was published at length in the German press.]

"The document itself in plain words agreed that President Roosevelt would be the mediator at a conference in the White House. It indicated the identity of the plenipotentiaries who would be sent. Davis had it translated into English."

"From the German language?" a reporter asked.

"He had it translated into English," Marshall repeated.

Davis Mystified.

"He notified the White House he was here. They asked him to submit it to the State Department. He declined, explaining he thought it should be placed only before the President. After jockeying back and forth all of one day he finally agreed to take it to the State Department and submit it to Berle.

"Davis was so mystified by all these circumstances that he refused to give Berle the original document, initialed by all the high government officials of at least two governments who attended the conference on these peace proposals, but gave him a copy. Berle was exercised—he was mad.

"Davis didn't give him the original, but I know where it is, and I have a copy."

Nazi Agent Balked.

Marshall also related that Goering had sent Joachim Hertzlet of the Economic Bureau to accompany Davis on his return "to document" for the Nazis what Davis might tell President Roosevelt. But he said Hetzlet was stopped at Lisbon and was unable to reach the United States.

The American Consul at Lisbon, Marshall added, "cabled the State Department and the White House for Permission for Hertzlet to proceed. He didn't get it."

"Then an attempt was made to get Hertzlet through with a Swedish passport because the Germans wanted to end the war. But the validation he would have given to Davis was never taken to the State Department or the White House."

Marshall added that if peace had been proclaimed as the result of a conference here, "Hertzlet immediately would have been appointed German Ambassador to the United States."

WASHINGTON, DEC. 31(AP)-SENATOR LEE (D-OKLA) SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT THE "ANGEL" OF THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE HEADED BY VERNE MARSHALL, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, EDITOR, "IS A RICH, INTERNATIONAL OIL MERCHANT" WITH A "GREAT FINANCIAL STAKE" IN A GERMAN VICTORY.

LEE IDENTIFIED THE MAN ONLY AS "THIS MAN DAV

A RICH, INTERNATIONAL OIL MERCHANT" WITH A "GREAT FINANCIAL STAKE" IN A GERMAN VICTORY.

LEE IDENTIFIED THE MAN ONLY AS "THIS MAN DAVIS" WHO HE SAID TRIED "TO PROMOTE A PHONY PEACE THROUGH THE WHITE HOUSE TO PULL GERMANY'S CHESTNUTS OUT OF THE FIRE."

MARSHALL TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT W.R.DAVIS, NEW YORK OIL OPERATOR, HAD BROUGHT A GERMAN PEACE OFFER TO WASHINGTON A MONTH AFTER THE WAR STARTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1939. THE OFFER, MARSHALL SAID, WAS PIGEONHOLED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. THE DEPARTMENT, IN REPLY, SAID IT HAD RECEIVED NO "FEASIBLE" PEACE PROPOSAL.

TO INQUIRIES AS TO WHETHER DAVIS WAS GIVING FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE, MARSHALL SAID DAVIS HAD OFFERED TO ASSIST. HE ALSO SAID DAVIS HAD SOLD EXPROPRIATED MEXICAN OIL TO THE AXIS POWERS BUT ONLY PRIOR TO THE WAR.

LEE SAID THAT "MUCH OF THE GASOLINE SENDING SHOWERS OF FIERY DEATH INTO THE DEFENSELESS HEART OF LONDON WAS SOLD TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT BY THIS MAN DAVIS IN THE MONTHS BEFORE THE WAR STARTED, BUT HIS TRAFFIC IN THIS GERMAN-BOUND OIL HAPPILY HAS BEEN INTERRUPTED BY THE BRITISH BLOCKADE."

"THIS IS NATURALLY INCONVENIENT TO DAVIS--WHO WOULD LIKE TO GO ON MAKING HIS MONEY OUT OF THIS OIL," LEE ADDED.

COMMENTING ON DAVIS' PEACE EFFORTS, LEE SAID THAT "JUST HOW SINCERE IS DAVIS IN HIS PATRIOTIC DEVOTION TO PEACE CAN BE SEEN FROM THE FACT THAT IN 1938 HE TRIED TO PROMOTE THE IMPORTATION OF A SQUADRON OF GERMAN BOMBING PLANES INTO MEXICO."

"THE ORIGIN AND PRACTICES OF THE MISCALLED 'NO FOREIGN WARS COMMITTEE' GIVES US A TIMELY OBJECT LESSON IN THE TECHNIQUE OF NAZI INFILTRATION INTO AMERICA," LEE CONTINUED. "THE FIRST STEP IS TO APPEAL TO THE GREED AND PROFIT HUNGER OF A CERTAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS MAN. HE THEN VOLUNTEERS TO PUT UP THE MONEY AND ASSISTS IN ORGANIZING A FINE SOUNDING COMMITTEE THAT GETS OUT FINE SOUNDING PROMOTION LITERATURE TO FOOL THE PEOPLE INTO BELIEVING IT WORKS FOR THE HOLY CAUSE OF PEACE. THE OBJECT OF THIS NAZI INSPIRED MANEUVER IS OBVIOUSLY TO SABOTAGE BOTH OUR PROGRAM OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION AND AID TO BRITAIN."

RK306PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 31-(AP)-FOR MORE THAN 10 YEARS THE NAME OF WILLIAM RHODES DAVIS, OIL OPERATOR, HAS APPEARED ON THE FIRST PAGES OF NEWSPAPERS--OR NOT AT ALL.

DAVIS, AS ONE ASSOCIATE SAYS, "DOESN'T LIKE PUBLICITY."

WHEN HIS NAME HAS ENTERED INTO THE NEWS, IT HAS USUALLY APPEARED IN DISPATCHES FROM SUCH PLACES AS LONDON, STOCKHOLM, MEXICO CITY OR LIMA, PERU. IN EACH CASE, THE STORY HAS CONCERNED "SOMETHING BIG."

WHEN VERNE MARSHALL, IOWA PUBLISHER AND HEAD OF THE RECENTLY ORGANIZED NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE, SAID IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT DAVIS HAD ACTED AS AN EMISSARY IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY, IT WAS ONE OF THE FEW TIMES THE OIL OPERATOR'S NAME HAD ENTERED INTO DOMESTIC NEWS.

QUIET, ALWAYS CAREFULLY GROOMED, ALWAYS EXPENSIVELY DRESSED, DAVIS NOW IS 49 YEARS OLD. HE WAS BORN IN ALABAMA OF POOR PARENTS AND

30.24-6713

30.24-6713

WORKED AS A BOY AS A "CANDY BUTCHER" ON RAILROAD TRAIN. LATER HE BECAME A RAILROAD ENGINEER. HE ENTERED THE ARMY IN 1917 AND, AFTER THE WAR, BECAME AN OIL BROKER IN TULSA, OKLA.

WHEN FIRST HE APPEARED IN THE NEWS, HE WAS AN ALREADY SUCCESSFUL ASSOCIATE OF JOSEPH C.TREES, MULTI-MILLIONAIRE OIL MAN, AND MICHAEL LATE BENEDUM, KNOWN IN THE OIL INDUSTRY AS THE "NO. 1 WILDCATTER." THEIR INTERESTS IN OIL EXTENDED FROM PITTSBURGH TO OKLAHOMA.

IN 1928, BENEDUM-TREES OIL CO. ACQUIRED A CONCESSION FROM THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE THAN 100,000 SQUARE MILES OF MOUNTAINS AND JUNGLES NEAR THE BORDER OF ECUADOR.

PERU REVOKED THE CONTRACT ON THE ALLEGATION THAT NO WORK WAS BEING DONE ON A PROMISED 700-MILE RAILROAD, THEN ANNOUNCED IN 1930 THE CONCESSION HAD BEEN AWARDED TO "A GROUP OF AMERICAN INVESTORS HEADED BY W.R.DAVIS," WHO WENT TO LIMA FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE AREA WAS BELIEVED RICH IN OIL, BUT THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT NEVER WAS CARRIED THROUGH, PERHAPS BECAUSE OF A BORDER DISPUTE INVOLVING ECUADOR, PERU AND COLOMBIA. THE LATTER TWO NATIONS ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN HOSTILITIES DURING THE CONTROVERSY IN 1932.

WHEN MEXICO EXPROPRIATED FOREIGN OIL PROPERTIES IN 1938, DAVIS APPEARED IN MEXICO. HE SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN NEGOTIATING FOR THE PURCHASE OF $2,500,000 WORTH OF MEXICAN OIL BEFORE THE EXPROPRIATIONS DECREE WAS ISSUED AND THAT HE WAS READY TO TAKE ALL OF MEXICO'S EXCESS OIL OFF THE REPUBLIC'S HANDS.

DAVIS ANNOUNCED IN APRIL, 1938, HIS COMPANIES OWNED 17 TANKERS AND HAD 10 MORE UNDER CONTRACT AVAILABLE TO SHIP OIL TO EUROPE. IN JULY, THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTED TO SELL $10,000,000 WORTH OF OIL TO DAVIS & CO.

THEN, IN DECEMBER, IT WAS REPORTED HE HAD ARRANGED A BARTER DEAL WITH GERMANY BY WHICH THE REICH WAS TO RECEIVE $17,000,000 WORTH OF OIL IN EXCHANGE FOR GERMAN MANUFACTURED GOODS, ESPECIALLY IRON PIPE WITH WHICH TO CONSTRUCT AN OIL PIPELINE FROM MEXICAN OILFIELDS TO THE COAST.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON ASKED AMBASSADOR JOSEPHUS DANIELS FOR A FULL REPORT ON THE SUBJECT. DANIELS REPORTED IN FEBRUARY, 1939, THAT THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAD REJECTED A GERMAN OFFER OF 17 AIRPLANES AS PART OF THE BARTER DEAL. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE AMBASSADOR HAD OBJECTED TO THE PROPOSAL.

ALL THE REST OF THE BARTER DEAL ENDED EARLY IN SEPTEMBER WHEN THE WAR BEGAN IN EUROPE.

RQ215PES

ADVANCE ACHIEVED IN DEFENSE DRIVE

Despite Lag, Much Positive Progress Was Made in Year Toward Nation's Goal

PLANT OUTPUT IS LEAPING

New Construction Is Far Along and Man Power Expands at an Unthought-Of Rate

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—In the midst of a serious world situation, officials of the Government were able today to summarize these definite advances within a year toward the goal of total defense:

The Army has more than doubled its manpower and is on the eve of a second doubling. Some 600,000 officers and men are already in uniform, contrasted with 215,488, all regulars, in service at the end of 1939.

New tanks, rifles, motor vehicles and other arms and supplies are actually being received at a rate suggestive of the volume to come, although, like warplanes, th far behind the combined requirements of the United States and Great Britain.

The Navy in a year has expanded in personnel in uniform from 158,814 last Jan. 1 to nearly 250,000 officers and men, including the Marines and the reservists called to active duty.

21 New Warships for Fleet

The fleet has been reinforced by twenty-one new warships and several score auxiliaries. Its commanders rate it the world's strongest, although the transfer of fifty old destroyers to Britain reduced the number of combat vessels to 321. Not for four years is the projected two-ocean navy expected to be ready.

In air strength several hundred new war planes have been put into service within the year, as a prelude to the delivery of thousands which are on order.

The Army counts 500 as first line combat planes, aside from several times as many training craft and outmoded fighters and bombers. Exact numbers are confidential. A year ago virtually none was rated officially a match for the new war-tested Nazi and British craft, because of lack of such equipment as leak-proof fuel tanks and armor.

The Navy and Marine Corps air forces numbered 2,145 planes in service a year ago. Eleven months later the total was up exactly 390.

Twice as many youths as a year ago are in training as Army and Navy pilots.

Production of planes has been almost doubled, although lagging behind schedules proved to have been too optimistic for the burdened industry.

Light tanks for the Army's new armored divisions are rolling off assembly lines at the rate of four or more a day. Less than a year ago the War Department acknowledged possession of just ten of late design, aside from obsolescent models. Mass production of 25-ton medium tanks and monsters of 55 tons or more is in the make-ready stage.

Cantonments Near Completion

New camps and cantonments for an army of 1,400,000, hardly thought of a year ago as a peacetime possibility, are three-quarters or more completed.

New facilities for warship and merchant shipping have been added at almost every port. Actual work is well along on the first of a billion-dollar string of government munitions plants.

Eight new Atlantic offshore bases acquired from Britain have been surveyed, some are under construction, and troops have been ordered to the base in Newfoundland.

With the selective service system in actual operation, a basis has been laid to meet demands for manpower.

Only in wartime 1917-18 could the armed forces report such swift progress in bolstering defenses to meet any threat to American security.

Overshadowing this bright side of the defense picture loom so many deficiencies and discouraging delays, however, that the men at the top directly concerned with overcoming them are unwilling to do more than acknowledge the limited, though substantial, progress made. The other side of the picture, por-

traying the nation swinging into 1941 still utterly unprepared for total war, demands their full attention.

Relatively, only preliminaries have been cleared away toward realizing the national objective of attaining maximum power in two years. It is a formidable undertaking, comparing with the seven years taken by Adolf Hitler's Germany, and the four required by Great Britain, by the estimate of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

First Steps Preceded Blitzkrieg

The 1940 advances were almost entirely the result of steps to reinforce defenses taken long before the Nazi Blitzkrieg and the collapse of France put a new face on the outlook for American safety.

Months must elapse, by official schedules, before the full impact is felt with the conversion of contracts into munitions, and of raw recruits into trained soldiers, sailors and fliers.

Regardless of the volume of aid that may be spared in the meantime to help decide the outcome of the Battle of Britain, relatively little further bolstering of American defenses may be expected before late Summer.

By then, whether the United States is still at peace or at war, it is hoped by President Roosevelt's new four-man office of production management that the monthly output of warplanes will have been stepped up to 1,500 or more, toward the rate of 3,000 a month set for early 1942, and the eventual goal of 50,000 a year fixed by Mr. Roosevelt.

By Fall, such automobile plants as Packard and Ford are scheduled to be producing airplane motors to supplement the output of the existing engine concerns.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 31—President Roosevelt, it was reported tonight, proposes to center in William S. Knudsen all the actual powers of the new office of production management for defense which has been called the "supreme command" of the defense program.

A tentative draft of an executive order which Mr. Roosevelt was said to be considering would make Knudsen the administrator of the program and give to the other three members of the council only advisory powers.

Britain Makes Drastic Reduction In Gold Shipments To America

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—Drastic curtailment of British Empire shipments, the Commerce Department said today, reduced gold imports in the week ended December 25 to $8,125,788—the lowest weekly total since July 8, 1938.

The empire, which had been sending sometimes more than $100,000,000 a week to the United States, last week sent only $3,085,021 from Canada and $4,196,321 from India. The only other shipments were cargoes of a few thousand dollars each from a score of countries scattered from Portugal to the Philippine Islands.

Foreign gold deposited under earmark in Federal Reserve banks increased during the week by $4,245,958 to a total of $1,804,597,244.

Silver imports increased slightly from recent weeks to a total of $1,161,386, of which $594,078 came from Mexico, $264,680 from Japan $218,597 from Peru, and $30,531 from Canada.

Gold exports amounted to $1,295; silver exports $3,350.

Britain Gets Flying Boats

Purchases 3 Clipper Type Planes from Pan American Airways

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Morris Wilson, representing the British Ministry of Aircraft Production, announced today the purchase of three flying boats of the Atlantic Clipper type from Pan American Airways. Mr. Wilson said the planes constituted half of a Pan American order nearing completion in the Boeing plant at Seattle.

When delivered in the next few weeks, he added, the planes will be used to "maintain empire communications." He declined to amplify this statement, but others indicated that the boats would be used principally between Canada and England to ferry pilots and officials across the Atlantic.

Limits Visit Here of Dornier Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Claudius Dornier Jr., 25, son of the German airplane manufacturer, cannot extend further his visitor's permit in this country. The Department of Justice, announcing today its refusal to let Dornier stay longer, said that he had been in the United States since July 20, 1939.

ICELAND PROSPEROUS

Island Devotes Efforts to Help Feed England.

Baltimore, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—A business boom in Iceland—an island guarded now by 80,000 British and Canadian soldiers—was reported today by seaman aboard the Hekla, tiny steamship here with a cargo of fish meal and tales of war-inspired prosperity back home.

Not an able-bodied man among the estimated 130,000 native Icelanders is out of work, they said, and Reykjavik, the Hekla's home port of 30,000 persons, has taken on a metropolitan air with crowded streets and bustling traffic.

Much of the island's efforts are turned toward helping to feed England, the officers said.

Tons of fresh fish have been transported to west coast ports of England, they said, and other tons have been salted and are currently being delivered to the British.

Say Eleven Destroyers Are Still at Halifax

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The crew of the British freighter Dromore reported here today that eleven of the fifty American destroyers traded to England are still at Halifax, N. S., and St. Johns, N. F., for lack of trained crews to take them across the Atlantic.

The seamen said they saw seven of the four-stackers at Halifax and four at St. Johns. The others, they said, were on convoy duty in the Liverpool area.

'Righteous Peace' For Italy

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed hope today that "the Italian people may be enabled to enjoy the blessings of a righteous peace" in a New Year's message to King Victor Emmanuel III.

The President's message was in reply to a greeting from the King. Its text follows:

"I greatly appreciate Your Majesty's cordial message. I extend to Your Majesty my most sincere wishes for your personal welfare and my hope that during the year to come the Italian people may be enabled to enjoy the blessings of a righteous peace."

RED CROSS LISTS $16,690,000 IN AID

Reports On Cash And Supplies Sent To 13 Nations In Past Year

Bulk Of Relief Has Gone Or Is On Way To Britain Or China

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 31—As this year of violence ended, the American Red Cross announced tonight that it had provided $16,690,000 of relief in cash and supplies to war victims and refugees in thirteen nations.

The bulk of the relief either has been distributed or is en route to Great Britain and China. A ship is about to be loaded for Greece and further shipments for Finland will be sent at an early date.

$8,972,000 To Britain

The largest sum, $8,972,000, including commitments for January shipment, went to Great Britain.

Finland received $1,879,000; France, $1,838,000; Greece, $1,069,000; Poland, $996,000; China, $923,000; Canada, $70,000 for a Canadian hospital in England; Belgian refugees, $57,000; Norway, $45,000; the Netherlands, $25,000; Switzerland, $11,272, and the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva, $53,000.

$11,887,000 In Red Cross Funds

Of the $16,690,000 disbursed, $11,887,000 represented Red Cross funds and 1,944,387 sweaters, socks, layettes, and 16,861,505 surgical dressings, and $4,803,000 represented expenditures and commitments from a $50,000,000 Congressional appropriation for purchase of surplus foods for refugees.

When Germany invaded the Low Countries last May the American Red Cross campaigned for $20,000,000. A total of $21,789,000 was raised.

Greek Minister Visits President Roosevelt

Asserts He Stressed Deep Impression Recent Speech Made In Athens

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—Cimon P. Diamontopoulas, the Greek Minister to the United States, called on President Roosevelt today and said afterward he had emphasized to the Chief Executive "the deep impression he produced in Athens by his speech Sunday night."

The Minister said he visited the White House because he had been unable a fortnight ago to present to Mr. Roosevelt in person a message from King George of Greece appealing for aid.

NEW YORK, DEC 31-(AP)-SENATOR BRIDGES (R-N.H.) TODAY URGED THAT THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITE SALE OF MERCHANT SHIPS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES, HE SAID THAT PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT-OWNED AMERICAN FREIGHTERS NUMBERED 359 WITH A TOTAL GROSS TONNAGE OF 2,253,827.

"ACCORDING TO FIGURES COMPILED BY ALFRED HAAG, U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION STATISTICIAN," BRIDGES SAID, "THERE ARE NOW MORE THAN FOUR TIMES AS MANY BIG FREIGHTERS, FIT FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE, AS THERE WERE IN 1914."

IN ADDITION, HE SAID, THERE WERE 143 FOREIGN FLAG CARGO VESSELS TIED UP IN AMERICAN PORTS AND THE COMMISSION'S SHIP CONSTRUCTIONS PROGRAM WOULD PUT 117 MORE SHIPS, OF MORE THAN 4,000 GROSS TONS EACH,

30,24 - 6715 30.24 — 6715

ON THE SEAS WITHIN 24 MONTHS.

FREIGHTERS OF THE TYPE WHICH BRITAIN NEEDS CAN BE BUILT IN FIVE MONTHS, HE DECLARED, ADDING THAT TRANSFER OR SALE OF 48 SERVICEABLE FREIGHTERS BUILT BY THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD DURING THE WORLD WAR WOULD BE A "BOON" TO BRITISH DEFENSE.

KA1123PES

LOS ANGELES, DEC.31-(AP)-IRISHMEN EVERYWHERE MUST STAND WITH ENGLAND FOR THE SAFETY OF CIVILIZATION, DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, NEW YORK LAWYER, TODAY CABLED EAMON DE VALERA, PRIME MINISTER OF EIRE.

MALONE, A CLOSE COLLEAGUE OF THE IRISH LEADER, ANSWERED DE VALERA'S APPEAL TO IRISH-AMERICANS TO HELP PROTECT IRELAND, BY POINTING OUT THAT "IF HITLER THINKS HE CAN INVADE ENGLAND MORE EASILY THROUGH IRELAND, HE WILL AS RUTHLESSLY INVADE IRELAND AS HE DID FRIENDLY NORWAY AND DENMARK."

"THERE WILL BE LITTLE IRISH FREEDOM LEFT, IF UNDER THE GUISE OF 'PROTECTIVE FRIENDSHIP' YOU HAVE ONE OF HITLER'S PRUSSIAN GOVERNORS STRUTTING DOWN THE STREETS OF DUBLIN WITH A SHILLELAGH IN HIS RIGHT HAND AND A SHAMROCK IN HIS LEFT LAPEL," MALONE TOLD DE VALERA.

"IRISHMEN EVERYWHERE, TRUE TO THEIR GALLANTRY AND HISTORY MUST TODAY STAND WITH THE SUBJECT PEOPLES OF FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, NORWAY, DENMARK, ALBANIA AND FOR THE GLORY THAT IS GREECE."

CS858PCS

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON,DEC.31-(AP)-JAPAN FACES INCREASINGLY SEVERE DIFFICULTIES IN PURCHASING VITALLY NEEDED RAW MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES ABROAD IN 1941, ACCORDING TO A SURVEY OF ITS FINANCIAL STATUS AFTER THE STRAIN OF 43 MONTHS WAR IN CHINA.

JAPANESE PURCHASING POWER IN THE UNITED STATES, THE SURVEY INDICATED TODAY, ALREADY HAS BEEN RESTRICTED TO ABOUT $200,000,000 ANNUALLY -- A SUM WHICH REPRESENTS MOST OF THE MONEY DERIVED FROM SALES OF JAPANESE GOODS HERE AND THEIR NEWLY MINED GOLD.

THE EXTENT OF FUTURE JAPANESE BUYING IN THE UNITED STATES WILL DEPEND, TRADE EXPERTS HERE BELIEVE, ON THE VOLUME OF JAPANESE-MADE GOODS SOLD TO THE AMERICAN MARKET AND ALSO ON THE EXTENT JAPAN IS ABLE TO INCREASE ITS GOLD PRODUCTION.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT FIGURES FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1940 SHOW IMPORTS FROM JAPAN AMOUNTED TO $122,667,000, A SLIGHT DECREASE FROM THE $123,312,000 WORTH OF SILK AND OTHER PRODUCTS PURCHASED BY AMERICANS IN THE EQUIVALENT PERIOD IN 1939.

FROM TIME TO TIME PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN MADE THAT THE UNITED STATES EMBARGO THE IMPORT OF JAPANESE SILK--A MAJOR COMMODITY IN JAPANESE SALES HERE--AS A RETALIATORY MEASURE AGAINST JAPANESE ACTS CONSIDERED DETRIMENTAL TO AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST. NO SUCH ACTION, HOWEVER, IS BELIEVED IMMINENT AT THE MOMENT.

DURING THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1940 JAPAN PURCHASED AMERICAN GOODS VALUED AT $191,413,000, BUYING HEAVILY IN IRON AND STEEL, SCRAP METAL, AND OTHER VITALLY NEEDED SUPPLIES WHICH NOW REQUIRE EXPORT LICENSES BEFORE THEY CAN BE SHIPPED TO JAPAN.

WITH SALES TO THE UNITED STATES INSUFFICIENT TO MEET THIS BILL, JAPAN SHIPPED GOLD VALUED AT $86,291,000 TO THIS COUNTRY DURING THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR, AND IS CONTINUING TO MAKE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

WHEN THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR STARTED IN JULY, 1937, THE BANK

OF JAPAN REPORTED ITS GOLD RESERVE AT $463,000,000. SINCE THAT TIME JAPAN HAS SHIPPED GOLD WORTH $675,000,000 HERE, BUT STILL CLAIMS A RESERVE OF $164,000,000.

JAPAN'S INVOLVED FINANCIAL POLICY AND THE SECRECY IMPOSED ON GOLD PRODUCTION FIGURES MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE, OFFICIALS HERE EXPLAINED, TO DO MORE THAN ESTIMATE JAPANESE GOLD RESERVES, WITH MANY UNKNOWN FACTORS PROVIDING WIDE MARGINS FOR ERROR.

JAPAN HAS NOT DISCLOSED ITS ANNUAL GOLD PRODUCTION SINCE 1937 WHEN IT WAS ESTIMATED AT $60,000,000 YEARLY.

EG229AES

VTHE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY)

PLANE ENGINES (AMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR

PHILADELPHIA,DEC 31--THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE WAS TOLD TODAY THAT AMERICAN EXPERTS HAVE BEEN "BADLY MISLED" ABOUT THE SPEED OF EUROPEAN TYPE ENGINES THE UNITED STATES IS NOW PUTTING INTO QUANTITY PRODUCTION FOR FIGHTING PLANES.

DR. JEROME C.HUNSAKER, HEAD OF MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY'S AERONAUTICS DEPARTMENT, SAID AN AMERICAN-DESIGNED, AIR-COOLED ENGINE IS JUST AS FAST AND MUCH MORE POWERFUL.

THE EUROPEAN ENGINES ARE LIQUID-COOLED.

THE AMERICAN ENGINE, HE EXPLAINED, HAS 2,000 HORSEPOWER COMPARED WITH THE 1,200 PRODUCED BY THE ENGINES NOW USED IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH FIGHTING PLANES AND BEGINNING TO COME OFF AMERICAN PRODUCTION LINES.

THIS AMERICAN ENGINE, HE SAID, CAN MAKE OBSOLETE ALL PRESENT FIGHTER PLANES OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING OUR OWN. ALTHOUGH IN PRODUCTION IN SMALL NUMBERS, IT IS NOT GOING ON FIGHTING PLANES, BUT IS PLANNED FOR BOMBERS.

THE LIQUID-COOLED ENGINE MADE PLANES FASTER BECAUSE THEY COULD BE BETTER STREAMLINED, THAN WITH AMERICA'S AIR-COOLED TYPE. BUT THE LATTER, DR. HUNSAKER SAID, NOW CAN DRIVE PLANES EQUALLY FAST THROUGH A NEW DESIGN.

THE AMERICAN TYPE, MOREOVER, HAS 25 PER CENT LESS WEIGHT, COSTS HALF AS MUCH.

"THE DEMAND FOR ARMOR AND HEAVIER ARMAMENT," DR. HUNSAKER ADDED, "CAN SAFELY BE PREDICTED TO MAKE THE 1200 HORSEPOWER ENGINE INADEQUATE IN THE NEAR FUTURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE INCREASED WEIGHT INVOLVED."

AS TO HOW EXPERTS WERE "MISLED", HE EXPLAINED:

"SINCE EUROPEAN ENGINES ARE LIQUID-COOLED AND ARE USED IN [illegible]H SPEED PURSUIT MACHINES--LIKE THE BRITISH SPITFIRE AND HURRICANE AND GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT--THERE HAS BEEN WIDE ACCEPTANCE OF THE IDEA THAT THIS COUNTRY CANNOT BUILD HIGH SPEED FIGHTING AIRPLANES UNTIL IT HAS LIQUID-COOLED ENGINES OF THE EUROPEAN TYPE.

"FURTHERMORE, SINCE CERTAIN STRIPPED GERMAN PLANES BROKE THE WORLD'S SPEED RECORDS TWICE IN 1939--A HEINKEL IN MARCH AT 464 MILES PER HOUR AND A MESSERSCHMITT IN APRIL AT 481.4 MILES--THE MOMENTARY SPEEDS DEVELOPED HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED AS INHERENT IN THE LIQUID-COOLED ENGINE USED. THIS IS AN ENTIRELY FALSE INFERENCE.

"AT THE TIME THE GERMANS WERE CLAIMING THE WORLD'S SPEED RECORD, MOREOVER, AMERICAN PLANES EQUIPPED WITH AMERICAN AIR-COOLED ENGINES OF SIMILAR RATED POWER WERE MAKING A HIGH SPEED IN NORMAL FLIGHT OF ABOUT 330 MILES AN HOUR, WHILE BRITISH PLANES WITH LIQUID-COOLED ENGINES OF THE SAME POWER WERE CREDITED WITH 360 OR MORE MILES PER HOUR.

"THE CASE FOR THE LIQUID-COOLED ENGINE SEEMED TO BE VERY CONVINCING. YET IT WAS BASED ON A FALSE CONCEPTION OF THE AERODYRAMICS OF THE MATTER. THERE WAS ALSO AN ELEMENT OF PROPAGANDA IN IT." #

JAN 1 - 1941

30.24—6717

In the War Zone

Frightfulness of Nazi Air Attacks Raises Speculation on Poison Gas

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The British Government's charge that the fierce Nazi attack on London yesterday with incendiary bombs was a deliberate attempt to destroy the city by fire gives an altogether terrifying preview of the hell which the war still holds in reserve.

It is increasingly clear that as this life and death conflict among empires becomes more and more critical, we may easily witness acts of desperation beside which the effort to burn the metropolis is mild.

One of the ghastly possibilities is the use of poison gas.

It is with considerable hesitation that I raise the subject of chemical warfare. The world has been praying that this horror might be averted and has avoided discussion of the subject.

There has been no report of the use of gas thus far in the present war. This probably has been because the mechanized war of motion has been too fast to permit of its employment, and from fear of reprisals.

World War Experience.

Many experts have been watching for the use of gas from the air against mobilization and manufacturing centers—and even against civilian populations to break morale.

The Germans introduced gas as a weapon in April of 1915. They used chlorine against the French on a four-mile front and, because of the surprise, paralyzed resistance to a depth of several miles. The Allies were quick to reply in kind. Gas accounted for 800,000 casualties in the world war. Most of these, however, were among the fighting forces. The world is still awaiting the use of this frightful weapon against civilians.

England is prepared for gas both defensively and for reprisals. Germany hasn't expressed any view publicly.

However, while civilians in belligerent countries are supposed to carry gas masks constantly, and there are gas detectors in public places, experts have small doubt that here would be great loss of life if gas were employed against big cities.

Nazis Have Advantage.

Were gas warfare to ensue between Germany and Britain, the likelihood is that the latter would get the worst of the exchange. Britain is small and her industrial population is concentrated. Also the Nazis are able to work from airdromes in occupied territory, but a short flight from their objectives. The British, on the other hand, have a vast area to cover and the flying distance to Germany is great.

Gas could be used effectively against airdromes and industries to immobilize them. Even if there were no loss of life, there might be a serious holdup of operations.

One is inclined to believe that gas will be employed only as a last resort. It may be used by a country which is on the verge of defeat and therefore desperate. Or it might be tried by a country which seemed about to achieve victory, and wanted to stupify the enemy so as to permit the delivery of the final blow.

30.24—6717

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

(WX)-INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

THE SEVENTEENTH MONTH OF THE WAR IN EUROPE OPENS THIS NEW YEAR'S DAY WITH GRIM PORTENTS FROM BOTH LONDON AND BERLIN THAT IT WILL BE FOUGHT TO A FINISH; THAT 1941 WILL SEE THE CRISIS, THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

THE ARCH FOES WHO PERSONIFY THE BRITISH-AXIS STRUGGLE, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND ADOLF HITLER, HAVE GIVEN VICTORY PLEDGES TO THEIR PEOPLE AND ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WILL BE NO PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY, WITHOUT UTTER DESTRUCTION OF ONE OR THE OTHER AND ALL HE STANDS FOR.

"'PEACE?'" SAID CHURCHILL, GLOWERING AT THE WRECKAGE LEFT BY GERMAN BOMBS IN THE CITY OF LONDON. "WHEN WE HAVE BEATEN THEM."

"NOW THIS WAR WILL BE CARRIED ON TO ITS ULTIMATE CONSEQUENCE —", HITLER THUNDERED IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO THE NAZI PARTY FAITHFUL. "THAT IS, UNTIL THE RESPONSIBLE CRIMINALS ARE ELIMINATED."

FOR WEEKS BRITISH LEADERSHIP HAS SEETHED WITH EFFORTS TO INDUCE AMERICAN WAR HELP ON A SCALE TO INSURE BRITISH VICTORY, PERHAPS IN 1941. ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN PROMISED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN TERMS THAT REPUDIATED PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY - A BRITISH VICTORY.

THUS THE 1941 WAR STAGE HAS BEEN SET FOR THE ULTIMATE CLASH. HITLER HAS SAID THE NEXT TWELVEMONTH WILL SEE "COMPLETION OF THE GREATEST VICTORY IN OUR HISTORY," BUT HE DENIED AS "INFAMOUS" AND "STUPID LIES" THE CHARGES REITERATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT THE GERMAN-ITALIAN AXIS "INTENDS TO CONQUER THE WORLD." HE SAID THAT FOR EVERY BRITISH BOMB THAT FALLS "ON US TEN OR, IF NECESSARY, A HUNDRED WILL BE RETURNED."

"WE'LL GIVE THEM SOMETHING BACK," CHURCHILL TOLD RESIDENTS OF SMOULDERING LONDON CITY.

TO WHAT EXTENT HITLER'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO THE NAZI PARTY IS HIS REPLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRE-SIDE CHAT IS NOT CLEAR. IT DOES SWEEP ASIDE DEFINITELY, HOWEVER, AS DOES CHURCHILL'S ATTITUDE AND THAT OF THE PRESIDENT, ANY POSSIBILITY OF PEACE TALKS UNTIL THE SUPREME MILITARY TEST HAS COME.

WHERE THAT WILL COME, WHETHER IN A NAZI ATTACK BY AIR, SEA AND LAND UPON ENGLAND OR IN THE EASTERN THEATER WHERE GERMANY IS REPORTED MOBILIZING A VAST NAZI-RUMANIAN ARMY, IS STILL KNOWN ONLY IN GERMANY. YET BY EVERY SIGN, IT WILL BE AGAINST ENGLAND THAT HITLER LOOSES THE "STRENGTHENED AND VASTLY BETTER ARMED" NAZI FORCES WHICH HE SAID WOULD BRING FINAL VICTORY IN 1941.

HOWEVER, THE "EVEN BETTER" GERMAN ARMY TO WHICH HITLER REFERRED FACES A MORE TERRIFIC TASK THAN DID THE LEGIONS WHICH SWIFTLY CRUSHED NORWAY, THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE. IT IS A WELL ARMED ENGLAND THAT NOW AWAITS ATTACK; AND EVERY MONTH OF 1941 WILL FIND AMERICAN AID-SHORT-OF-WAR GATHERING MOMENTUM.

IF THE GREAT NAZI ATTACK AT WHICH HITLER HINTS IS TO COME AT ALL, IT MUST COME SOON, ELSE BRITAIN MAY ACHIEVE AIR EQUALITY OR EVEN SUPERIORITY WITH AMERICAN HELP. DESPITE ALL ODDS, THE BRITISH AIR FORCE HAS RETAINED CONTROL OF THE DAYLIGHT AIR OVER ENGLAND FOR NEARLY SEVEN MONTHS. BRITISH AIR FIGHTERS INTERVENED EVEN AT NIGHT TO CHECK THE LAST SAVAGE NAZI BOMBING OF THE OLD CITY OF LONDON, A TARGET VIRTUALLY WITHOUT MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE UNLESS SHEER TERRORISM WAS THE PURPOSE.

HITLER ALSO IGNORED IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE NAZI PARTY, AS IN HIS NEW YEAR'S PEP ORDERS TO HIS ARMY, THE SERIOUS PLIGHT OF HIS AXIS MATE, ITALY, THIS NEW YEAR'S DAY. HE BRUSHED GREEK AND BRITISH VICTORIES IN THE EAST ASIDE AS "INCIDENTAL ACTIONS, FAR REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL OPERATIONS OF THE WAR."

NAZI TROOP MOVEMENTS IN RUMANIA CONTRADICT THAT INTERPRETATION ON THEIR FACE. IF GERMAN FORCES ARE NOT BEING MASSED THERE TO AID ITALY, THEIR MISSION MUST BE DEFENSIVE. ITALIAN SETBACKS HAVE IMPERILLED GERMAN OIL AND OTHER RESOURCES IN THE BALKANS -- RESOURCES WHICH ALONE WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE AN ALL-OUT NAZI WAR ON ENGLAND.

THUS EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE URGES GERMANY TO STRIKE NOW AT ENGLAND, NOT TO WAIT. DELAY COULD BE FATAL TO NAZIDOM. HITLER'S THREATS CAN BE APPRAISED ONLY IN THAT LIGHT. HIS EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE COULD BE BORN OF DESPERATION.

K622PES

UNDATED NEW YEAR (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)....A WORLD AT WAR TODAY (WEDNESDAY) QUIT A YEAR OF UNPARALLELED CONQUEST AND DEVASTATION AND SACRIFICE AND GRIMLY HEARD ITS LEADERS' PROMISES OF A "HAPPY NEW YEAR"--OF CONQUEST AND DEVASTATION AND SACRIFICE.

REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER, SUCCESSFUL IN 1940 IN CONQUERING NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE AND IN COLSIDATING HIS POSITION IN PREVIOUSLY BEATEN COUNTRIES, GREETED NAZI PARTY FOLLOWERS WITH A PROMISE THAT IN 1941 HE WOULD COMPLETE "THE GREATEST VICTORY IN HISTORY."

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, REVIEWING UNPRECEDENTED DESTRUCTION IN LONDON, SCOFFED AT THE IDEA OF PEACE UNTIL "WE HAVE BEATEN THEM," AND HE PROMISED GERMANY "SOMETHING BACK."

PREMIER MUSSOLINI, EXPERIENCING MILITARY REVERSES ON THE ALBANIAN AND AFRICAN FRONTS, MAINTAINED SILENCE, BUT HIS CONTROLLED PRESS CONTINUED ITS ATTACKS ON DEMOCRACIES.

CHIEF OF STATE PHILIPPE PETAIN TOLD FRANCE THAT "WE WILL GO HUNGRY" IN 1941, URGED WORKERS NOT TO BECOME DISCOURAGED IF "SOME INDUSTRIES COME TO A DEAD HALT" DURING THE NEW YEAR AND RESIGNED

30.24-6719

30.24—6719

HIMSELF AND HIS NATION TO A CONTINUED BLOCKADE, WHICH "DOES NOT DEPEND ON US."

THE UNITED STATES, SOBERED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DETERMINATION TO MAKE HIS COUNTRY "THE ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY" AND CONFRONTED BY THE ALLIANCE OF JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY, NEVERTHELESS WOKE UP TODAY WITH THE SAME OLD HEADACHE FROM THE SAME OLD CAUSES. AND THANKED HEAVEN IT WAS NOTHING WORSE.

WITH BUSINESS BEGINNING TO BOOM UNDER THE NATION'S INSATIABLE HUNGZR FOR DEFENSE MATERIALS, MONEY AND WINE FLOWED COPIOUSLY OVER THE COUNTERS OF THE COUNTRY. AS THE YEAR STARTED--AT PEACE--THE NATION'S BATTLE LUST WAS CENTERED IN A HALF-DOZEN FOOTBALL GAMES.

AND AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE SUN--FROM INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE TO INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE--RANG AN "AULD LANG SYNE"--PERHAPS FOR HAPPIER YEARS THAN 1941 PROMISES TO BE.

KA1007PES

The Changing Map: 1940's Conquests

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 31—To Adolf Hitler, self-proclaimed master of Europe's 'new order," went the lion's share of territory in the 1940 revision of the continent's perennially changing map.

The changes came in many ways—by out-and-out conquest, by peace-at-any-price submission, by the dictate of big powers to squabbling little ones, by sheer disintegration.

Germany:

By occupation of subjugated nations, Nazi rule spread over roughly 237,000 more square miles of Europe's surface—an area about equal to that of all New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana combined.

Most of this was telescoped into less than three months.

On April 9, Denmark, small and defenseless, submitted almost without a shot to German occupation. On June 22, France, beaten to her knees, signed an armistice which turned over about two-thirds of her homeland territory to German occupation.

Between those geographic markers, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg disappeared under German occupation; the defenses of Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands were crushed and they, too, were occupied.

Germany also sampled British soil, taking the tiny Channel islands off the French coast.

Soviet Russia:

The U. S. S. R. was the second largest gainer, and only the strips of territory taken from Finland were at the

said, it probably would be necessary to issue about $20,000,000,000 of such defense bonds.

the World War-born republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania melted into the Soviet Union after the red army had won the right to station troops there. Under ultimatum, Bessarabia and northern Bucovina were wrested from Rumania late in June.

Italy:

Only leavings so far have fallen to Italy in Europe: A strip of the Riviera from France. In Africa, however, her forces have driven the British from Somaliland, tacking roughly 68,000 square miles onto Italian East Africa.

Bulgaria And Hungary:

By the Axis-dictated Vienna settlement of August 30, more slices were carved out of Rumania: Southern Dobruja went to Bulgaria and northern Transylvania to Hungary.

Besides actual transfers of sovereignty, the changing map left France's empire split into three parts—Continental territory divided between Germany and the Vichy Government; and colonial possessions, particularly a wedge of Equatorial Africa stretching inland from the Atlantic coast to the border of Italian Libya, divided in loyalty between Vichy and the "free French" leadership of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JAN.1)

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, DEC.31--(AP)--THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION IN A YEAREND REVIEW OF THE WAR AT SEA DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE PRESSURE OF BRITISH SEAPOWER IS "SLOWLY SAPPING THE STRENGTH OF GERMANY."

IT DECLARED OF THE YEAR WHICH HAS COST BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES MORE THAN 3,000,000 TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPS THAT THERE WAS NO CAUSE FOR DESPONDENCY, "UNPALATABLE AS FACTS MAY BE."

IT CONTINUED, "APART FROM HELP FROM AMERICA, DESTROYERS AND ESCORT CRAFT ARE RAPIDLY BEING ADDED TO THE FLEET, WHILE THANKS TO NEW CONSTRUCTION AND TO NEUTRAL VESSELS NOW RUNNING IN ALLIED INTERESTS, OUR MERCANTILE TONNAGE IS NOT SO VERY MUCH LESS THAN IT WAS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR. ... IN SPITE OF OUR HEAVY LOSSES THE GREAT BULK OF SHIPS IN OUR CONVOYS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE.

"THERE IS NO GREAT SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN THIS COUNTRY, NO CESSATION IN THE FLOW OF RAW MATERIALS, NO STOPPAGE OF THE MUNITIONS COMING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC FROM AMERICA."

THE LAST HALF OF 1940, THE REVIEW SAID, "SAW THE NAVY FACING A STUPENDOUS TASK, THE GREATEST THAT HAS EVER CONFRONTED IT IN THE WHOLE OF ITS LONG HISTORY."

IT SAID, "THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HAS BEEN EMPLOYED IN A VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE WHICH HAS COMPLETELY CHANGED THE SITUATION IN EASTERN EUROPE IF NOT IN THE WHOLE WORLD. IT PROBABLY HAS ALTERED THE WHOLE BALANCE OF NAVAL POWER AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED THE EVENTUAL OUTCOME OF THE WAR."

DECLARING THAT THE "UNREMITTING ACTIVITY" OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

FLEET HAS "LARGELY PARALYZED" ITALIAN SEAPOWER, THE REVIEW DECLARED THE BRITISH NOW HAD "THE FULL MEASURE" OF THE ITALIANS.

ITALY, IT SAID, HAS BEEN "TIMID AND FEARFUL" IN THE USE OF HER FLEET AND THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS "ANYTHING BUT ITALIAN."

CONTINUING, THE REVIEW SAID, "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CALCULATE THE EFFECT OF BRITISH SEAPOWER UPON THE PROGRESS OF THE GREEK CAMPAIGN IN ALBANIA OR THE RECENT VICTORIES OF THE BRITISH ARMY ADVANCING INTO LIBYA.

"BUT FOR THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, WHICH HAS DETACHMENTS IN BOTH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN BASINS, THE ITALIAN FLEET WOULD HAVE HAD COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN . . . THE FRENCH NAVAL BASES IN NORTH AFRICA MIGHT HAVE FALLEN INTO ITALIAN HANDS ... ITALY COULD HAVE OCCUPIED THE IONIAN ISLANDS, CRETE, THE GULF OF CORINTH, PATRAS, ATHENS AND SALONIKA THROUGH DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE. . .

"ITALY COULD HAVE SENT STRONG EXPEDITIONARY FORCES TO SYRIA AND HAVE ISOLATED TURKEY. ... EVERY NATION IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WOULD HAVE BEEN AT THE MERCY OF THE COMBINED STRENGTH OF THE AXIS."

NOW, SAID THE REVIEW, ITALY IS CUT OFF FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD, LIBYA IS MORE A RESPONSIBILITY THAN AN ASSET, THE DODECANESE ISLANDS ARE "VULNERABLE," AND ISOLATED ITALIAN POSSESSIONS IN EAST AFRICA WOULD EVENTUALLY BE "OURS FOR THE ASKING" AND WOULD BE DELIVERED OVER TO THEIR RIGHTFUL OCCUPANTS.

STATING THAT 50 DESTROYERS CAME TO BRITAIN FROM THE UNITED STATES AT AN OPPORTUNE TIME, THE REVIEW COMMENTED THAT BRITAIN STILL WAS "VERY SHORT" OF DESTROYERS AND ESCORT SHIPS FOR WORK THAT HAS TO BE DONE "EVERYWHERE."

EVEN WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE FRENCH, IT ASSERTED, THE ALLIES HAD INSUFFICIENT DESTROYERS AND ESCORT CRAFT FOR THEIR "MANIFOLD NEEDS."

SEAPOWER WAS THE HUB UPON WHICH THE WHOLE OF THE ALLIED CAUSE REVOLVED DURING THE YEAR, THE MINISTRY SAID, AND ADDED THAT IF BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS WERE CUT BRITAIN COULD NOT CARRY ON THE WAR FOR MORE THAN A FEW WEEKS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1.--SENT DEC.30)

JL152AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31)

--

RUSSIA ENCOURAGING

SKIING--AS RESULT

OF FINNISH WAR (200)

(ADVANCE)..MOSCOW--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--SOVIET RUSSIA, MINDFUL OF ITS WAR IN THE SNOW LAST WINTER WITH FINLAND, IS PROMOTING SKIING THIS WINTER AS A POPULAR SPORT -- AND MILITARY TRAINING.

BOTH THE ARMY AND COMMUNIST PARTYORGANS, RED STAR AND PRAVDA, HAVE BEEN URGING PEOPLE TO TAKE TO SKIS.

SKI STATIONS HAVE BEEN SET UP IN NORTHERN CITIES, 100 IN THE MOSCOW PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM ALONE.

PROFICIENCY ON SKIS HAS BEEN MADE ONE QUALIFICATION FOR WINNING THE YOUTH BADGE "READY FOR TOIL AND DEFENSE."

"SKIING IS BECOMING THE MOST POPULAR SPORT IN OUR COUNTRY," PRAVDA SAID IN ONE OF ITS LEADING EDITORIALS, DEVOTED DAILY TO THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE SOVIET REGIME.

"THE IMPORTANCE OF SKIING IS GREAT FOR DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY. IT IS KNOWN THAT IN THE BATTLES AGAINST THE WHITE FINNS, SKIERS WERE

30.24—6721

OUTSTANDING IN FULFILLING ASSIGNMENTS. SKIERS ARE A VALUABLE FIGHTING RESERVE FOR THE RED ARMY."

RED STAR, IN A LEADING ARTICLE, SAID: "THE CONDITIONS OF MODERN WARFARE ARE SUCH THAT ELEMENTARY KNOWLEDGE OF SKIING IS NOT ENOUGH. . .

"A RED ARMY SKIER MUST FEEL MORE AT HOME ON SKIS THAN OFF THEM. HE MUST LEARN HOW TO FIGHT ON SKIS; SHOOT A RIFLE OR MACHINE GUN, THROW HAND GRENADES, CONDUCT A BAYONET FIGHT. . . .

"TOGETHER WITH OUR FIRST-CLASS MILITARY EQUIPMENT, SKIS WILL HELP US TO CONQUER WITH LITTLE BLOODSHED."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DEC 31 -- SENT DEC 26).

ED1140AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DEC. 31)

WAR CALENDAR--1940

HERE ARE DATES
FUTURE HISTORIES
WILL RECORD

HIGHLIGHTS OF A WAR
YEAR IN EUROPE (400)

WAR'S CHRONOLOGY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) HERE ARE THE 1940 HIGHLIGHTS OF WAR IN EUROPE:

JANUARY 5 -- CHAMBERLAIN SHAKES UP CABINET TO SPEED WAR EFFORT; HORE-BELISHA OUSTED AS WAR SECRETARY.

30 -- HITLER SAYS ALLIES WILL GET "FIGHT THEY ASKED FOR."

FEBRUARY 1 -- RUSSIANS START ALL-OUT DRIVE AGAINST FINLAND ON KARELIAN ISTHMUS.

MARCH 12 -- PEACE TREATY ENDS RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR.

20 -- PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE RESIGNS, SUCCEEDED BY PAUL REYNAUD

APRIL 9 -- GERMANS INVADE NORWAY, DENMARK.

15 -- BRITISH TROOPS LAND IN NORWAY.

MAY 2 -- ALLIES BEGIN WITHDRAWAL FROM NORWAY.

10 -- GERMANS INVADE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG; WINSTON CHURCHILL SUCCEEDS CHAMBERLAIN.

14 -- DUTCH ARMY SURRENDERS.

23 -- GERMANS REACH CHANNEL COAST.

28 -- KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM SURRENDERS.

29 -- ALLIES BEGIN WITHDRAWAL FROM DUNKERQUE.

JUNE 9 -- NORWAY SURRENDERS.

10 -- ITALY DECLARES WAR ON BRITAIN, FRANCE.

17 -- FRANCE ASKS FOR ARMISTICE.

22 -- FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE SIGNED.

24 -- FRENCH-ITALIAN ARMISTICE SIGNED.

JULY 3 -- BRITISH NAVY DESTROYS PART OF FRENCH FLEET OFF ORAN AND MERS-EL-KEBIR.

AUGUST 17 -- GERMANY PROCLAIMS TOTAL BLOCKADE OF BRITISH ISLES, UNRESTRICTED WARFARE ON ALL VESSELS ENTERING WAR ZONE.

31 -- RAF BOMBS BERLIN FIRST TIME IN HISTORY.

SEPTEMBER 3 -- ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES 50 DESTROYERS TRADED TO BRITAIN FOR AIR, NAVAL BASES.

6 -- KING CAROL ABDICATES, FLEES NAZI-DOMINATED COUNTRY.

7 -- ALL OUT NAZI RAIDS START AGAINST LONDON.

27 -- JAPAN JOINS ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

OCTOBER 28 -- ITALY INVADES GREECE.

NOVEMBER 11 -- BRITISH SAY HALF ITALY'S SIX BATTLESHIPS, FOUR OTHER WARSHIPS CRIPPLED IN TARANTO RAID.

22 -- GREEKS ROUT ITALIANS FROM GREEK SOIL, PUSH COUNTER-INVASION DEEP INTO ALBANIA.

DEC. 6 -- MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLOIO RESIGNS AS CHIEF OF ITALIAN ARMY IN FIRST OF HIGH COMMAND SHAKE-UPS.

11 -- BRITISH CAPTURE SIDI BARRANI IN BLITZ COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALIANS IN EGYPT.

18 -- ALL ITALISN DRIVEN FROM EGYPT; BRITISH LAY SIEGE TO BARDIA, LIBYA.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, DEC. 31-- SENT DEC. 28)

DN750AES

British Advanced Headquarters Outside Bardia, Libya, Jan. 1 (AP)—British patrols were reported today to be operating regularly seventy-five miles inside Libya, reaching the area south of Tobruk, while the main British force continues its siege of Bardia, now sixteen days old.

British officers said that one British armored-car patrol spent all Christmas Day in an abandoned Italian airdrome south of Tobruk. British outposts were said to be in full control of parts of the coast between Bardia and Tobruk.

R. A. F. STRIKES HARD AT ITALY, RAIDS TARANTO, NAPLES, LIBYA; GREEKS PIERCE AN INLAND LINE

NAVY BASE BOMBED

Palermo Also Is a Target as British Range Far in Fascist Empire

ERITREAN CAMP IS FIRED

Bardia Area Raided—Ground Patrols Go 75 Miles Inside Libya, Near Tobruk

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 1—In a series of raids over a vast area extending from lower Italy to Libya and to the southern gate of the Red Sea, British pilots have bombed half a dozen points vital to the Fascist war machine, the Royal Air Force announced today.

This aerial offensive, one of the biggest in scope yet carried out in the Mediterranean theatre of war, got under way Monday night and went on into yesterday morning and throughout the day, the British said. They added that all during yesterday "no contact with the enemy was made."

At Taranto, the Italian naval base where the British claimed to have crippled three of Italy's six battleships as well as four other warships on Armistice Day, eleven bombs were seen to burst around the units of the Italian fleet anchored there, the British reported.

Palermo harbor, in Sicily, also was attacked, as were Naples and the suburb of Torre Annunziata. Bombs were dropped on a chemical factory at Crotone, in Southern Italy, according to the British.

Fascist troops and motor truck concentrations in Libya were "heavily attacked," the R. A. F. communiqué stated. Fires were set in a Fascist military camp near Gubbi, Eritrea, and stores and warehouses were bombed at Assab, Eritrea, the British said. "Numerous fires" were left at Danghela, Ethiopia.

British land forces continued today to shell the besieged Italian base of Bardia, Libya, and general headquarters reported that there had been patrolling and artillery activity on the frontiers of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya Colony.

From headquarters at the siege lines before Bardia the British announced that their patrols were operating regularly more than seventy miles inside Libya and said that one British armored-car unit had spent all Christmas Day in an abandoned Italian airdrome south of the port of Tobruk. Full control was claimed over parts of the coast between Bardia and Tobruk.

In air raids in the Bardia area yesterday, the British reported, Italian troops and motor transports concentrating military stores in the port and to the west were heavily blasted.

DAWN LONDON RAID FOLLOWS NIGHT ATTACKS

"Fire Planes" Strike In East England After Bombless New Year

Nazis Drop Explosives On Liverpool, Other Merseyside Cities

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Jan. 2—German warplanes renewed their attack upon London about dawn today after a night marked by scattered bombings in London, East England, Liverpool and other Merseyside cities.

The air-raid sirens sounded in the London area about 5 A. M., some three hours after the second all clear of the night had been given. It was the third warning signal of the new year in London.

Nazi "fire planes" dropped incendiary bombs in several East England sectors last night after a bombless British New Year.

Two Earlier London Alarms

London had its first two alarms of 1941 during the night hours, the first, a short one, breaking a calm undisturbed since the city's bath of fire Sunday night. During the second alert, which followed quickly after the first "all-clear" signal, gunfire rumbled in one London area.

No damage was reported immediately from the fire bombs in the eastern England localities, and they were dealt with promptly by the fire-fighting services.

Two high-explosive bombs dropped in one London district, causing damage and some casualties.

After a long period of quiet the second clear signal sounded about 2 A. M.

Raiders Over Liverpool Area

Raiders cruised over Liverpool and other Merseyside cities for several hours, dropping some bombs.

No anti-aircraft gunfire was heard, but night fighting planes were believed to have operated against the Germans.

It was the first night raid in that area since December 27.

Dover Strait—over which many German raiders must fly—was lashed by a bitterly cold northeast wind. A